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# QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1954

No. 15

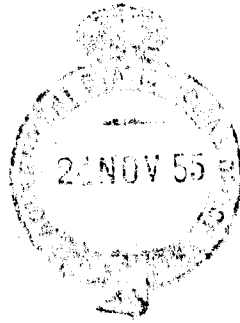


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of*

THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN  
BRISBANE



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# THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1954

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No. 15

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*Issued by the*  
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S OFFICE,  
BRISBANE

A. H. TUCKER, Government Printer, Brisbane.  
(Wholly set up and printed in Australia.)



## Preface.

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The *Queensland Year Book* is one of three annual publications through which the Queensland statistical service supplies the public with numerical facts concerning the State and its activities. The *Queensland Pocket Year Book* provides a brief summary of the main statistical facts over a period of years, without comment, in convenient form to serve as a handy pocket reference. Fully detailed statistics which students and others may require can be obtained from the *Statistics of Queensland*, which is published in parts as the information becomes available. An intermediate position between these two publications is occupied by the *Queensland Year Book*, which contains all the most important and valuable statistics of the State, presented with that necessary minimum of comment which is required for an understanding of the figures given in the tables but which it is not the function of the other publications to provide. A list of the various publications appears at the end of this volume. Statistics later than those printed can usually be obtained from the Government Statistician's Office at Brisbane, Toowoomba, Townsville, or Rockhampton.

Detailed tables in this issue generally refer to the financial year 1952-53 or the calendar year 1953. All the regular tables, diagrams, and information which appeared in previous Year Books will be found in this issue.

As in previous years, I thank the Government Printer and his staff for their co-operation in the exacting work involved in producing the Year Book. Thanks are also due to business men, primary producers, and other members of the community for completing the various statistical forms and questionnaires sent to them, and to all who have helped to maintain the regular flow of statistical information, including the District Statisticians at Toowoomba, Rockhampton, and Townsville, the Commonwealth Statistician, the Statisticians of other States, and many Queensland State and Commonwealth Departments.

The preparation of the Year Book was primarily the work of Mr. D. C. L. Smith, Deputy Government Statistician, who edited it, assisted by Mr. M. Kalinowski and Mr. E. A. Leaver, but the statistics which form the book's main substance are the results of the keen work of the officers in charge of the four principal sections of the office, Mr. R. A. Nimmo, Mr. E. W. Maike, Mr. A. Johnston, and Miss O'Sullivan, and all the statistical staff associated with them. The diagrams were drawn by Miss M. F. Lynch.

S. E. SOLOMON,  
Government Statistician.

Government Statistician's Office,  
Brisbane, 7th July, 1955.

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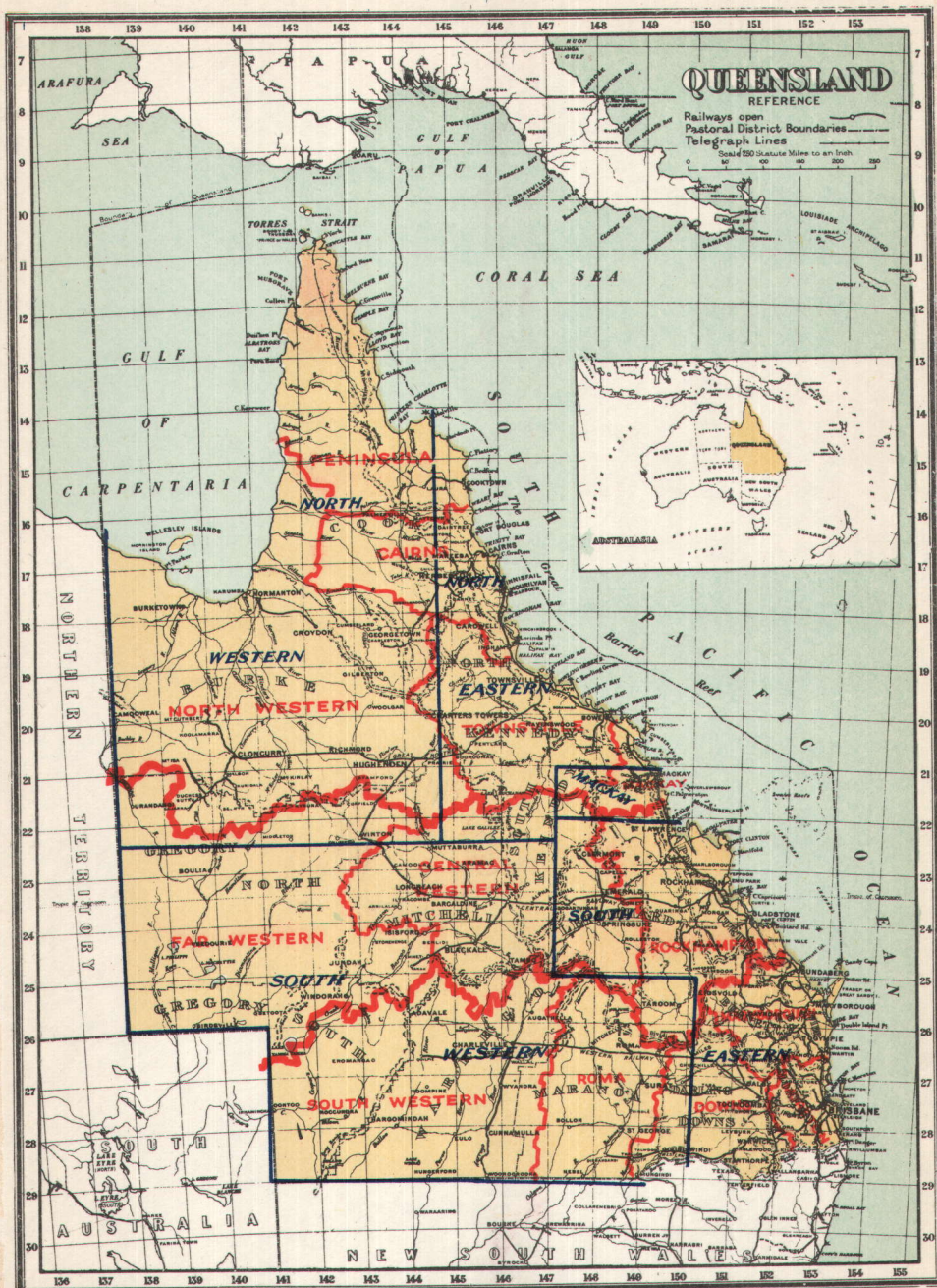
# CALENDAR, 1954.

	JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.					MARCH.					APRIL.				
SUN.	31	3	10	17	24	.	7	14	21	28	.	7	14	21	28	.	4	11	18	25
Mon.	.	4	11	18	25	*	8	15	22	.	1	8	15	22	29	.	5	12	*	*
Tues.	.	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	.	2	9	16	23	30	.	6	13	20	27
Wed.	.	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	.	3	10	17	24	31	.	7	14	21	28
Thur.	.	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	.	4	11	18	25	.	.	1	8	15	22
Fri.	*	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	.	5	12	19	26	.	.	2	9	*	23
Sat.	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	.	6	13	20	27	.	3	10	*	24	.
	MAY.					JUNE.					JULY.					AUGUST.				
SUN.	30	2	9	16	23	.	6	13	20	27	.	4	11	18	25	.	1	8	15	22
Mon.	31	*	10	17	24	.	7	*	21	28	.	5	12	19	26	.	2	9	16	23
Tues.	.	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	.	6	13	20	27	.	3	10	17	24
Wed.	.	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	.	7	14	21	28	.	4	11	18	25
Thur.	.	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	.	1	8	15	22	29	.	5	12	19	26
Fri.	.	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	.	2	9	16	23	30	.	6	13	20	27
Sat.	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	.	3	10	17	24	31	.	7	14	21	28
	SEPTEMBER.					OCTOBER.					NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
SUN.	.	5	12	19	26	31	3	10	17	24	.	7	14	21	28	.	.	5	12	19
Mon.	.	6	13	20	27	.	4	11	18	25	.	1	8	15	22	29	.	6	13	20
Tues.	.	7	14	21	28	.	5	12	19	26	.	2	9	16	23	30	.	7	14	21
Wed.	1	8	15	22	29	.	6	13	20	27	.	3	10	17	24	.	.	1	8	15
Thur.	2	9	16	23	30	.	7	14	21	28	.	4	11	18	25	.	.	2	9	16
Fri.	3	10	17	24	.	.	1	8	15	22	29	.	5	12	19	26	.	.	3	10
Sat.	4	11	18	25	.	.	2	9	16	23	30	.	6	13	20	27	.	.	4	11

# CALENDAR, 1955.

	JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.					MARCH.					APRIL.				
SUN.	30	2	9	16	23	.	6	13	20	27	.	6	13	20	27	.	.	3	10	17
Mon.	*	*	10	17	24	.	7	14	21	28	.	7	14	21	28	.	.	4	*	18
Tues.	.	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	.	1	8	15	22	29	.	.	5	12	19
Wed.	.	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	.	2	9	16	23	30	.	.	6	13	20
Thur.	.	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	.	3	10	17	24	31	.	.	7	14	21
Fri.	.	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	.	4	11	18	25	.	.	1	*	15	22
Sat.	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	.	5	12	19	26	.	2	*	16	23	30
	MAY.					JUNE.					JULY.					AUGUST.				
SUN.	1	5	12	19	26	.	5	12	19	26	31	3	10	17	24	.	.	7	14	21
Mon.	*	9	16	23	30	.	6	*	20	27	.	4	11	18	25	.	.	1	8	15
Tues.	3	10	17	24	31	.	7	14	21	28	.	5	12	19	26	.	.	2	9	16
Wed.	4	11	18	25	.	1	8	15	22	29	.	6	13	20	27	.	.	3	10	17
Thur.	5	12	19	26	.	2	9	16	23	30	.	7	14	21	28	.	.	4	11	18
Fri.	6	13	20	27	.	3	10	17	24	.	1	8	15	22	29	.	.	5	12	19
Sat.	7	14	21	28	.	4	11	18	25	.	2	9	16	23	30	.	.	6	13	20
	SEPTEMBER.					OCTOBER.					NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
SUN.	.	4	11	18	25	30	2	9	16	23	.	6	13	20	27	.	.	4	11	18
Mon.	.	5	12	19	26	31	3	10	17	24	.	7	14	21	28	.	.	5	12	19
Tues.	.	6	13	20	27	.	4	11	18	25	.	1	8	15	22	29	.	.	6	13
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Thur.	1	8	15	22	29	.	6	13	20	27	.	3	10	17	24	.	.	1	8	15
Fri.	2	9	16	23	30	.	7	14	21	28	.	4	11	18	25	.	.	2	9	16
Sat.	3	10	17	24	.	.	1	8	15	22	29	.	5	12	19	26	.	.	3	10

\* Public Holiday. Local holidays are granted for annual Shows, the date for the Royal National Exhibition in the metropolitan area for 1955 being 17th August.



Drawn at the Survey Office, Dept. of Public Lands, & Printed at the Govt. Printing Office, Brisbane 307

Statistical Divisions are shown in red, and Basic Wage Districts in blue. See page 34.



# THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No. 15—1954

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## Chapter 1.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

### 1. AREA AND POSITION.

The area of Queensland is 670,500 square miles. It lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude. It has 3,236 miles of coastline. From north to south its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from east to west 900 miles. The area is  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the Australian continent, and the occupied area  $32\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the Australian total, being about 60 per cent. more than the occupied area of Western Australia, the State with the largest territory. Only about 4 per cent. of the huge area of Queensland is not occupied either for private production or for public reserves, and is mainly in the north of Cape York Peninsula. The area leased for pastoral and similar purposes is 84 per cent. of the whole territory. About  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the State is held as freehold or is in the process of purchase, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands.

The area within the Tropics is 360,000 square miles, being 54 per cent. of the whole. Because of its physical, climatic, and living conditions, this vast area is relatively immune from diseases and other disabilities commonly experienced in other tropical areas.

The western boundary of the State roughly coincides with the limits of profitable occupation of Central Australia, but useful pastoral country stretches in an intermittent belt from the Barkly Tableland in north-western Queensland through the Northern Territory to the Kimberleys in the north of Western Australia.

### 2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.\*

Queensland is essentially a land of great plains, the widest of which lie in the west, in the region of the Great Artesian Basin. Eastwards from this basin the country rises gradually towards the Great Divide, and then falls seaward in a tumble of ranges separated by lowlands. Sometimes this fall is gentle, as in the region along the Tropic of Capricorn. But in other parts it is abrupt, with a steep scarp to the east; and in many areas of Queensland, particularly in the far south and in the north, roads and railways to the west have to climb this scarp before settling down to more gentle going on the westerly descending plateau. For some distance north of Cairns the scarp is at the coast; and the scenic road from Cairns to Port Douglas is benched into the foot of it.

Further south other ranges lie in front of the scarp; while between scarp and ranges, and in between the ranges themselves, lie ribbon-like

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\* Contributed by Associate Professor F. W. Whitehouse, D.Sc., Ph.D., University of Queensland.

corridors, keeping more or less N.N.W., which is the grain of the rocks in this part of Queensland. The long coastal railway to Cairns is located in these easy corridors. Where the corridors are narrow and the mountains near to the coast, there is high rainfall and rich soil, giving splendid scenery and good agricultural country, as in the corridors south of Cairns and between Mackay and Bowen.

The structure does not stop at the coast; for on the continental shelf there are festoons of high mountainous islands; and channels such as Whitsunday Channel, Hinchinbrook Passage, and Gladstone harbour are just such corridors flooded by the sea.

Over this complex country in late geological times there were lava outpourings; and from them streams have spread rich loamy soils as on the Atherton Tableland, Peak Downs, and the Darling Downs.

Thus from east to west Queensland consists of the following parts:—

i. *The Continental Shelf with its Reefs and Islands.*—Here there rise rocky mountainous islands in some regions and, in others, the coral platforms of the Great Barrier Reefs. These reefs, north of Cairns, form an outer barrier of boomerang-shaped reefs, convex to the ocean, perched on the very lip of the steep continental slope; and behind this lies, first, a wide channel relatively free from reefs and then a zone of platform reefs, many of which have sandy coral islands or keys. From about the latitude of Cairns almost to that of Mackay there is no outer barrier—merely a scattering of platform reefs. Then, further south again, the outer barrier reappears. This great composite coral barrier has a length of 1,200 miles.

ii. *The Eastern Mountains and Plains.*—Although occasionally the Great Divide coincides with a big range (e.g., the Bunya Mountains) or a scarp (as at Toowoomba), yet in most parts of Queensland it is not a noticeable feature of the landscape. East of it lie the most striking mountains—e.g., the Bellenden Ker Range, the highest in the State, with its main peak, Mount Bartle Frere, 5,438 feet, in North Queensland; and the Drummond Range in Central Queensland. A short distance from the coast lies one of the most important though not greatly elevated barriers in Queensland, the coast ranges, that have many local names.

The eastern rivers have a very peculiar arrangement due to the curious pattern of the mountains. In the far north the Barron, Tully, and Herbert are short rivers that rise on the plateau and descend to the coastal plains by cutting great gorges in the scarp. These have high waterfalls that are actual or potential sites for hydro-electric power. South of these lie the bigger rivers—the Burdekin, Fitzroy, Burnett, Mary, and Brisbane Rivers that rise in the country between the Great Divide and the coast ranges and gather tributaries from all directions before they cut gaps through the coast ranges, and come to the sea. Between their basins and the coast lie many smaller but important rivers that take their rises in the coastal ranges. The interlocking pattern of the bigger basins is thus like the parts of a jig-saw puzzle confined behind the coast ranges. Some of the gaps that they cut through the ranges on the way to the sea have poten-

tialities for big reservoir sites—e.g., the Burdekin where it cuts a gorge in the scarp of the Leichhardt Range. But other gaps, like those of the Brisbane River, are extremely wide.

The basins of the Burdekin and the Fitzroy Rivers are each over 50,000 square miles in area. All the bigger rivers are tidal for great distances—except the Burdekin, on the fertile flood plain of which the river bed is completely sanded.

Generally these rivers are sluggish streams of intermittent, seasonal flow; and they have spread wide areas of alluvial soil as great plains within their basins.

Due to the “grain” of the country and to the presence of the coastal plains the eastern seaboard descends southwards as a series of hooks—with a rocky headland at the point of each hook, with long sandy beaches between, and with attractive bays in the shelter of the hooked headlands. The sands of these ocean beaches have rich deposits of heavy minerals. In the south (mainly on the large islands) and in the north (north of Cooktown) the coastal margin develops giant sandhills now, for the most part, thickly forested.

The eastern lands contain many of the present or past metal mining fields (Gympie, Mount Morgan, &c.) and most of the coal basins. Widening south from Collinsville to the latitude of Bundaberg is the vast Bowen basin, generally a rugged plainland with flat-topped hills in the centre, set between the mountains. In this lie the biggest coal reserves of the State. But in lowlands between other ranges, or between the ranges and the coast, are other isolated coal basins—such as the Ipswich, Callide, Burrum, and Styx basins.

The plainlands support agricultural, pastoral, and dairying industries. On the coast where mountains approach fairly closely, are the heavier rainfall belts in which sugar is the chief crop. Maize, fruits, and other crops are grown in the drier lands. The alluvial black soils in the basalt country at Peak Downs, far inland, is the area recently used for large-scale sorghum growing by the Queensland-British Food Corporation. Beef cattle raising and dairying use others of the coastal plainlands.

iii. *The Western Plains and Plateaus.*—In some regions the high country that begins the fall to the west is a dissected plateau. From the middle of Cape York Peninsula to north-central Queensland, and again in the far south, there are rugged uplands of granite and other old rocks, the sites of many present or past mineral fields—Coen, the Palmer River, the mineral fields of the Cairns hinterland, Charters Towers, Stanthorpe, and many more. In other regions there is dissected sandstone or basalt country at the edge of the scarp, giving striking scenery as in the Carnarvon Ranges and the Main Range on the edge of the Darling Downs.

But generally western Queensland is essentially the country of the Great Artesian Basin, with great reserves of water underlying gentle plains. In the south these plains are of red soils, including the “Mulga Country” of the south-west. In central and northern Queensland the

plains have typically grey soils, giving rolling, grassy downs. North of the Hughenden-Cloncurry railway the grassy plains that slope to the Gulf of Carpentaria are almost perfectly level, sloping seawards at less than 2 feet per mile. At the southern part of the Gulf they merge into salt flats flooded by the sea each summer; and on either side of this are thinly-forested sandy plains covering vast areas.

A characteristic western feature is the presence of reddish plateaus, mesas, and buttes of laterite on many of the divides.

On this wide plainland the rivers have very slight gradients and they subdivide into numerous channels. Mostly these distributaries, as they are called, rejoin the parent stream; but sometimes they diverge and join other rivers. The most important region of divergent drainage is towards the south-west where all the rivers going to Lake Eyre settle down to a gradient of less than 11 inches per mile and subdivide to form a most intricate network of many channels and gutters. This is the "Channel Country" of south-western Queensland, the rivers of which, so minutely subdivided, provide possibly the best example of natural irrigation in the world. The main channels run each summer season; and the spreading of water and natural irrigation depend on the volume of flood waters. Limiting the spread of the waters are the red sandhills of the desert which begins near the south-western corner of the State. These desert dunes are almost entirely restricted to the flood plains of the Channel Country.

The central and larger portion of the Great Artesian Basin is devoted to sheep-raising; with a marginal belt on the west, north, and east given to cattle. Wheat and wine are products of the south-eastern region of the western plains.

iv. *The Rugged Country of the Far North-West.*—The Great Artesian Basin has a constricted neck as it approaches the Gulf of Carpentaria, with the old rocks of the mineral country on either side. In the north-western region there are three types of country west of the artesian plains: a series of very rugged ranges, not very high, running generally north and south, in which most of the mineral areas are found—Mt. Isa, Cloncurry, Trekelano, &c.; a broken plateau of limestone country best developed north of Camooweal; and, further north still, a very rugged upland of sandstones. These two latter regions, very close to the western border of the State, are among the most rugged parts of Queensland.

Behind the north-western ranges, in the basin of the Georgina River, and extending far into the Northern Territory, are the open grassy plains of the Barkly "Tableland".

*Artesian Water.*—Practically the whole of the area west of the Dividing Range, except the highlands west and south of Cloncurry, is situated in the world's largest artesian basin. The water varies in quality but is nearly everywhere suitable for stock drinking water. The numerous bores and bore drains that carry off the surplus flow make it possible to stock huge areas of well-grassed country neighbouring the water, which otherwise could only be provided with stock water by far less reliable and more expensive surface catchments.

## 3. CLIMATE.

*Climate and Living Conditions.*—Queensland has a typical sub-tropical to tropical climate, which has proved itself suitable for white settlement in all parts of the State. The number of uncomfortably hot days in summer is few, except along the far western border of the State. Inland Queensland is little hotter in summer than inland New South Wales. Like the rest of inland Australia, inland Queensland has low humidities in summer, except during periods of monsoonal weather, which are accompanied by lower temperatures and often by rain. Inland Queensland has a continental type of winter climate, with warm sunny days and cold nights. Some winter rain falls in the southern part, but rarely in the north.

Coastal Queensland has fairly high humidities in summer, but this is compensated for by lower temperatures than are experienced inland, and by a sea breeze which almost invariably blows throughout the day. The summer climate is rarely uncomfortable except when working in situations exposed to the sun and shut off from the breeze. The winter climate is mild with fine days, and in the southern portion occasional frosty nights. More winter rain falls on the coast than inland, but it is accompanied by moderate temperatures, not by cold weather and wind.

In Queensland very successful settlement in the tropics has been made by white people. Two factors contributing to this success are the almost complete absence of tropical diseases such as malaria and cholera, and the fact that no coloured labour is available for manual and domestic work.

*Meteorological Data.*—Data for Brisbane are given below, and for six typical stations, in abridged form, on the following pages.

## METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1953.

Month.	Mean Corrected Barometer, 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature.					Rainfall.		
		Mean.	Absolute Maximum.	Absolute Minimum.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Total.	Wet Days. <i>a</i>	Average for 30 Years. <i>b</i>
	In.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.	No.	In.
January ..	30.00	74.4	87.2	62.6	81.6	67.2	5.98	15	5.72
February ..	29.91	74.9	95.2	61.7	82.2	67.5	14.41	14	5.47
March ..	30.06	73.3	95.3	56.5	81.4	65.2	5.44	15	4.97
April ..	30.07	72.1	87.6	58.0	80.7	63.5	1.87	9	3.68
May ..	30.08	64.9	85.2	46.0	74.2	55.7	0.93	4	2.35
June ..	30.10	60.3	79.0	41.7	71.0	49.6	0.12	1	2.75
July ..	30.20	59.4	76.3	41.2	70.6	48.2	0.05	3	1.88
August ..	30.08	59.8	77.5	39.9	70.6	49.0	3.66	7	1.07
September ..	30.22	64.9	87.2	50.1	74.5	55.3	0.56	7	1.69
October ..	30.05	70.3	92.6	55.3	79.0	61.7	2.23	12	2.27
November ..	30.02	74.3	89.2	59.2	83.0	65.6	4.60	6	4.00
December ..	29.95	78.2	93.0	64.2	86.6	69.8	3.75	8	4.24
Year ..	30.06	68.9	95.3	39.9	77.9	59.9	43.60	101	40.09

*a* Days on which one point or more of rain fell.

*b* The rainfall averages shown here and in the following tables are "standard period normals" which are adopted as standard practice in a number of countries. They are averages for the period 1911 to 1940.

## METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS.

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		3 p.m. Relative Humidity. <i>a</i>		Rainfall. <i>b</i>	
	1953. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1953. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1953. %	Aver- age. %	1953. In.	Aver- age. In.
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND).								
January ..	93.8	98.7	75.3	76.5	46	30	7.27	4.73
February ..	88.6	96.3	69.6	75.4	49	34	11.88	3.96
March ..	95.0	94.6	71.6	73.0	27	32	0.00	1.86
April ..	95.0	89.9	68.5	66.9	25	26	0.00	0.62
May ..	80.8	82.9	53.0	59.7	22	26	0.73	0.48
June ..	79.7	77.3	49.4	54.1	23	29	0.00	0.80
July ..	78.3	76.4	48.9	51.5	19	27	0.00	0.23
August ..	79.2	81.4	48.5	54.3	17	19	0.38	0.12
September ..	88.6	88.4	59.2	61.0	21	18	0.00	0.16
October ..	96.9	95.1	67.9	68.2	17	18	0.41	0.44
November ..	96.9	98.6	73.8	73.5	19	22	0.09	1.59
December ..	103.2	100.4	78.4	76.2	21	24	0.93	1.90
Year ..	89.7	90.0	63.7	65.9	25	25	21.69	16.89
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND).								
January ..	93.0	99.6	72.0	73.3	47	31	4.06	2.31
February ..	89.7	96.9	68.5	71.7	43	34	4.90	3.12
March ..	95.0	94.1	66.9	68.1	26	35	0.03	2.10
April ..	94.9	87.8	65.0	60.1	24	32	0.01	1.01
May ..	79.1	80.4	50.1	52.1	28	35	2.25	0.52
June ..	77.5	74.3	45.0	46.7	27	38	0.00	0.94
July ..	76.5	73.2	42.3	44.3	22	35	0.00	0.80
August ..	79.3	77.9	43.6	46.5	24	28	0.66	0.30
September ..	85.5	85.4	53.9	53.7	20	24	0.02	0.52
October ..	95.6	92.8	64.3	61.5	20	22	0.40	0.84
November ..	98.6	97.0	68.4	67.5	18	24	0.07	1.26
December ..	104.9	99.7	75.5	71.5	19	27	0.13	1.82
Year ..	89.1	88.3	59.6	59.8	27	30	12.53	15.54
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND).								
January ..	90.4	97.6	68.8	70.8	42	28	5.37	2.65
February ..	88.7	96.1	65.7	70.1	47	29	3.80	2.36
March ..	90.0	91.7	61.5	65.1	29	33	0.00	1.54
April ..	87.4	84.5	60.1	55.7	38	34	4.32	0.95
May ..	74.3	76.4	43.3	47.2	67	39	0.40	0.69
June ..	71.5	69.3	34.1	42.3	69	43	0.00	1.46
July ..	69.8	68.3	36.0	40.1	32	40	0.34	1.32
August ..	69.1	72.9	40.7	42.1	27	33	0.86	0.75
September ..	79.7	80.4	47.4	49.0	21	28	0.00	0.95
October ..	86.1	88.2	56.9	57.7	23	26	3.03	1.02
November ..	90.8	93.6	62.7	64.4	20	25	0.38	1.68
December ..	100.3	96.4	71.6	68.5	14	27	0.04	2.60
Year ..	83.2	84.6	54.1	56.1	36	32	18.54	17.97

(Information supplied by courtesy of the Deputy Director, Meteorological Bureau, Brisbane.)



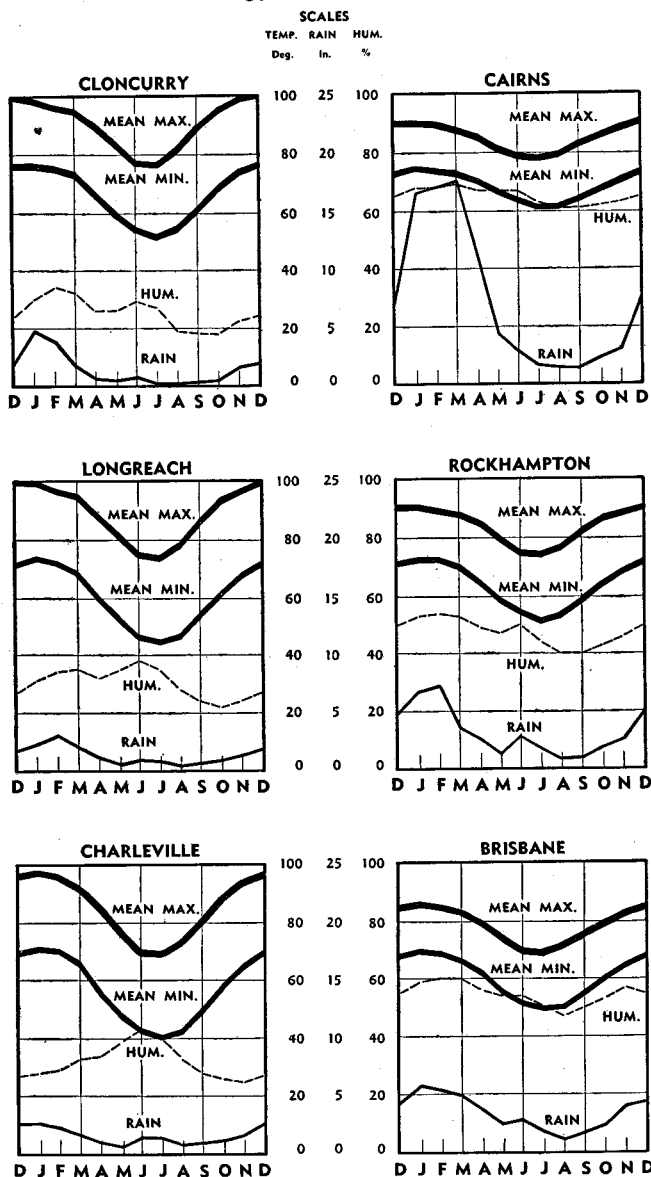
METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued.*

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		3 p.m. Relative Humidity. <i>a</i>		Rainfall. <i>b</i>	
	1953. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1953. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1953. %	Aver- age. %	1953. In.	Aver- age. In.
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL).								
January ..	86.3	89.7	74.7	74.2	74	68	40.80	16.51
February ..	87.5	89.0	74.7	73.9	67	68	15.37	17.00
March ..	86.0	87.1	72.6	72.6	66	69	24.01	17.59
April ..	84.5	84.9	68.2	70.0	60	67	5.93	10.76
May ..	81.7	81.6	62.0	66.2	52	67	1.77	4.37
June ..	79.0	78.8	60.3	63.5	60	67	1.39	2.87
July ..	76.9	78.1	61.4	61.0	59	63	2.66	1.56
August ..	78.3	79.5	59.9	61.1	54	61	1.14	1.46
September ..	80.6	82.6	64.0	63.8	57	61	4.47	1.43
October ..	87.1	85.6	68.8	67.4	56	62	1.14	2.40
November ..	88.1	87.9	73.2	70.4	59	63	3.78	3.05
December ..	89.2	89.7	73.8	72.9	59	65	6.35	7.35
Year ..	83.8	84.5	67.8	68.1	60	65	108.81	86.35
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL).								
January ..	86.3	90.0	71.3	72.3	60	53	10.79	6.70
February ..	88.4	88.7	71.9	72.1	59	54	7.18	7.28
March ..	87.1	87.2	68.9	69.8	53	53	3.16	3.54
April ..	87.2	84.2	66.9	64.8	54	49	1.29	2.66
May ..	80.3	79.3	56.4	58.3	43	47	0.97	1.26
June ..	77.4	74.4	51.2	54.0	39	50	0.56	2.80
July ..	77.2	73.7	49.0	51.2	31	44	0.00	1.77
August ..	77.0	76.7	53.3	52.9	39	40	2.47	0.82
September ..	82.0	81.7	58.5	58.3	47	40	0.09	0.94
October ..	87.1	85.9	60.9	63.8	41	43	3.50	1.99
November ..	89.2	88.5	68.3	68.0	44	46	1.78	2.63
December ..	93.2	90.0	69.8	70.9	48	50	1.11	4.97
Year ..	84.4	83.4	62.2	63.0	47	47	32.90	37.36
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL).								
January ..	81.6	85.5	67.2	69.1	56	59	5.98	5.72
February ..	82.2	84.6	67.5	68.7	62	60	14.41	5.47
March ..	81.4	82.3	65.2	66.2	55	60	5.44	4.97
April ..	80.7	79.1	63.5	61.5	55	56	1.87	3.68
May ..	74.2	73.7	55.7	55.6	44	54	0.93	2.35
June ..	71.0	69.4	49.6	51.5	38	54	0.12	2.75
July ..	70.6	68.6	48.2	49.4	41	51	0.05	1.88
August ..	70.6	71.1	49.0	50.0	39	47	3.66	1.07
September ..	74.5	75.5	55.3	54.8	41	50	0.56	1.69
October ..	79.0	79.2	61.7	60.3	47	53	2.23	2.27
November ..	83.0	82.3	65.6	64.6	47	57	4.60	4.00
December ..	86.6	84.5	69.8	67.5	55	55	3.75	4.24
Year ..	77.9	78.0	59.9	59.9	48	55	43.60	40.09

*a* Averages shown are for all years of record up to 1942, except those for Brisbane which are for thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.

*b* Averages shown are for thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.

# Meteorology of Typical Stations



The graphs show, according to the scales in the centre, monthly means of (i) maximum daily temperature, (ii) minimum daily temperature, (iii) relative humidity at 3 p.m. daily, and (iv) total rainfall. The means for temperature and humidity for all stations except Brisbane are for all years of record up to 1942, while those for rainfall and Brisbane temperature and humidity are "standard period normals" covering the years 1911 to 1940.

## 4. RAINFALL.

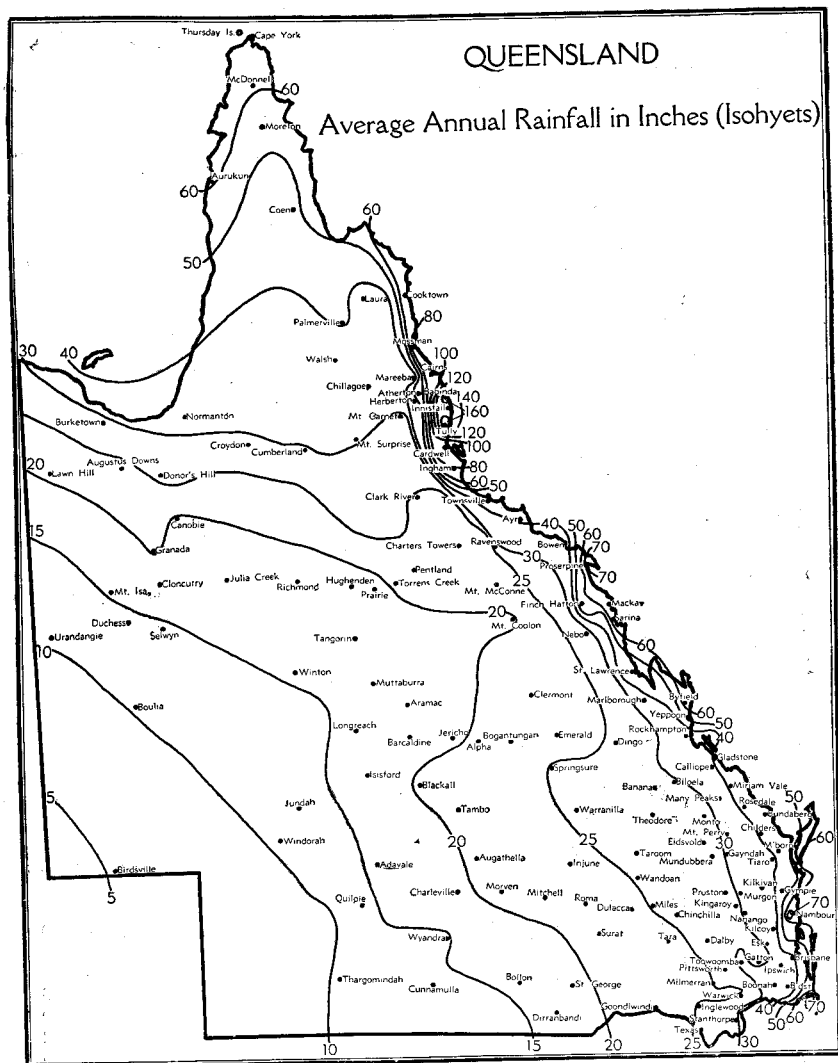
Rainfall is by far the most important weather factor in Queensland's primary production. It is nearly always more important than the combined effect of all other factors—frost, excessive heat, winds, humidity, &c. No single or simple measure of the value of rainfall for agricultural or pastoral purposes has yet been devised. The most important aspects of rainfall are its annual amount, its seasonal incidence (i.e., summer and winter), its variability from year to year, and its distribution within the growing season of the various crops and pastures. These aspects are discussed below.

*Annual Amount of Rainfall.*—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-west corner of the State to about 160 inches in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-east coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia. The table below shows annual rainfall for eight years and average annual rainfall for a number of typical stations. On page 10 average annual rainfall lines (isohyets) are shown for the whole State.

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1946 TO 1953.

Locality.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	Average <i>a</i>
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
<i>Coastal.</i>									
Brisbane ..	38.7	60.3	41.5	47.2	63.9	33.9	33.5	43.6	40.1
Bundaberg	22.7	63.1	38.4	46.1	73.5	27.1	51.8	61.6	42.4
Gladstone	21.8	59.5	36.6	42.5	43.5	24.5	39.9	38.7	38.3
R'hampton	25.8	33.9	21.9	35.1	59.0	24.6	33.4	32.9	37.4
Mackay ..	45.4	52.0	34.6	44.9	101.8	65.2	40.3	53.0	63.2
Townsville	52.9	55.5	24.9	51.6	86.5	41.1	36.3	70.9	39.7
Innisfail ..	103.8	126.2	120.7	158.2	228.3	101.4	102.5	135.3	139.2
Thursday Is.	77.6	76.0	82.1	77.2	86.0	43.6	87.4	62.4	66.5
Burketown	34.3	51.0	23.2	30.9	67.5	22.9	14.9	41.4	26.9
<i>Sub-Coastal.</i>									
Warwick	29.6	33.4	26.3	31.7	36.8	23.9	33.7	20.0	25.1
Toowoomba	35.5	53.1	34.5	42.9	66.2	33.6	35.9	38.8	35.2
Kingaroy	20.3	56.3	27.9	35.0	40.6	18.9	25.9	28.0	28.1
Eidsvold	17.4	34.9	30.2	35.7	46.6	21.3	37.0	34.4	28.4
Emerald ..	19.6	28.7	10.8	33.2	42.2	17.4	19.8	25.4	23.3
Ch. Towers	28.3	29.8	15.3	28.5	48.0	16.3	15.1	22.7	23.3
Atherton	54.4	55.6	47.7	84.4	89.8	41.9	55.3	51.8	54.1
Palmerville	35.4	36.7	38.3	56.2	38.6	26.4	28.9	33.4	39.9
<i>Western.</i>									
Cunnamulla	7.1	19.1	14.2	26.5	31.6	10.7	17.8	11.4	12.6
Charleville	8.1	21.7	14.2	33.3	41.2	11.0	20.7	18.5	18.0
Blackall ..	11.8	17.8	13.0	26.2	40.9	17.0	18.9	15.4	19.2
Longreach	8.1	20.5	9.0	23.6	41.4	22.2	8.3	12.5	15.5
Boulia ..	6.7	10.6	3.7	13.0	31.4	6.0	8.5	18.1	9.5
Winton ..	9.3	16.0	6.8	23.4	41.8	12.7	9.9	11.1	16.2
Hughenden	20.4	19.9	10.3	15.9	41.5	18.9	6.6	17.4	18.2
Cloncurry	22.6	21.3	14.7	18.1	37.1	15.0	12.3	21.7	16.9
Croydon ..	17.6	28.5	32.3	25.9	39.7	30.8	9.6	28.0	28.9

*a* For thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.



*Seasonal Incidence of Rainfall.*—Every part of Queensland receives more rain in the summer six months (October to March) than in the winter six months (April to September). The concentration of rain in the summer months is greatest in the north and west, reaching a maximum in the Gulf of Carpentaria-Cloncurry region. This area receives only 1 to 1½ inches of rain in winter, or about one-twentieth of the annual total. South of the Tropic of Capricorn (Rockhampton-Longreach) winter rainfall becomes an important part of the annual total, being about 30 per cent., while it rises to about 40 per cent. along the southern border of the State. The east coast of Queensland, both tropical and sub-tropical portions, receives a substantial portion of its rain in winter, but on the tropical coast this is mainly due to the prolongation of the autumn rains into April and May, while July, August, and September are relatively dry months.

The winter rains of sub-tropical Queensland are usually sufficient for the growing of winter crops such as wheat and oats in the agricultural areas, while in the pastoral areas they often produce a useful growth of winter "herbage". Along the east coast winter rains are a factor in maintaining the growth of sugar cane and fruit and vegetable crops.

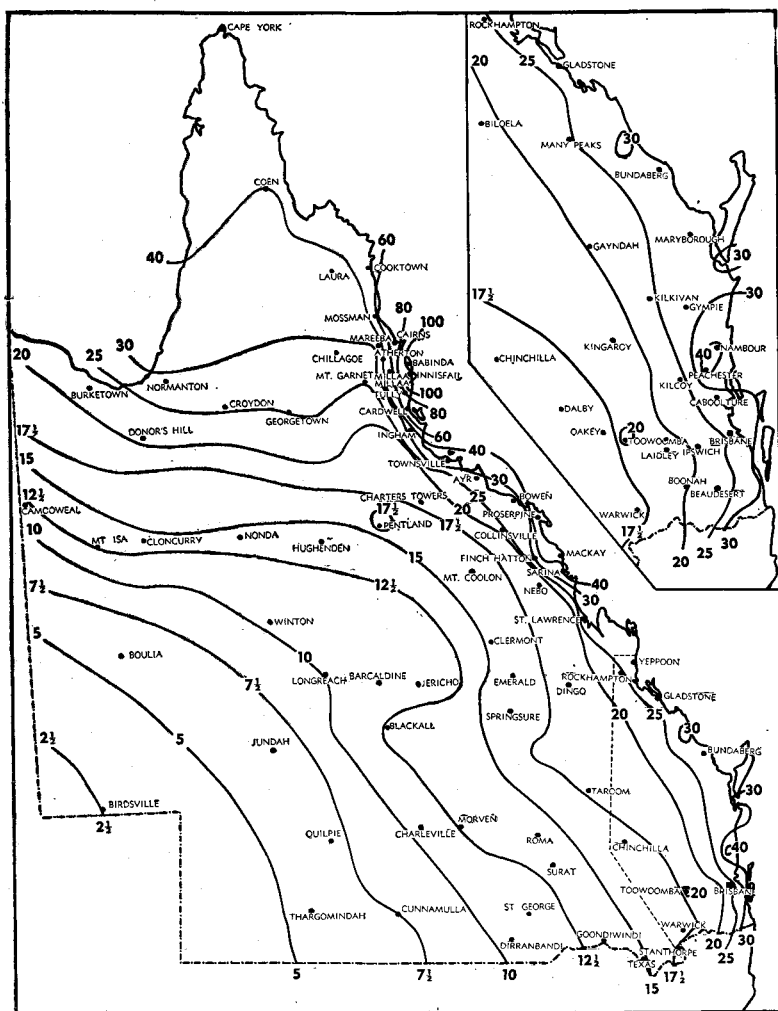
Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland are shown on pages 12 and 13.

*Variability of Rainfall.*—The variability, or uncertainty, of Queensland rainfall increases with the distance from the coast. Thus the western and south-western parts of the State have both the lowest rainfall and the greatest proportional variations from normal. This is due to the fact that unusual atmospheric conditions have to exist in order to produce good rains far inland, and the favourable combination of barometric pressures and moist air inflow occurs only rarely, being entirely absent in some years and giving good rains several times in other years. The inland areas are largely shut off from the more frequent and regular rain-producing influences of the coastal lands—cyclones, coastal showers, and precipitation from moist winds (mainly south-easterlies) forced to rise over coastal ranges. Maps illustrating variability of summer and winter rainfall appeared on pages 12 and 13 of the 1947 *Year Book*.

There is a great difference in reliability of summer and winter rain between north and south Queensland. North Queensland has highly reliable summer rains, particularly in the east coast and Peninsula areas. Winter rains are very unreliable in north Queensland, except for the regular late autumn falls of the Cooktown-Ingham, Proserpine-Mackay, and Cape York areas.

In southern Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in north Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. However, good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland. It is very certain near the coast, and sufficiently frequent in sub-coastal and inland south Queensland to be of economic value for winter crops such as wheat and oats.

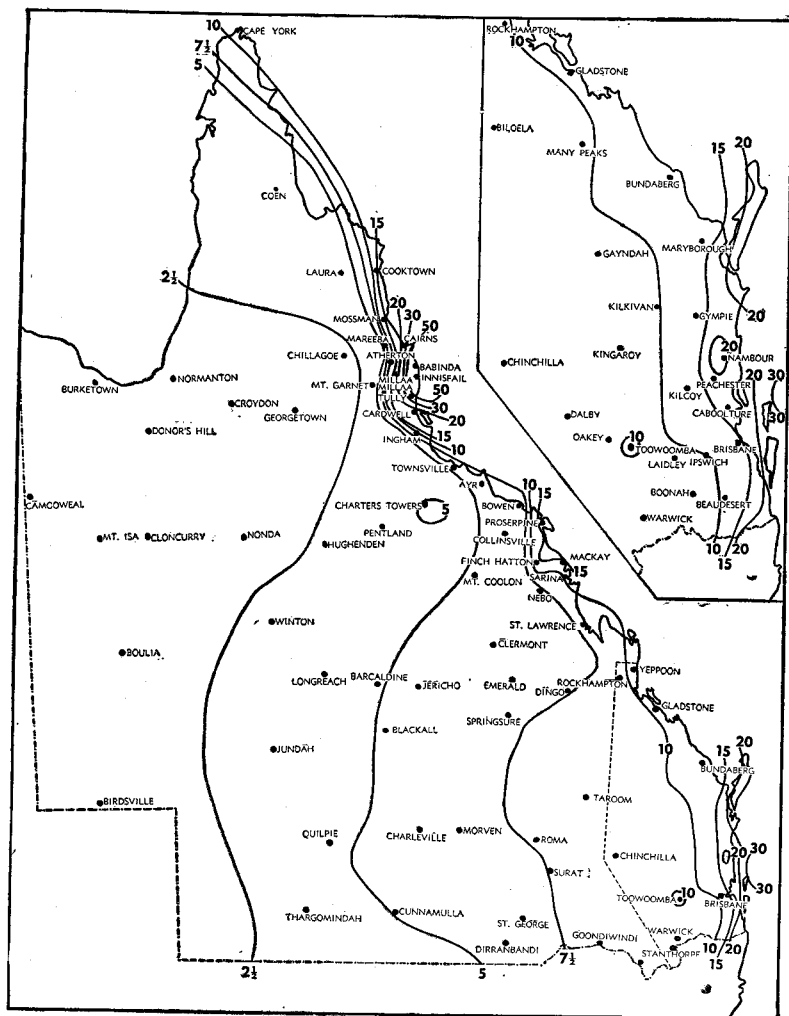
## SUMMER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



The lines on the maps show the numbers of inches of rain which most frequently fall in summer (October-March) and in winter (April-September). These are *modal* values and are rather lower than the arithmetic average rainfalls



## WINTER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



for summer and winter, as the mode is unaffected by the size of abnormally high or low rainfalls which sometimes occur. Winter rainfall is only important south of Rockhampton and on the north coastal fringe.

## 5. RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY.

The predominantly summer-rainfall climate has largely determined the development of Queensland agriculture. Sugar cane is by far the most important crop, and is grown on the wettest parts of the east coast. The chief areas are the two wet strips of the tropical coast—the Cairns-Ingham and the Proserpine-Sarina strips. In both these strips the coastline runs almost due north and south, and the coastal ranges are high, giving conditions favourable for heavy and frequent rainfall from moist south-easterly winds, particularly in the Babinda-Tully section of the northern strip where annual average rainfall ranges from 120 to 180 inches. Excessive rainfall, short of the cane being completely submerged by floods, is no deterrent to the crop, which can also stand the relatively dry periods of winter and spring. Cane is also grown, under irrigation, in the drier part of the tropical coast, on the fertile river silts at Ayr and Home Hill, and at Giru, which receive only about 40 inches of rain annually. Cane-growing is widespread on the sub-tropical coast, from Bundaberg to Beenleigh (south of Brisbane). Except for the 65-inch Nambour-Maroochy area, the rest of this southern cane is grown in areas receiving 40 to 50 inches annually, which is near the lower limit of rainfall required. Irrigation is used on two large company plantations in the Bundaberg district with decided improvement in yields. The Bundaberg, Maryborough, and Brisbane cane areas can expect a summer rainfall less than 15 inches (a severe drought for cane) once in ten years, with less severe droughts more frequently. Mackay, Proserpine, and the Cairns-Ingham regions never receive less than 15 inches of summer rain.

Dairying, next to sugar the most important primary industry in coastal Queensland, depends almost wholly on grasses, both natural and introduced, which make the bulk of their growth in summer. The grasses reach maturity in autumn and become fibrous and relatively unpalatable in the cooler and drier weather of winter, with consequent low production of milk in late winter and in spring. The reliability of summer rainfall is sufficient to produce a good growth of summer grass nearly every year in the main dairying districts, namely Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Rockhampton Statistical Divisions. However, the western part of the Darling Downs and the Maranoa (Roma) district have an expectation of less than 15 inches of summer rain one year in two and are marginal dairying districts for natural pastures. To maintain winter production some dairy farmers sow winter-growing grazing crops, such as oats. The reliability of winter rainfall is such that insufficient rain for these crops can be expected on the Darling Downs and Upper Burnett about one year in four, while poor distribution of such rain throughout the winter may cause additional failures. Conservation of summer-grown crops and fodder surpluses as ensilage or hay is not practised to any extent, largely owing to a shortage of labour and machinery for this heavy work.

Crops which require a summer rainfall are grown in the coastal and sub-coastal parts of Queensland, particularly on the better soils and alluvial river flats. The most important are maize, sorghum, lucerne, bananas,

pineapples, cotton, citrus, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, and peanuts. Peculiarly enough, wheat, which is a typical winter-growing cereal, is in good seasons more important than maize in Queensland. It is grown on the fertile black soil plains of the Darling Downs. The yields fluctuate considerably, but the average per acre is higher than in the other mainland States. This is due to the fertile soil (no superphosphate is used), and to the fact that portion of the ample summer rainfall of the Downs (16 to 20 inches) is retained in the subsoil to supplement the relatively scanty winter falls. In recent years, production of grain sorghum, which is a summer-growing cereal capable of being harvested mechanically, has expanded rapidly on the Downs and in other parts of sub-coastal Queensland.

Inland Queensland has, as its paramount asset, natural grass, which supports most of the sheep and a large proportion of the beef cattle of the State. Summer rainfall predominates, and summer-growing species of grass such as Mitchell and Flinders are the main feed. In the southern part the average winter rainfall is 3 to 8 inches, and, when this comes in reasonably heavy falls, it produces a considerable quantity of winter-growing grasses and edible plants, locally known as "herbage". The northern inland expects only 1½ to 2 inches of winter rain, and heavy winter rain is considered no advantage as it frequently produces no herbage and merely blackens and spoils the dry standing summer grasses on which the stock rely.

In the inland pastoral districts 15 inches or more of summer rain produces a very good season, provided it comes in several soaking falls. In southern and central inland Queensland, of which Charleville and Longreach are typical, over 15 inches fall about one summer in four. In the northern inland, of which Richmond is typical, this occurs more frequently, one year in two or three. Taking less than 10 inches of summer rain as a measure of a poor season in these pastoral districts, Charleville and Longreach expect such a season rather less often than one year in two, and Richmond about one year in four. On the other hand, Charleville expects good winter rains (6 inches or over) one year in two, Longreach one year in five, and Richmond one year in nine. Pastoral settlement under such climatic conditions is stable but sheep and cattle numbers vary considerably, and considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks and water, and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist. Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year, have occasionally been experienced in inland Queensland. The worst on record was between 1900 and 1902, while less severe and rather less general droughts occurred in the late 1870s, mid-1880s, 1915-16, 1925-26, 1935-36, and 1945-46.

Further towards the western border of the State both rainfall and its reliability fall, and the holdings are larger with cattle as the usual stock, as against sheep in the better inland areas discussed above. Summer rain totals of 10 inches or more are expected at Thargomindah, Windorah, and Boulia only one year in five, and winter falls of 6 inches or more only one year in five or six at the first two places, and one year in thirty at Boulia. Under such conditions pastoral activity is rather on an organised nomadic

basis, with some larger owners holding a number of stations in the far west and other districts, stock being moved around to catch the season.

Distribution of rainfall over the growing season, which cannot be measured by any recognised statistical method, is a factor of greater importance in a warm climate, where evaporation and the rate of use of water by the crop are high, than it is in cold climates, where these are low. Most of the crops in coastal and sub-coastal Queensland are summer grown, or, like sugar cane and orchard crops, make the bulk of their growth in summer. The ideal distribution of summer rainfall for most crops is to have good spring falls to start growth and regular falls through late spring and summer, with not more than two or three weeks of dry weather at any time. This ideal distribution rarely happens, and although the distribution of summer rainfall is fairly dependable, spring rainfall is rather erratic throughout Queensland. Hence Queensland agricultural research has been towards developing hardy strains of plants which can withstand early dry weather, but still can take advantage of heavy rainfall when it comes. Cultural methods include inter-row cultivation of such crops as cane, maize, and orchards to prevent weed competition and retard surface evaporation. Pastures, both coastal and inland, often suffer by scanty spring rainfall, which retards growth at a time when the stock most need it after the relatively dry winter. However, the inland pastures of Mitchell and Flinders grasses are highly drought resistant, and their perennial root-stocks allow them to take immediate advantage of rain when it falls. The natural coastal pastures are relatively drought resistant but are coarse grasses, and research is being done to find more palatable and nutritious species with a good degree of drought resistance.

## 6. SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY.

Owing to the great size of Queensland, with its great climatic differences, the times for the various activities in the seasonal calendar of rural industries vary according to local conditions. Sheep are shorn all the year round in the State, with the greatest activity during the spring and autumn. Times of planting and harvesting, and the length of the active growing season, of the principal crops are summarised in the next table.

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	Time of Planting.	Length of Growing Season.	Main Time of Harvesting.
		Months.	
Apples .. ..	.. .. .	..	February, March
Arrowroot .. ..	August to October	8-10	June to August
Bananas .. ..	.. .. .	..	All year
Barley .. ..	Green Fodder—March to July	..	..
	Grain—May, June	4½-5	October, November
Canary Seed .. ..	May, June	4½-5	October, November
Citrus Fruits .. ..	.. .. .	..	April to September
Cotton .. ..	October to December	5-7	April to June
Deciduous Fruits .. ..	.. .. .	..	December to March
Grapes .. ..	.. .. .	..	December to March

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS—*continued.*

Crop.	Time of Planting.	Length of Growing Season.	Main Time of Harvesting.
		Months.	
Green Beans ..	South Queensland— Highlands: October to December	3	December to February
	Coast: March to June	3	May to August
	North Queensland— Tableland: August to April	2½-3	November to June
	Coast: April to Aug.	2½-3	July to August
Hay, Lucerne ..	Perennial; New Sowings in Autumn	..	Non-irrigated—Chiefly summer Irrigated—All year
Hay, Wheaten ..	April to June	3-5	September
Hay, Oaten ..	March to May	4-7	Sept. to November
Linseed ..	April to June	4½-5	Sept. to November
Maize ..	South Queensland— Sept. to December	4½-7	March to July
	Tableland— Nov., December	5-7	June to August
Millet, Panicum, and Setaria	September to January	3	January to March
Navy Beans (Dry)	December, January	3-4	March to May
Oats ..	March to May	4-7	October, November
Onions ..	April, May	5-6	October, November
Papaws ..	.. .. .	..	April to June, and September to March
Peanuts ..	October to December	5	March, April
Pineapples ..	September to January	..	February, March; and August to October
Potatoes ..	South Queensland— February & August	3½-4½	June and November
	North Queensland— April, May	3½-4½	August, September
Pumpkins ..	September to January	5-6	March to July
Sorghum ..	September to January	4-5	March to May
Sugar Cane ..	South Queensland— August to March	12-24	July to December
	North Queensland— April to October	12-15	June to December
Sunflower Seed ..	September to January	4-5	February to May
Sweet Potatoes ..	Sept. to February	4-5	March to July
Tobacco ..	South and Central Queensland— Sept. to December	3½-4½	February to April
	North Queensland— Tableland: July to October	3-4	Nov. to January
	Coast: May & June	3-4	September
Tomatoes ..	South Queensland— Highlands: October to December	3-4	December to March
	Coast: Jan. to Aug.	3-4	March to July
	North Queensland— March to May	3-4	July to September
Wheat ..	May, June	4½-5½	October, November

## 7. SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND.

*1952-53.*—The good seasonal conditions which had prevailed throughout agricultural areas since the 1952 autumn rains continued through the late winter and early spring months, which, except for a drought area in the north-west, were also particularly favourable for the pastoral industries.

Most of the State had well above normal rains in October, but generally hot and dry conditions during November were unfavourable for the planting of the summer-growing crops of maize, sorghum, and peanuts. However, the weather was ideal for the harvesting of record crops of winter grains, the wheat crop amounting to 18·7 million bushels. Poor December rainfalls continued to restrict the planting of summer crops. At the end of the month conditions generally were very dry and practically the whole State needed rain.

Heavy to flood rains during January relieved the dry conditions in the northern and central parts of the State, including the north-western drought area, while storm rains gave partial relief to southern districts. The harvesting of the 1952 sugar cane crop was completed during the month for a record production of 935,000 tons of 94 net titre sugar. Practically State-wide good rains fell in February, and summer grain crops now made vigorous growth.

Good March rains were confined to coastal divisions and the Eastern Downs, and April falls were generally below normal, but all crops continued to progress and the pastoral outlook was good. Southern inland divisions received useful rains in May, but the rest of the State had a dry month, followed by a practically rainless June, causing large areas prepared for wheat and other winter grains to remain unsown.

*1953-54.*—As in the preceding month, practically no rain fell in July, and the season developed as the driest winter for eight years. Sub-normal temperatures and frequent frosts worsened conditions, which were not relieved until late in August. Good general rains then gave prospects for a favourable spring, but they were too late for all of the large acreage prepared for winter grains to be sown. Fruit and vegetable production had been greatly reduced by almost four months of adverse conditions.

The August rains were followed by another dry month, and except on the Far North Coast further rain was needed by the end of September. There were some relief rains in southern districts during October, and variable storm rains during November, but generally it was a dry spring and the planting of summer-growing crops was restricted. However, the conditions favoured the harvesting of 10·2 million bushels of wheat, and the cutting of cane crops which yielded 1,220,000 tons of 94 net titre sugar, compared with the previous record output of 935,000 tons for the 1952 season.

In nearly all parts of the State December rainfall was less than half of normal, so that by the end of the month, during which some losses of dairy cattle had occurred, good rains were generally and urgently required. These were received during January in most farming areas, but the falls were variable in grazing districts. However, heavy rains occurred over



most of the State in February. They caused widespread flooding in all the main river systems and some damage to growing crops, but they also established excellent conditions for the dairying industry and a good outlook in the beef cattle and sheep areas.

March was generally dry and hot, and while good April rains in the Far North maintained a vigorous growth in the sugar cane crops of that area, the falls were variable and below average elsewhere. The dry weather provided good harvesting conditions for summer crops, while in pastoral areas feed and water supplies were adequate and stock generally in sound condition. May and June were mainly dry months. Most agricultural and dairying districts received some rain in the early part of June, allowing a start to be made with the sowing of winter cereals and fodder crops, but at the end of the month many farmers awaited further rains to complete planting.

#### 8. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Queensland is liberally supplied with ports which give direct communication overseas and with the capital cities of the other States. The ports, in the order which they occupy on the east coast from Brisbane to Thursday Island, together with the chief exports handled at each, are—Brisbane (wool, butter, meat, grain), Maryborough (butter, timber), Bundaberg (sugar, rum), Gladstone (butter, meat, coal), Rockhampton (wool, meat, hides, copper), Mackay (sugar), Bowen (meat, coal, sugar), Townsville (sugar, mineral concentrates, meat, wool), Cairns (sugar, timber, minerals), Thursday Island (pearl- and trochus-shell). Most of the direct oversea imports arrive at Brisbane, and about half of the total quantity of oversea exports go from Brisbane, large shipments also being made from Townsville, Cairns, Mackay, and Gladstone. Rockhampton and Bowen have smaller oversea export trades.

The extensive State railway system was designed originally as three separate systems, serving the southern, central, and northern districts. Development reduced and finally eliminated the gaps between them. In recent years main roads have been greatly extended, and, where required, public passenger and goods services are licensed to operate. Regular air passenger and freight services cover most of the State.

External trade is relatively large, as the development of natural resources depends greatly on external markets. The greater portion of exports is sold overseas, and, except wool, chiefly in Great Britain. The greater portion of imports is purchased in Australia, being chiefly goods manufactured in southern States. Information is given in the chapter on trade.

The main sources of the State's wealth are wool, butter, sugar, meat, minerals, and general agricultural produce, the most important of the latter being wheat, maize, sorghum, pineapples, bananas, and tomatoes. Amongst minerals, lead and zinc have the greatest value. Wool, butter, sugar, and meat are the chief items of oversea export, while sugar, fruit, and meat are the main products sent to other States. Australian requirements of pineapples are supplied by Queensland, and large quantities of bananas are sent to other States.

## Chapter 2.—GOVERNMENT.

### 1. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

First used in 1824 as a penal settlement, Moreton Bay, the "Northern District of New South Wales", had become a distinct electoral division by 1843. It was given a separate member in 1851, two in 1853, four in 1855, and nine in 1858. As electors of New South Wales, residents in what is now Queensland had enjoyed responsible government since *The Constitution Act*, 1855, and when separation was effected by letters patent of 6th June, 1859, an Order-in-Council of the same date gave Queensland a Constitution similar to that of New South Wales, and Sir George Bowen was appointed Governor of Queensland. On 10th December, 1859, the Governor landed at Brisbane and proclaimed the separation of Queensland from New South Wales. The Order-in-Council provided for a nominated Legislative Council of not less than five members appointed by the Governor of New South Wales for five years and such additional members as the Queensland Governor thought fit, to be appointed by him for life. In May, 1860, 15 members were appointed, 11 for five years and 4 for life. There was also an elected Legislative Assembly consisting of 26 members returned by 16 electorates, the franchise including all adult males subject to a small property or tenancy qualification which excluded, according to the Registrar-General of the day, "only new arrivals not six months in the Colony, aliens, and a few hundreds of the most worthless, wandering, and improvident members of the community". Elections were held in April and May, 1860. Executive government was in the hands of the Executive Council, and the first members were appointed by the Governor on 10th December, 1859.

The 1859 Order-in-Council was validated by *The Australian Colonies Act*, 1861, and with the passing of *The Constitution Act*, 1867, responsible government in Queensland was consolidated. The present system of government, operating under the Imperial Parliament and within *The Commonwealth Constitution Act*, 1900, consists of the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council having been abolished from 23rd March, 1922. The Executive Council is composed of the Governor and the Ministers in office. Local Authorities operate under legislation of the Queensland Parliament.

#### THE STATE MINISTRY. (*As from 16th March, 1953.*)

*Premier and Chief Secretary; and Vice-President of the Executive Council.*—Hon. Vincent Clair Gair.

*Minister for Transport.*—Hon. John Edmund Duggan.

*Secretary for Public Lands and Irrigation.*—Hon. Thomas Andrew Foley.

*Treasurer.*—Hon. Edward Joseph Walsh.

*Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.*—Hon. Harold Henry Collins.

*Secretary for Labour and Industry.*—Hon. Arthur Jones.

*Secretary for Health and Home Affairs.*—Hon. William Matthew Moore.

*Attorney-General.*—Hon. William Power.

*Secretary for Public Works and Housing.*—Hon. Paul Jerome Remigius Hilton.

*Secretary for Public Instruction.*—Hon. George Henry Devries.

*Secretary for Mines and Immigration.*—Hon. Colin George McCathie,<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Appointed 22nd December, 1954; acting from 18th November, 1954.

## THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Dudley Lavarack,  
K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

The present Governor of Queensland was appointed on 1st October, 1946, and is the sixteenth holder of the office since Queensland was separated from New South Wales. A complete list of all Governors, and the date when each assumed office, is as follows:—

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	..	..	December, 1859
Colonel Samuel Wesley Blackall	..	..	August, 1868
Marquis of Normanby	..	..	August, 1871
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G.	..	..	January, 1875
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B.	..	..	April, 1877
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G.	..	..	November, 1883
Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	..	..	May, 1889
Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G.	..	..	April, 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B.	..	..	March, 1902
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	..	..	November, 1905
Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	..	..	December, 1909
Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	..	..	March, 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., P.C.(Ire.)	..	..	December, 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S.	..	..	February, 1927
Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	..	..	June, 1932
Sir John Lavarack, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	..	..	October, 1946

*State Governments.*—There have been thirty-five different Governments in Queensland since the Colony obtained its own representative government, the first Government being led by Sir R. G. W. Herbert who was appointed Colonial Secretary on the day of separation from New South Wales. Leaders of the various Governments, and the dates on which their Governments entered office, are as follows:—

<i>Leader.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Leader.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>
Sir R. G. W. Herbert	.. 10-12-59	Sir J. R. Dickson	.. 1-10-98
Hon. A. Macalister	.. 1-2-66	Hon. A. Dawson	.. 1-12-99
Sir R. G. W. Herbert	.. 20-7-66	Hon. R. Philp	.. 7-12-99
Hon. A. Macalister	.. 7-8-66	Sir A. Morgan	.. 17-9-03
Sir R. R. Mackenzie	.. 15-8-67	Hon. W. Kidston	.. 19-1-06
Sir C. Lilley	.. 25-11-68	Hon. R. Philp	.. 19-11-07
Sir A. H. Palmer	.. 3-5-70	Hon. W. Kidston	.. 18-2-08
Hon. A. Macalister	.. 8-1-74	Hon. D. F. Denham	.. 7-2-11
Hon. G. Thorn	.. 5-6-76	Hon. T. J. Ryan	.. 1-6-15
Hon. J. Douglas	.. 8-3-77	Hon. E. G. Theodore	.. 21-10-19
Sir T. McIlwraith	.. 21-1-79	Hon. W. N. Gillies	.. 26-2-25
Sir S. W. Griffith	.. 13-11-83	Hon. W. McCormack	.. 22-10-25
Sir T. McIlwraith	.. 13-6-88	Hon. A. E. Moore	.. 21-5-29
Hon. B. D. Morehead	.. 30-11-88	Hon. W. Forgan Smith	.. 17-6-32
Sir S. W. Griffith	.. 12-8-90	Hon. F. A. Cooper	.. 16-9-42
Sir T. McIlwraith	.. 27-3-93	Hon. E. M. Hanlon	.. 7-3-46
Sir H. M. Nelson	.. 27-10-93	Hon. V. C. Gair	.. 17-1-52
Hon. T. J. Byrnes	.. 13-4-98		

## 2. THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

The Legislative Assembly is elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years, each member representing a separate electoral district. Voting is by secret ballot, the candidate receiving the greatest number of primary votes being elected.

Electoral enrolment is compulsory for all persons, males and females, twenty-one years of age and over, who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months, in Queensland for three months, and in an electoral district continuously for one month. Persons of unsound mind, and persons serving a sentence of imprisonment for one year or longer or attainted of treason, as well as aboriginal natives of Australia, Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Islands, are not qualified to be enrolled as electors.

Voting at elections is compulsory, and polling-booths are provided in each district. An elector absent from his own electorate may vote at any polling-booth as an absent voter. Even though an electorate is not contested at a general election, the polling-booths are opened to accommodate absent voters. An elector who is ill or infirm, or more than five miles from a polling-booth, may vote by post. There is provision for electors leaving the

## THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
Baroona .. ..	Petrie Terrace ..	Power, Hon. W. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	1½	10,164
Brisbane .. ..	Brisbane .. ..	Mann, Hon. J. H. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	1½	9,717
Bulimba .. ..	Bulimba .. ..	Gardner, R. J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	6½	13,161
Buranda .. ..	Buranda .. ..	Brown, R. K. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	1½	10,341
Chermside .. ..	Chermside .. ..	Dewar, A. T. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) ..	23½	15,020
Clayfield .. ..	Eagle Junction ..	Taylor, H. B., D.S.O. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) ..	2	10,711
Coorparoo .. ..	Coorparoo .. ..	Hiley, T. A. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) ..	2½	12,550
Fortitude Valley	Fortitude Valley	Brosnan, M. T. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	2	10,463
Ithaca .. ..	Rosalie .. ..	Eastment, L. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	2	10,616
Kedron .. ..	Gordon Park ..	Lloyd, E. G. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	9½	16,492
Kelvin Grove ..	Ashgrove .. ..	Turner, J. A. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	2	10,934
Kurilpa .. ..	West End .. ..	Moore, T. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	1½	10,373
Merthyr .. ..	New Farm .. ..	Moore, Hon. W. M. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	2	10,340
Mount Coot-tha ..	Newmarket .. ..	Morris, K. J. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) ..	88	14,041
Mount Gravatt ..	Holland Park ..	Dittmer, Dr. F. C. S. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	56	20,823
Norman .. ..	East Brisbane ..	Baxter, W. E. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	3	11,719
Nundah .. ..	Nundah .. ..	*Roberts, F. E. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	33	11,928
Sandgate .. ..	Sandgate .. ..	Robinson, H. F. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	19	15,522
Sherwood .. ..	Sherwood .. ..	Kerr, T. C. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) ..	79	14,529
South Brisbane ..	South Brisbane ..	Gair, Hon. V. C. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	1½	10,163
Toowong .. ..	Toowong .. ..	Munro, A. W. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) ..	6	12,245
Windsor .. ..	Wooloowin .. ..	Rasey, T. W. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	2	10,734
Wynnum .. ..	Wynnum Central	Gunn, W. M. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	35	14,349
Yeronga .. ..	Moorooka .. ..	Noble, Dr. H. W. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) ..	4½	12,545
Total Metropolitan ..			385	299,480

\* Independent from 26th August, 1953.

State prior to the polling-day at a general election to vote before leaving. At by-elections any person about to leave, or who has left, the electorate may vote before polling-day before an Electoral Registrar. An elector who, because of religious scruples, is unable to vote on polling-day may vote by post or by attending before a Returning Officer or an Electoral Registrar.

Any person, male or female, who is qualified to be an elector, excepting an insolvent, may be nominated as a candidate for any electoral district.

From the election of 29th April, 1950, the Legislative Assembly was increased, by *The Electoral Districts Act*, 1949, from 62 to 75 members. The Act also divided the State into four electoral zones, each with a different quota of electors per district, namely, (i) the metropolitan (24 electoral districts; quota, 10,795); (ii) the south-eastern—the coastal and sub-coastal areas from the border northwards nearly to Mackay (28 districts; quota, 9,373); (iii) the northern—the north coastal, Atherton Tableland, and Peninsula areas (13 districts; quota, 7,696); and (iv) the western—the rest of the State (10 districts; quota, 4,613).

The table below shows the name and political party of each Member of the Legislative Assembly elected at the General Election held on 7th March, 1953, and particulars of the voting at that election.

GENERAL ELECTION, 7TH MARCH, 1953.

Number of Votes Cast.	Votes Cast as Per- centage of Total Enrol- ment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						In- formal Votes Cast.	Per- centage of In- formal Votes Cast.
		Official Labour.	Country.	Liberal.	Com- munist.	Inde- pendent.	Other.		
<i>(24 Electorates).</i>									
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,701	89·5	6,239	..	..	457	..	1,598 <sup>b</sup>	407	4·7
12,595	95·7	7,938	..	4,464	..	..	..	193	1·5
9,750	94·3	6,117	..	3,523	..	..	..	110	1·1
14,266	95·0	6,844	..	7,306	..	..	..	116	0·8
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,802	94·0	4,970	..	6,722	..	..	..	110	0·9
9,603	91·8	6,718	..	..	438	..	2,156 <sup>b</sup>	291	3·0
10,122	95·3	6,513	..	3,361	141	..	..	107	1·1
15,790	95·7	10,279	..	5,351	..	..	..	160	1·0
10,362	94·8	6,314	..	3,883	..	..	..	165	1·6
9,516	91·7	5,853	..	2,868	165	101	349 <sup>b</sup>	180	1·9
9,709	93·9	6,110	..	3,470	..	..	..	129	1·3
13,225	94·2	5,578	..	7,484	..	..	..	163	1·2
19,483	93·6	12,203	..	6,635	386	..	..	259	1·3
11,009	93·9	6,447	..	4,446	..	..	..	116	1·1
11,276	94·5	6,882	..	4,232	..	..	..	162	1·4
14,594	94·0	8,047	..	6,338	..	..	..	209	1·4
13,692	94·2	6,552	..	6,830	..	..	141 <sup>c</sup>	169	1·2
9,186	90·4	5,847	..	2,787	..	..	418 <sup>d</sup>	134	1·5
11,505	94·0	4,234	..	7,135	..	..	..	136	1·2
10,099	94·1	6,011	..	3,980	..	..	..	108	1·1
13,479	93·9	9,261	..	4,066	..	..	..	152	1·1
11,954	95·3	5,767	..	6,041	..	..	..	146	1·2
261,718	93·9	150,724	..	100,922	1,587	101	4,662	3,722	1·4
<i>a Not contested.      b Social Credit.      c Liberal-Labour.      d Independent Labour.</i>									

## THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>South-Eastern</i>				
Aubigny ..	Oakey ..	Sparkes, W. B. J. G. (Country) ..	3,140	9,386
Barambah ..	Kingaroy ..	Bjelke-Petersen, J. (Country) ..	3,020	9,569
Bremer ..	Booval ..	Donald, J. (Labour) ..	29½	10,697
Bundaberg ..	Bundaberg ..	Walsh, Hon. E. J. (Labour) ..	22½	10,571
Callide ..	Monto ..	Jones, V. E. (Country) ..	10,440	9,965
Carnarvon ..	Stanthorpe ..	Hilton, Hon. P. J. R. (Labour) ..	8,020	10,066
Condamine ..	Dalby ..	Diplock, L. F. (Labour) ..	11,085	10,837
Cooroora ..	Nambour ..	Low, D. A. (Country) ..	845	9,662
Cunningham ..	Pittsworth ..	Fletcher, A. R. (Country) ..	2,800	10,549
Darlington ..	Beaudesert ..	Plunkett, T. F. (Country) ..	1,085	10,814
Fassifern ..	Boonah ..	Müller, A. G. (Country) ..	1,830	9,380
Fitzroy ..	Allenstown ..	Clark, J. (Labour) ..	235	9,217
Ipswich ..	Ipswich ..	Marsden, I. (Labour) ..	5	9,693
Isis ..	Childers ..	Pizzey, J. C. A. (Country) ..	4,540	9,721
Keppel ..	Rockhampton ..	Cooper, V. J. N. (Labour) ..	5,010	11,147
Landsborough ..	Landsborough ..	Nicklin, G. F. R. (Country) ..	1,080	10,484
Lockyer ..	Laidley ..	Chalk, G. W. W. (Liberal) ..	1,250	9,703
Marodian ..	Goomeri ..	Heading, J. A., C.M.G. (Country) ..	4,245	9,194
Maryborough ..	Maryborough ..	†Farrell, D. (Labour) ..	140	10,164
Murrumba ..	Redcliffe ..	Nicholson, D. E. (Country) ..	960	12,383
Nash ..	Gympie ..	Kehoe, G. B. (Labour) ..	1,160	10,653
North Toowoomba ..	East Toowoomba ..	Wood, L. A. (Labour) ..	3½	9,840
Port Curtis ..	Gladstone ..	Burrows, J. (Labour) ..	4,235	9,736
Rockhampton ..	Rockhampton ..	Larcombe, J. (Labour) ..	2½	9,374
Somerset ..	Brassall ..	Skinner, A. J. (Labour) ..	2,075	9,539
Southport ..	Southport ..	Gaven, E. J. (Country) ..	350	10,933
Toowoomba ..	Toowoomba ..	Duggan, Hon. J. E. (Labour) ..	4	9,923
Warwick ..	Warwick ..	Madsen, O. O. (Country) ..	1,130	9,181
Total South-Eastern ..			68,742½	282,386
<i>Northern</i>				
Burdekin ..	Ayr ..	Coburn, A. (Independent) ..	1,470	7,890
Cairns ..	Cairns ..	Crowley, T. M. (Labour) ..	79	8,545
Cook ..	Cairns ..	Adair, H. A. (Labour) ..	54,250	8,783
Haughton ..	Townsville ..	McCarthy, Hon. C. G. (Labour) ..	1,395	8,153
Hinchinbrook ..	Ingham ..	Jesson, C. G. (Labour) ..	4,575	8,383
Mackay ..	Mackay ..	Graham, F. D. (Labour) ..	5	7,619
Mirani ..	Sarina ..	Evans, E. (Country) ..	2,220	7,964
Mourilyan ..	Innisfail ..	Byrne, P. (Labour) ..	1,310	7,755
Mulgrave ..	Gordonvale ..	English, C. B. (Labour) ..	1,330	7,928
Mundingburra ..	West Townsville ..	Aikens, T. (N. Q. Labour) ..	1,065	8,840
Tablelands ..	Mareeba ..	Collins, Hon. H. H. (Labour) ..	36,820	8,603
Townsville ..	Townsville ..	Keyatta, G. (Labour) ..	3½	7,103
Whitsunday ..	Mackay ..	Roberts, L. H. S. (Country) ..	6,185	8,392
Total Northern ..			110,707½	105,958

† Deceased. At by-election, 28th November, 1953, H. J. Davies (Labour) elected.



GENERAL ELECTION, 7TH MARCH, 1953—*continued.*

Number of Votes Cast.	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						In-formal Votes Cast.	Per-centage of In-formal Votes Cast.
		Official Labour.	Country.	Liberal.	Com-munist.	Inde-pendent.	Other.		
(28 Electorates).									
8,919	95.0	..	5,240	..	..	3,601	..	78	0.9
a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,994	94.5	6,513	..	2,865	..	549	..	67	0.7
9,655	96.9	3,386	5,988	..	..	..	..	281	2.9
9,270	92.1	5,625	3,537	..	..	..	..	108	1.2
10,102	93.2	5,074	4,975	..	..	..	..	53	0.5
9,139	94.6	2,713	6,359	..	..	..	..	67	0.7
9,830	93.2	3,808	5,944	..	..	..	..	78	0.8
10,089	93.3	2,998	6,507	..	270	..	..	314	3.1
8,846	94.3	..	5,954	..	..	2,791	..	101	1.1
8,753	95.0	6,028	..	2,490	157	..	..	78	0.9
9,045	93.3	8,090	..	..	463	..	..	492	5.4
9,192	94.6	3,743	5,326	..	..	..	..	123	1.3
10,665	95.7	5,850	4,001	..	..	703	..	111	1.0
a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,256	95.4	3,032	..	6,177	..	..	..	47	0.5
8,581	93.3	2,754	5,748	..	..	..	..	79	0.9
9,913	97.5	5,429	..	..	92	4,178	..	214	2.2
11,454	92.5	4,801	6,564	..	..	..	..	89	0.8
10,031	94.2	5,583	..	4,373 <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	75	0.7
9,217	93.7	5,649	..	3,486	..	..	..	82	0.9
9,280	95.3	6,241	2,970 <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..	69	0.7
8,913	95.1	5,457	..	3,141	..	227	..	88	1.0
8,953	93.9	4,522	4,353	..	..	..	..	78	0.9
10,194	93.2	4,031	6,089	..	..	..	..	74	0.7
9,280	93.5	6,086	..	3,123	..	..	..	71	0.8
8,787	95.7	3,069	5,651	..	..	..	..	67	0.8
237,358	94.3	110,482	85,206	25,655	982	12,049	..	2,984	1.3
(13 Electorates).									
7,581	96.1	3,137	..	..	..	4,337	..	107	1.4
7,741	90.6	4,546	2,389	..	292	..	406 <sup>f</sup>	108	1.4
7,886	89.8	4,135	3,658	..	..	..	..	93	1.2
7,850	96.3	4,617	1,661	..	..	..	1,526 <sup>g</sup>	46	0.6
7,716	92.0	4,494	..	1,549	..	1,534	..	139	1.8
7,154	93.9	4,586	..	2,520	..	..	..	48	0.7
7,552	94.8	3,146	4,332	..	..	..	..	74	1.0
7,294	94.1	4,867	2,142	..	227	..	..	58	0.8
7,368	92.9	3,716	3,553	..	..	..	..	99	1.3
8,378	94.8	2,303	..	1,647	..	..	4,372 <sup>g</sup>	56	0.7
7,866	91.4	5,165	2,412	..	217	..	..	72	0.9
6,566	92.4	3,786	..	1,713	200	..	782 <sup>g</sup>	85	1.3
7,896	94.1	3,510	3,878	..	443	..	..	65	0.8
98,848	93.3	52,008	24,025	7,429	1,379	5,871	7,086	1,050	1.1

*a* Not contested.*e* Joint Liberal-Country Party.*f* Independent Labour Protestant People's Party. *g* North Queensland Labour Party.

## THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>Western</i>				
Balonne .. ..	Mitchell .. ..	Taylor, J. B. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	29,310	5,020
Barcoo .. ..	Blackall .. ..	Davis, E. W. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	56,380	4,790
Belyando .. ..	Emerald .. ..	Foley, Hon. T. A. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	48,920	4,842
Carpentaria ..	Cloncurry .. ..	Smith, A. J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	98,040	5,918
Charters Towers ..	Charters Towers ..	Jones, Hon. A. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	1,305	4,509
Flinders .. ..	Hughenden .. ..	† Riordan, Hon. E. J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	70,390	4,693
Gregory .. ..	Longreach .. ..	Devries, Hon. G. H. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	91,140	4,562
Mackenzie .. ..	Clermont .. ..	Whyte, P. J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	24,700	4,919
Roma .. ..	Roma .. ..	Dohring, A. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	12,180	5,293
Warrego .. ..	Charleville .. ..	Dufficy, J. J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	58,300	5,209
Total Western .. ..			490,665	49,755
Total for State .. ..			670,500	737,579

† Deceased. At by-election, 12th March, 1955, Rt. Hon. F. M. Forde (*Labour*) elected.

Members representing the various parties who were elected at the 1953 Election were as follows:—Labour, 42; Country, 13; Liberal, 7; North Queensland Labour, 1; and Independent, 1; while 8 Labour, 2 Country Party, and 1 Liberal were returned unopposed. Offices in the 1954-55 Session of Parliament were held by the following Members:—

*Speaker*.—Hon. J. H. Mann.

*Chairman of Committees*.—J. Clark.

*Temporary Chairmen of Committees*.—F. D. Graham, G. Keyatta, J. C. A. Pizzey, H. B. Taylor, and J. A. Turner.

*Leader of Opposition*.—G. F. R. Nicklin.

*Members' Pensions*.—A scheme of pensions for Members of Parliament was introduced from 1st January, 1949. It provides for contributions from all Members of £2 per week, to be subsidised by the Treasury by an equal amount, plus any further amounts necessary to keep the fund actuarially sound. To qualify for a pension an ex-Member must have served for approximately 9 years; have contributed not less than £200 to the fund; and have attained 60 years of age, or, if he is under 60 years of age, must have stood for election and been defeated, failed to receive the endorsement of a recognised political party, or retired through ill-health or other good reason acceptable to the trustees of the fund. In the case of a qualified ex-Member under 60 years of age, pension is payable immediately if he is over 50 years of age, otherwise when he reaches 50 years. Rates of annuity vary from £5 to £7 per week according to length of service, the maximum being payable after 15 years' service. A widow receives

GENERAL ELECTION, 7TH MARCH, 1953—*continued*.

Number of Votes Cast.	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						In-formal Votes Cast.	Per-centage of In-formal Votes Cast.
		Official Labour.	Country.	Liberal.	Com-munist.	Inde-pendent.	Other.		
(10 Electorates).									
4,288	85.4	2,600	1,650	..	..	..	..	38	0.9
a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,982	84.2	3,093	1,842	..	..	..	..	47	0.9
a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,434	90.1	2,420	1,978	..	..	..	..	36	0.8
4,983	94.1	2,555	2,393	..	..	..	..	35	0.7
a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18,687	88.4	10,668	7,863	..	..	..	..	156	0.8
616,611	93.8	323,882	117,094	134,006	3,948	18,021	11,748	7,912	1.3

*a* Not contested.

two-thirds of the rate which her husband received or was qualified for. A Member leaving Parliament without qualifying for an annuity receives a refund of all contributions.

## 3. THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and was entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Federal Senate (as was each of the other States). Legislation in 1948 provided for an increase in the number of Senators for each State to 10. The number of Members of the House of Representatives (divided among the States in proportion to population) was raised from 75 to 123 (including 2 non-voting Territory representatives), and Queensland's number from 10 to 18.

Members of both Houses are elected by adult suffrage. Half of the Senators for each State are elected every three years for a six-year term by the whole State voting as one electorate. Members of the House of Representatives are elected to represent single-member electorates for a three-year term. Preferential voting is compulsory.

The Executive powers in the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Cabinet on leaving office technically remain members of the Executive Council, but actually no longer attend its meetings. Thus the Executive consists in fact of the Governor-General advised by Cabinet. Names of members of the present Commonwealth Executive are given on the next page.

## THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William Joseph Slim, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,  
G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J.

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY. (*As from 4th August, 1954.*)

*Prime Minister.*—Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, C.H., Q.C. (*V.*).

*Treasurer.*—Rt. Hon. Sir A. W. Fadden, K.C.M.G. (*Q.*).

*Vice-President of Executive Council; and Defence Production.*—Rt. Hon.  
Sir Eric J. Harrison, K.C.V.O. (*N.S.W.*).

*Labour and National Service, and Immigration.*—Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt (*V.*).

*Commerce and Agriculture.*—Rt. Hon. J. McEwen (*V.*).

*External Affairs.*—Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, C.H., D.S.O., M.C. (*V.*).

*Defence.*—Hon. Sir P. A. M. McBride, K.C.M.G. (*S.A.*).

*Health.*—Rt. Hon. Sir E. C. G. Page, G.C.M.G., C.H. (*N.S.W.*).

*Trade and Customs.*—Senator Hon. N. O'Sullivan (*Q.*).

*Shipping and Transport.*—Senator Hon. G. McLeay (*S.A.*).

*Postmaster-General.*—Hon. H. L. Anthony (*N.S.W.*).

*Navy and Army.*—Hon. J. Francis (*Q.*).

*Attorney-General.*—Senator Hon. J. A. Spicer, Q.C. (*V.*).

*National Development.*—Senator Hon. W. H. Spooner, M.M. (*N.S.W.*).

*Repatriation.*—Senator Hon. W. J. Cooper, M.B.E. (*Q.*).

*Supply.*—Hon. H. Beale, Q.C. (*N.S.W.*).

*Interior and Works.*—Hon. W. S. Kent Hughes, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.,  
E.D. (*V.*).

*Air and Civil Aviation.*—Hon. A. G. Townley (*T.*).

*Territories.*—Hon. P. M. C. Hasluck (*W.A.*).

*Social Services.*—Hon. W. McMahon (*N.S.W.*).

*Queensland Members of the Commonwealth Parliament.*—The following statements show the names and parties of Queensland members of the Commonwealth Parliament. As the General Election of 28th April, 1951, followed a dissolution of the Senate, ten Senators were elected, instead of five as at ordinary elections. To restore the rotation of Senators (see page 27), a Senate election of five Senators for each State was held on 9th May, 1953. A general election of Members of the House of Representatives took place on 29th May, 1954.

## QUEENSLAND SENATORS.

*Term*—To 30th June, 1956.

*Elected*—28th April, 1951.

Benn, A. M. (*Labour*).

Cooper, Hon. W. J., M.B.E. (*Country*).

Courtice, Hon. B. (*Labour*).

O'Sullivan, Hon. N. (*Liberal*).

Rankin, A. J. M. (*Liberal*).

*Term*—To 30th June, 1959.

*Elected*—9th May, 1953.

Brown, Hon. G. (*Labour*).

Byrne, C. B. (*Labour*).

Kendall, R. (*Liberal*).

Maher, E. B. (*Country*).

Wood, I. A. C. (*Liberal*).

General Election—29th May, 1954.

Bowman	..	McColm, M. L. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Brisbane	..	Lawson, Hon. G. ( <i>Labour</i> ).
Griffith	.. ..	Coutts, W. C. ( <i>Labour</i> ).
Lilley	.. ..	Wight, B. McD. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Petrie	.. ..	Hulme, A. S. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Ryan	.. ..	Drury, E. N. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).

Darling Downs ..	Swartz, R. W. C., M.B.E., E.D. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Fisher .. ..	Adermann, C. F. ( <i>Country</i> ).
McPherson ..	Fadden, Rt. Hon. Sir A. W., K.C.M.G. ( <i>Country</i> ).
Maranoa ..	Brimblecombe, W. J. ( <i>Country</i> ).
Moreton .. ..	Francis, Hon. J. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Oxley .. ..	Cameron, Dr. D. A., O.B.E. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Wide Bay ..	Brand, W. A. ( <i>Country</i> ).

Capricornia ..	Pearce, H. G. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Dawson ..	Davidson, C. W., O.B.E. ( <i>Country</i> ).
Herbert ..	Edmonds, W. F. ( <i>Labour</i> ).
Kennedy ..	Riordan, Hon. W. J. F. ( <i>Labour</i> ).
Leichhardt ..	Bruce, Hon. H. A. ( <i>Labour</i> ).

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Party.							House of Representatives (Election of 29th May, 1954).	Senate (Election of 9th May, 1953).
Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	295,424	299,268
Liberal	..	..	..	..	..	..	205,172	..
Country	..	..	..	..	..	..	152,408	..
Liberal-Country	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,234	322,214
Democrat	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,905	40,109
Communist	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,785	7,528
Non-party	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,906	..
Total Valid Votes							695,834	669,119
Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,787	18,110
Total Votes Cast							703,621	687,229

Details of the voting at the 1954 House of Representatives Election, with the name of the party for which each candidate stood, are given below. The place of nomination for each electorate is shown in italics, and the elected member is shown first in the list for each electorate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND,  
29TH MAY, 1954.

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.	Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Bowman .. ( <i>South Brisbane</i> )	44,896	McColm, M. L. .. Houston, J. W. .. Hanson, M. E. P. ..	Liberal .. Labour .. Communist ..	22,839 18,980 1,069
Brisbane .. ( <i>Brisbane</i> )	32,522	Lawson, G. ... .. Mead, H. V. ... .. Julius, M. N. ... ..	Labour .. Liberal .. Communist ..	16,964 12,446 773
Capricornia .. ( <i>Rockhampton</i> )	34,610	Pearce, H. G. ... .. Gardner, H. S. R. .. Browne, E. W. ... ..	Lib.-Country .. Labour .. Communist ..	18,234 14,318 664
Darling Downs .. ( <i>Toowoomba</i> )	39,742	Swartz, R. W. C. .. Watson, W. J. ... ..	Liberal .. Labour ..	24,801 13,331
Dawson .. .. ( <i>Mackay</i> )	37,319	Davidson, C. W. ... .. Hyde, G. J. C. ... ..	Country .. Labour ..	19,828 15,802
Fisher .. .. ( <i>Gympie</i> )	43,458	Adermann, C. F. ... .. Campbell, S. H. ... ..	Country .. Labour ..	29,202 12,774
Griffith .. .. ( <i>South Brisbane</i> )	33,313	Coutts, W. C. ... .. Berry, D. R. ... ..	Labour .. Liberal ..	16,003 15,768
Herbert .. .. ( <i>Townsville</i> )	40,081	Edmonds, W. F. ... .. Purdie, F. C. ... .. Jones, C. ... ..	Labour .. Country .. Communist ..	20,894 15,239 1,323
Kennedy .. .. ( <i>Charters Towers</i> )	31,928	Riordan, W. J. F. .. Lanham, C. W. ... ..	Labour .. Country ..	17,585 11,650
Leichhardt .. ( <i>Cairns</i> )	39,727	Bruce, H. A. ... .. Gilmore, T. V. ... .. Howe, J. F. ... ..	Labour .. Country .. Communist ..	19,044 17,276 727
Lilley .. .. ( <i>Albion, Bris.</i> )	45,520	Wight, B. McD. ... .. Williams, B. ... ..	Liberal .. Labour ..	24,777 17,824
McPherson .. ( <i>Southport</i> )	36,047	Fadden, A. W. ... .. Cilento, R. W. ... ..	Country .. Democrat ..	22,397 11,905
Maranoa .. .. ( <i>Dalby</i> )	36,235	Brimblecombe, W. J. Taylor, E. H. ... .. Russell, C. W. ... ..	Country .. Labour .. Non-party ..	14,323 13,649 5,906

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND,  
29TH MAY, 1954—continued.

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.	Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Moreton .. ( <i>Mount Gravatt, Brisbane</i> )	58,237	Francis, J. . . . . Mansfield, R. C. E. Yarrow, W. H. T. . .	Liberal .. Labour .. Communist ..	30,873 23,657 946
Oxley . . . . ( <i>Ipswich</i> )	38,637	Cameron, D. A. . . Thomas, N. . . . Millar, T. McL. . .	Liberal .. Labour .. Communist ..	20,822 15,663 841
Petrie . . . . ( <i>Albion, Bris.</i> )	50,659	Hulme, A. S. . . . Barry, A. M. . . .	Liberal .. Labour ..	26,706 21,774
Ryan . . . . . ( <i>Paddington, Brisbane</i> )	47,099	Drury, E. N. . . . Luton, B. F. . . .	Liberal .. Labour ..	26,140 18,514
Wide Bay . . . ( <i>Maryborough</i> )	43,096	Brand, W. A. . . . Forde, F. M. . . . Falls, W. F. . . .	Country .. Labour .. Communist ..	22,493 18,648 442

## 4. STATE GOVERNMENTS.

All six States of the Commonwealth have the parliamentary system of executive government, and the names of the Premiers of the States and the dates of the last elections are shown hereunder.

State.	Premier.	Last Election.
N.S.W. . . . .	Hon. J. J. Cahill ( <i>Labour</i> ) . . . .	February, 1953
Victoria . . . .	Hon. J. Cain ( <i>Labour</i> ) . . . . .	December, 1952
Queensland . . .	Hon. V. C. Gair ( <i>Labour</i> ) . . . . .	March, 1953
S. Australia . .	Hon. T. Playford ( <i>Liberal-Country</i> ) . .	March, 1953
W. Australia . .	Hon. A. R. G. Hawke ( <i>Labour</i> ) . . . .	February, 1953
Tasmania . . . .	Hon. R. Cosgrove ( <i>Labour</i> ) . . . . .	February, 1955

The Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia are elected for a term of three years, while that of Tasmania is elected for a term of five years, or three years in special circumstances.

## 5. ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS.

A comparison of the number of members of the Parliaments of Australia, their salaries, and the total cost of Parliamentary Government, is given in the table on the next page. The cost for Executive includes the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, Ministers' salaries, and all costs of the Executive Council.

## PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

Particulars.		Common- wealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
<b>Members<sup>a</sup>—</b>									
Upper House .. No.		60	60	34	..	20	30	19	223
Lower House .. No.		123	94	65	75	39	50	30	476
<b>Annual Salary<sup>a</sup>—</b>									
Upper House .. £	1750 <sup>b</sup>	500	1050 <sup>c</sup>	..	1463 <sup>e</sup>	1340 <sup>f</sup>	925 <sup>g</sup>	..	..
Lower House .. £	1750 <sup>b</sup>	1875	1050 <sup>c</sup>	1575 <sup>d</sup>	1463 <sup>e</sup>	1340 <sup>f</sup>	950 <sup>g</sup>	..	..
<b>Total Cost—</b>									
Executive .. £1,000		171	91	88	56	36	57	61	560
Parliament .. £1,000		1,919	589	387	294	218	235	100	3,742
<b>Total .. .. £1,000</b>		2,090	680	475	350	254	292	161	4,302
<b>Cost per Head—</b>									
Executive .. s. d.	0 5 0 6 0 9 0 11 0 11 1 11 4 0 1 3								
Parliament .. s. d.	4 4 3 6 3 3 4 7 5 8 7 8 6 8 8 7								
<b>Total .. .. s. d.</b>	4 9 4 0 4 0 5 6 6 7 9 7 10 8 9 10								

<sup>a</sup> At 31st October, 1953.

<sup>b</sup> Plus tax-free allowances for expenses incurred in duties as a member as follows:—Senators, £550 per annum; Members of House of Representatives, £400 to £900 per annum, according to size of electorate.

<sup>c</sup> Subject to automatic cost of living adjustment amounting to £384 at 31st October, 1953. Plus £100 for non-metropolitan electorates.

<sup>d</sup> Subject to adjustment in accordance with variations of equivalent Public Service Award classification, amounting to £97 10s. at 31st October, 1953. Plus marginal allowance of £100 for metropolitan electorates and ranging from £165 to £270 for non-metropolitan electorates.

<sup>e</sup> Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate.

<sup>f</sup> Subject to adjustment in accordance with variations of the State basic wage, amounting to £340 at 31st October, 1953. Plus £50 where any part of electorate is more than 50 miles from Perth, and reimbursement of expenses ranging from £200 per annum for metropolitan electorates to £400 per annum for north-western electorates.

<sup>g</sup> Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate, and is subject to cost of living adjustment amounting to £379 at 31st October, 1953.

In addition to the salaries and allowances specified above, members of Parliament receive allowances and privileges regarding postage, telephone, and travelling expenses, details of which vary in the different States.

## 6. DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND.

At present, there are a number of different types of divisions used for various administrative purposes. The principal types are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

(a) *Local Government Areas*: In the past, local government areas have been created as each part of the State became populated, but the present trend is towards a reduction in the number of areas together with the delegation of wider powers.

Prior to separation, Brisbane and Ipswich were the only two municipalities incorporated under the New South Wales *Municipalities Act* of



1858, but this Act was repealed in 1864. At that time there were 16 municipalities, and the new Act declared that wherever cities, towns, or rural districts had not less than 250 inhabitants new municipalities could be created.

*The Local Government Act, 1878*, divided existing municipalities into boroughs and shires, the former comprising towns, and the latter, country districts. This was followed by *The Divisional Boards Act, 1879*, which divided the whole of Queensland, exclusive of boroughs and shires, into divisions, so that by 1880 there were 94 municipal divisions of the State. *The Local Works Loans Act, 1880*, made it possible for local authorities to finance public works. Ten years later came *The Valuation and Rating Act, 1890*, which, for the first time in any country, based taxation for local government purposes on the unimproved value of land instead of on the annual value.

*The Local Government Act, 1902*, consolidated the Acts of 1878 and 1879 and classified shires and divisions as shires; and municipalities, other than shires, as cities and towns. Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville were declared to be cities, and power was given to the Governor in Council to create, abolish, and alter local government areas. As a result, the number of local authorities increased from 160 in 1902 to 164 in 1910 and 186 in 1916. This was the maximum number reached. There were 170 in 1920, 148 in 1930, and, in June, 1949, the number was reduced from 144 to 134.

With the passing of *The Local Government Act, 1936*, all previous Acts were consolidated, all municipalities being termed Areas and classified into (a) Cities, (b) Towns, and (c) Shires. The Act delegates wide powers. From June, 1949, there were 12 Cities, 10 Towns, and 112 Shires.

The City of Brisbane is governed by *The Local Government Act, 1936*, where its own *City of Brisbane Act* is silent, or where an ordinance has not been issued under that Act (with the authority of the Governor in Council) altering the application of *The Local Government Act* to Brisbane. The Greater Brisbane Municipality was created in 1925. Brisbane is the only Australian capital city which is not divided for local government purposes.

Local Authority Councils are elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years. Voting is wholly by secret postal ballot in 56 Local Authorities, and partly by postal ballot in 15. In the remainder, voting is by secret ballot at polling booths. The clerk of the Local Authority is responsible for keeping the roll, and he is, by virtue of his office, the returning officer. Voting is compulsory, and elections are held in April every three years.

In Brisbane one alderman is elected for each of 24 wards which correspond with State Electoral Districts. In other Local Authorities the number of councillors is approved by the Governor in Council, and, excluding the chairman, the number of councillors shall be not less than five nor more than twelve. Some Local Authorities are divided into divisions for the purposes of elections, while in others the entire shire is treated as one electoral area. In elections the required number of candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes are elected as

councillors, each elector having as many votes as the number of councillors to be elected. The mayor (or chairman) is elected separately, and by vote of the entire Local Authority area.

Two Queensland Local Authorities had no councils at the end of 1954. They were the Shire of Proserpine and the Town of Thursday Island, both of which were being administered by the Department of Local Government.

(b) *Counties and Parishes*: These divisions have been used throughout the State for survey purposes; and, having followed natural boundaries as far as possible, they have been used as the basis for defining other administrative divisions.

(c) *Petty Sessions Districts*: Under *The Justices Acts, 1886 to 1932*, power was given to the Governor in Council to designate Petty Sessions Districts. Originally Police Districts, their numbers increased with the growth of municipalities.

(d) *Electoral Districts*: Queensland is divided by *The Electoral Districts Act, 1949*, into 75 State Electoral Districts, distributed among four zones (see page 23), consideration being given in making the division to (a) community of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, and (d) boundaries of Petty Sessions Districts and of Local Authority Areas.

Under the *Commonwealth Elections Act* and *The Elections Acts, 1885 to 1898, Amendment Act of 1900*, Queensland forms one electorate for the election of Senators. For the election of Members of the House of Representatives the State is divided into eighteen Electoral Divisions, each returning one Member.

(e) *Basic Wage Districts*: The State Industrial Court, acting under the powers conferred on it by *The Industrial Arbitration Act, 1916*, divided the State into five districts for Basic Wage purposes in November, 1921. These districts are South-Eastern, South-Western, Mackay, North-Eastern, and North-Western; they have not been altered since 1921. On the frontispiece map the boundaries of these districts are shown in blue.

(f) *Pastoral Districts*: Under *The Crown Lands (Pastoral Leases) Act, 1863*, fifteen Pastoral Districts were proclaimed. These were used for administrative purposes, but are now practically obsolete.

(g) *Statistical Divisions*: Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Local Authorities are grouped into thirteen Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. The frontispiece map indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the lists on pages 46 to 49, and the maps on pages 372 and 373, show the Local Authorities in each Division.

(h) *Development Regions*: In 1947, the State was divided into eighteen regions for developmental purposes. Each region consists of a group of Local Authority Areas which may be expected to share common economic and social interests. It is also intended that they shall form the basis for the decentralisation of government and semi-governmental administration and development. (See page 136.)

## Chapter 3.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

### 1. POPULATION.

At 31st December, 1856, there were 18,544 persons in Queensland, then a portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and in 1859, the year of separation, the population was 23,520. Thereafter, the growth of the population was rapid, reaching 392,116 in December, 1890, 493,847 in 1900, 750,624 in 1920, 1,031,452 in 1940, and 1,298,543 in 1953.

The first Census taken in Queensland was on 7th April, 1861, when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). A Census was then taken by the Colonial Government at five-year intervals to 1901, except in 1896, and later Censuses have been made by the Commonwealth Government in 1911, 1921, 1933, 1947, and 1954. During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of Queensland increased by 16·8 per cent., which was more than in any other State. Increases in other States were:—New South Wales, 14·8 per cent.; Western Australia, 14·5; Tasmania, 13·0; Victoria, 12·9; and South Australia, 11·2. These increases comprise natural increase (excess of births over deaths) which has become greater in absolute numbers as the population has increased, although the rate per 1,000 of population was falling during the first thirty years of the present century, and net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures) which has fluctuated from year to year, according to gold discoveries, war, and general economic conditions.

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, most of the additional population was due to natural increase, but during the next seven years, up to the 1954 Census, migration made a substantial contribution to the increase.

The following table shows the population of all States at Censuses from 1901 to 1947, and the Queensland population for tropical and sub-tropical areas for the 1921, 1933, and 1947 Censuses.

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES.

State or Territory.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
<b>Queensland—</b>					
Sub-tropical ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	574,575	706,738	853,040
Tropical ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	181,397	240,796	253,375
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>498,129</b>	<b>605,813</b>	<b>755,972</b>	<b>947,534</b>	<b>1,106,415</b>
N. S. Wales ..	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,984,838
Victoria ..	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261	2,054,701
South Australia	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949	646,073
W. Australia ..	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852	502,480
Tasmania ..	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599	257,078
N. Territory ..	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850	10,868
A.C. Territory ..	<i>a</i>	1,714	2,572	8,947	16,905
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>3,773,801</b>	<b>4,455,005</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>	<b>6,629,839</b>	<b>7,579,358</b>

*a* Included with New South Wales.

*n* Not available.

At the 1861 Census the population of Queensland was 30,059; at 1871, 120,104; at 1881, 213,525; at 1891, 393,718. Preliminary results of the 1954 Census showed the population as 1,318,393.

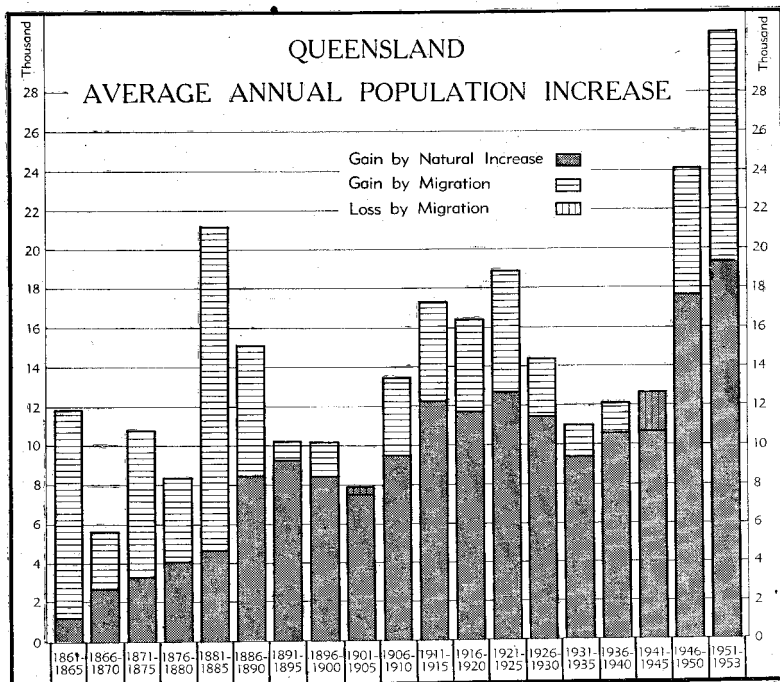
The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881, the population of Queensland was 9.5 per cent. of the Australian total, and this figure had increased to 14.6 per cent. at the 1947 Census.

The following table shows the growth of the population of Queensland during the last five years. The mean populations for the calendar years and for the financial years are given in separate columns, as they are frequently required for calculations of rates *per head*.

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND, GROWTH SINCE 1948.

Year.	At 31st December.			Mean for Year Ended 30th June.	Mean for Year Ended 31st December.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1948 <sup>a</sup> ..	584,604	553,969	1,138,573	1,114,644	1,127,337
1949 <sup>a</sup> ..	601,795	568,571	1,170,366	1,140,845	1,155,677
1950 <sup>a</sup> ..	620,429	585,055	1,205,484	1,173,280	1,191,139
1951 <sup>a</sup> ..	637,063	601,299	1,238,362	1,207,260	1,223,794
1952 <sup>a</sup> ..	653,132	618,230	1,271,362	1,239,952	1,255,991
1953 ..	666,533	632,010	1,298,543	1,272,350	1,287,347

<sup>a</sup> Revised in accordance with preliminary results of 1954 Census.



*Australian States.*—The estimation of the populations of individual States and Territories has always presented more difficulty than for the Commonwealth as a whole. In the latter case, only births, deaths, and oversea migration (all of which are recorded with reasonable accuracy) have to be taken into account. In estimating populations for individual States, however, interstate migration has also to be reckoned with. Movement between States is unhampered by regulations, and has proved difficult to record accurately, particularly movements by road. Only at Census times is an accurate check on State populations possible.

The mean population of each State for any year is a weighted average of the actual population at the beginning and end of the first quarter, and the ends of the second, third, and fourth quarters.

The following table shows for each State and Territory the estimated population at the end of, and the mean population during, the financial year 1952-53 and the calendar year 1953, and also masculinity rates.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Estimated Population.		Mean Population.		Masculinity at 30th June, 1953. <i>a</i>
	30th June, 1953.	31st Dec., 1953.	Year Ended 30th June, 1953.	Year Ended 31st Dec., 1953.	
N. S. Wales ..	3,384,242	3,409,334	3,366,944	3,387,009	101.4
Victoria ..	2,395,300	2,416,054	2,372,437	2,395,895	100.9
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>1,291,526</b>	<b>1,298,543</b>	<b>1,272,350</b>	<b>1,287,347</b>	<b>105.5</b>
South Australia	775,841	785,728	766,592	776,414	102.5
Western Australia	620,501	631,692	611,150	620,988	106.7
Tasmania ..	304,107	316,495	302,553	306,345	104.2
N. Territory ..	15,839	15,619	15,229	15,520	175.7
A. C. Territory ..	28,304	29,543	27,209	28,383	109.0
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>8,815,660</b>	<b>8,903,008</b>	<b>8,734,464</b>	<b>8,817,901</b>	<b>102.5</b>

*a* Males per 100 females.

*Masculinity.*—The population of early Queensland had a large excess of males. In 1860, the masculinity rate (i.e., the number of males for each 100 females) was 150; it has declined more or less steadily ever since. However, Queensland still has an excess of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  males for every 100 females. Western Australia and Tasmania have excesses of about 7 and 4 males respectively. In the other three States the sexes are more evenly divided. Tasmania's early surplus of males had disappeared by 1926 but has developed again in recent years, whereas in Queensland and Western Australia there has always been a generally decreasing excess of males.

*Increase of Population.*—The following table shows population increases by natural increase and by migration for each State and Australia from January, 1922, to December, 1951. The years have been combined to give details for five periods of six years, the first of which covers the period of reconstruction after the 1914-1918 War, the second the economic recession of the early 1930s, the third the period of economic recovery, the fourth the 1939-1945 War years, and the fifth the post-war years.

## POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Total Persons.			Annual Average per 1,000 of Population.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.
1st January, 1922, to 31st December, 1927.						
N. S. Wales	197,735	104,230	301,965	14.50	7.64	22.14
Victoria ..	116,841	74,264	191,105	11.75	7.47	19.22
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>73,343</b>	<b>37,318</b>	<b>110,661</b>	<b>14.87</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>22.44</b>
S. Australia	40,294	27,594	67,888	12.55	8.60	21.15
W. Australia	29,836	33,513	63,349	13.50	15.17	28.67
Tasmania ..	19,698	-19,223	475	14.95	-14.59	0.36
Australia <sup>a</sup>	477,963	262,109	740,072	13.54	7.43	20.97
1st January, 1928, to 31st December, 1933.						
N. S. Wales	162,992	16,872	179,864	10.67	1.10	11.77
Victoria ..	85,739	-3,092	82,647	7.97	-0.29	7.68
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>62,128</b>	<b>10,520</b>	<b>72,648</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>13.21</b>
S. Australia	28,771	-15,724	13,047	8.35	-4.56	3.79
W. Australia	28,813	11,554	40,367	11.13	4.46	15.59
Tasmania ..	15,553	-2,594	12,959	11.51	-1.92	9.59
Australia <sup>a</sup>	384,670	20,467	405,137	9.86	0.53	10.39
1st January, 1934, to 31st December, 1939.						
N. S. Wales	126,471	25,316	151,787	7.86	1.57	9.43
Victoria ..	61,544	692	62,236	5.55	0.06	5.61
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>58,932</b>	<b>10,514</b>	<b>69,446</b>	<b>9.99</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>11.77</b>
S. Australia	21,098	-5,312	15,786	5.96	-1.50	4.46
W. Australia	26,126	986	27,112	9.59	0.36	9.95
Tasmania ..	14,235	-3,923	10,312	10.06	-2.77	7.29
Australia <sup>a</sup>	309,456	31,719	341,175	7.57	0.78	8.35
1st January, 1940, to 31st December, 1945. <sup>b</sup>						
N. S. Wales	167,119	11,364	178,483	9.78	0.66	10.44
Victoria ..	96,857	48,996	145,853	8.23	4.16	12.39
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>79,789</b>	<b>-11,319</b>	<b>68,470</b>	<b>12.81</b>	<b>-1.82</b>	<b>10.99</b>
S. Australia	35,526	-1,693	33,833	9.69	-0.46	9.23
W. Australia	33,055	-16,615	16,440	11.56	-5.81	5.75
Tasmania ..	17,261	-9,985	7,276	11.87	-6.87	5.00
Australia <sup>a</sup>	431,715	21,209	452,924	9.99	0.49	10.48
1st January, 1946, to 31st December, 1951.						
N. S. Wales	236,660	145,870	382,530	12.94	7.98	20.92
Victoria ..	154,835	129,711	284,546	12.23	10.25	22.48
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>106,778</b>	<b>46,720</b>	<b>153,498</b>	<b>15.63</b>	<b>6.84</b>	<b>22.47</b>
S. Australia	59,090	53,856	112,946	14.69	13.38	28.07
W. Australia	51,146	49,073	100,219	16.33	15.67	32.00
Tasmania ..	27,813	23,712	51,525	16.95	14.46	31.41
Australia <sup>a</sup>	641,687	456,245	1,097,932	13.72	9.76	23.48

<sup>a</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>b</sup> Actual population increases in this period were somewhat less than those shown, no deductions having been made for deaths of members of the defence forces.

The table on the previous page brings out the following features:—

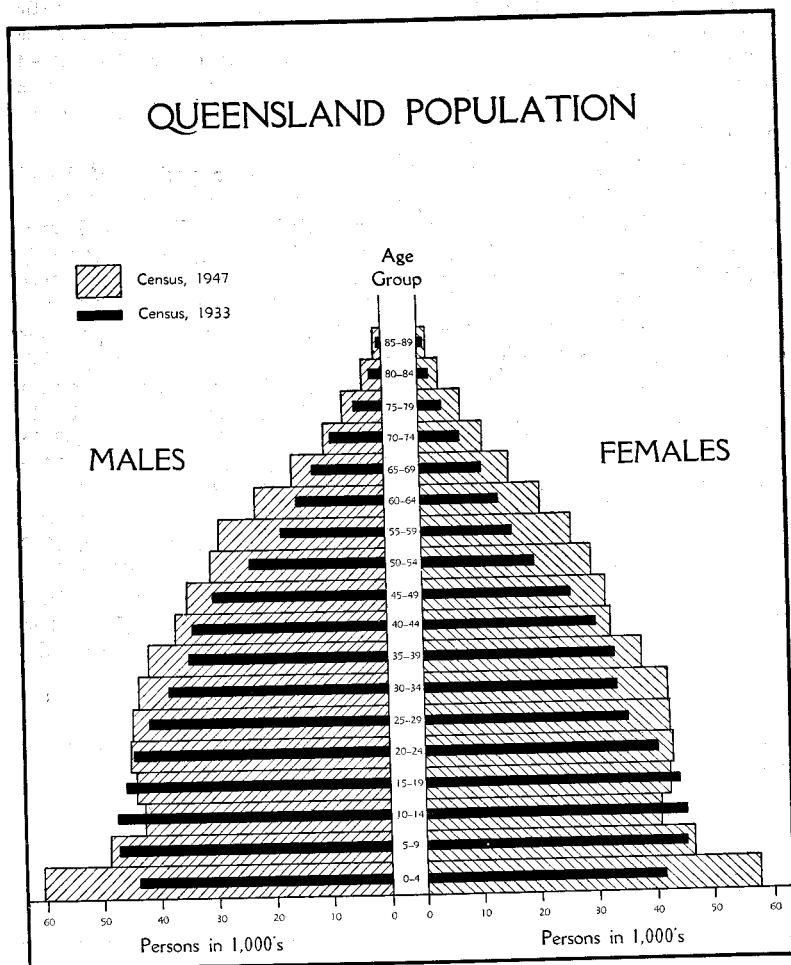
(i) *Natural Increase*.—After falling in the late 1930s to little more than half its level of the mid-1920s, the rate of natural increase recovered during the 1940s to reach, in the six years ended 1951, about the same annual average as in the mid-1920s, while the net reproduction rate (which is the significant factor in long-term population movements) exceeded the level of the 1920s.

(ii) *Migration*.—The table includes two post-war periods of heavy gains by migration from overseas, and between them three periods of negligible gains. In the first post-war period, Australia gained over one-third of its population increase by migration, the gains being fairly evenly distributed proportionately to the various States, except to Western Australia, which obtained a double share, and Tasmania, which lost population by migration during the period. In the second post-war period, the increase in population by migration reached the very high annual average of nearly 10 persons per 1,000 population for Australia as a whole, compared with  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per 1,000 in the period following the 1914-1918 War. Among the States, the Australian average gain was exceeded in Western Australia, Tasmania, and South Australia, but not reached in New South Wales or Queensland. In the intervening three six-year periods, the gain to Australia by immigration from overseas was very small, but there were marked movements of population between the States. Between 1928 and 1939, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia gained population, while the other three States suffered net losses, by migration. During the war years from 1940 to 1945, New South Wales and Victoria gained population by migration, while there were large losses from Tasmania, Western Australia, and Queensland.

*Age Distribution*.—The age distribution of the population of Brisbane and Queensland at the 1947 Census is shown below, and the diagram on the next page compares the Queensland distribution in 1933 and 1947.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1947.

Age Group.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0-4 .. ..	20,150	19,492	39,642	60,600	58,282	118,882
5-9 .. ..	14,717	14,084	28,801	48,840	46,579	95,419
10-14.. ..	12,730	12,489	25,219	42,469	41,030	83,499
15-19.. ..	14,185	15,287	29,472	44,029	42,735	86,764
20-29.. ..	32,434	34,378	66,812	89,484	85,934	175,418
30-39.. ..	29,979	31,495	61,474	85,472	80,693	166,165
40-49.. ..	24,758	26,522	51,280	71,776	64,731	136,507
50-59.. ..	22,209	24,508	46,717	59,491	55,496	114,987
60-69.. ..	14,161	16,126	30,287	38,620	36,207	74,827
70-79.. ..	6,391	8,376	14,767	17,645	18,273	35,918
80 & Over ..	1,993	2,683	4,676	5,294	5,583	10,877
Not Stated ..	1,395	1,488	2,883	3,751	3,401	7,152
Total .. ..	195,102	206,928	402,030	567,471	538,944	1,106,415



The horizontal length of each column represents the number of persons in the age group. The pattern formed by the length of the columns for 1933 is approximately reflected in the 1947 columns three age groups higher, but the correspondence is not exact because of the gap of 14 years, not 15 years, between the two Censuses, and the effect of interstate and oversea migration.

The effect of the increase in the birth rate since 1933 is apparent in the lengths of the two lowest sets of columns, which show that, in 1947, there were more children in each of the two youngest age groups than were required to replace those 5 years older than themselves. In 1933, there were not nearly enough children under 5 years to replace those who were then from 5 to 9 years of age.



The most striking change in the age structure of the population between 1933 and 1947 was a decrease in the number of boys and girls from 10 to 14 years and (to a less extent) from 15 to 19 years. These decreases were the result of the low birth rates which reached a minimum in 1933. The effect of the decrease in the 15 to 19 years group has been felt in the shortage of young people available for employment during recent years, and the smallness of the 10 to 14 years group is now aggravating this effect. Persons at all other ages showed increased numbers compared with the 1933 Census, particularly very young children and elderly people—the former because of the increased birth rates of recent years, and the latter because of improved longevity and the ageing of persons who arrived in the State as migrants in earlier years.

*Birthplaces.*—At each Census the population is grouped according to the birthplaces of the people, and the results for the 1947 Census are shown in the following table. These figures do not give the number of each race, as no distinction is made in this classification between a person born of Australian parents and a person born of foreign parents, provided both are born in Australia. Figures are available for nationality (allegiance), but they are of little use from a racial point of view, owing to the operation of the naturalisation laws. However, 99.6 per cent. of Queensland's population in 1947 were British subjects, compared with 98.6 per cent. in 1933.

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1947.

Birthplace.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Australasia ..	169,493	184,114	353,607	504,979	491,416	996,395
Europe .. ..	24,063	21,815	45,878	58,495	45,525	104,020
Asia .. ..	675	424	1,099	2,097	828	2,925
Africa .. ..	181	172	353	426	317	743
America .. ..	599	304	903	1,169	614	1,783
Other <sup>a</sup> .. ..	91	99	190	305	244	549
Total .. ..	195,102	206,928	402,030	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

*Certain Countries (included above).*

Australia ..	168,413	183,182	351,595	502,575	489,603	992,178
British Isles ..	20,999	20,012	41,011	44,644	38,010	82,654
Italy .. ..	517	262	779	5,386	3,155	8,541
New Zealand ..	1,004	851	1,855	2,247	1,658	3,905
Germany .. ..	564	425	989	2,291	1,548	3,839
Greece .. ..	472	192	664	1,304	521	1,825
Russia .. ..	421	345	766	749	548	1,297
Denmark .. ..	190	108	298	628	340	968
U.S.A. .. ..	390	167	557	653	308	961
India and Ceylon ..	202	134	336	714	245	959
China .. ..	235	114	349	708	197	905
Malta .. ..	63	13	76	616	246	862
Canada .. ..	172	102	274	380	216	596
South Africa ..	145	136	281	339	246	585
Yugoslavia ..	33	9	42	306	101	407

<sup>a</sup> Polynesia and at sea.

Australian-born persons form by far the greatest proportion of the Queensland population. They have risen from 78 per cent. in 1921 to 83 per cent. in 1933 and 90 per cent. in 1947. The percentage for the British Isles has fallen from 17 in 1921 to 13 in 1933 and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in 1947. From 1933 to 1947, the Australian-born population increased by 204,460, while oversea-born decreased by 45,579. The principal contribution to the decline of the oversea-born population was the decrease of nearly 38,000 from the British Isles. Persons born in other European countries decreased by approximately 5,000, the largest numerical decreases being recorded for Germany, Denmark, and Sweden in that order. Persons born in Italy and Greece showed small increases in numbers in 1947 compared with 1933.

*Religions.*—The following table shows the religions of the population as stated at the Census of 1947. The religion question was made a voluntary one for the first time at the 1933 Census, when 129,833 persons in Queensland took advantage of the provision to give no answer, compared with 122,110 who gave no answer in 1947.

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1947.

Religion.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Christian—						
Church of England	69,117	73,197	142,314	199,661	188,960	388,621
Catholic <sup>a</sup> ..	42,606	48,413	91,019	126,495	125,457	251,952
Methodist ..	20,926	23,183	44,109	61,654	62,668	124,322
Presbyterian ..	20,699	22,314	43,013	61,293	60,311	121,604
Lutheran ..	1,193	1,243	2,436	11,222	10,022	21,244
Baptist ..	3,747	4,305	8,052	7,931	8,468	16,399
Congregational ..	1,585	1,902	3,487	4,100	4,446	8,546
Salvation Army	865	1,071	1,936	2,711	3,023	5,734
Church of Christ	903	1,050	1,953	2,710	3,007	5,717
Other ..	6,163	6,565	12,728	15,846	15,342	31,188
Total Christian ..	167,804	183,243	351,047	493,623	481,704	975,327
Non-Christian ..	561	480	1,041	1,223	692	1,915
Indefinite ..	573	557	1,130	1,605	1,354	2,959
No Religion ..	1,385	604	1,989	3,021	1,083	4,104
No Reply ..	24,779	22,044	46,823	67,999	54,111	122,110
Total ..	195,102	206,928	402,030	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

<sup>a</sup> a Roman Catholic and Catholic Undefined.

*Conjugal Condition.*—The next table shows the conjugal condition of the people at the 1947 Census. As at the 1933 Census, there were also in 1947 nearly 3,000 married women in Brisbane whose husbands were in country districts or out of the State. High marriage rates during the war years of the early 1940s, and low rates of the depression years of the early 1930s, resulted in smaller proportions of unmarried persons over 15 years of age in 1947 than in 1933 (see 1947 *Year Book*, page 39, for proportions at 1933 Census).

## CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1947.

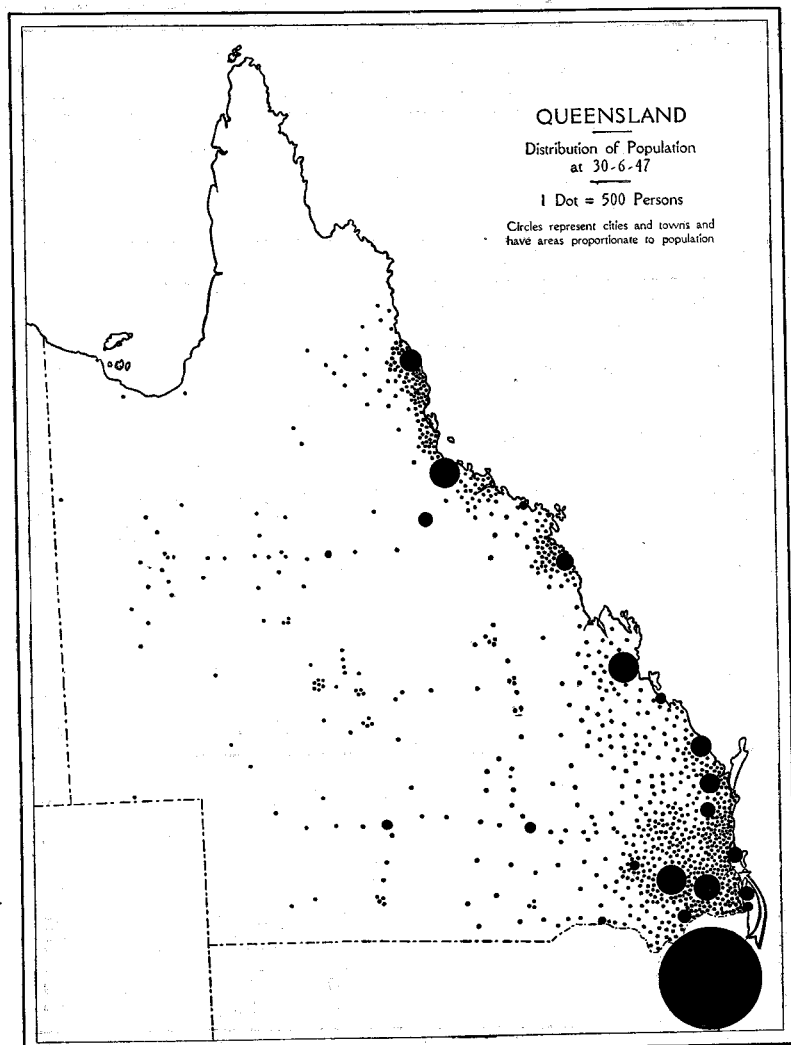
Conjugal Condition.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never Married—						
Under Age 15 ..	47,597	46,065	93,662	151,909	145,891	297,800
Age 15 and Over	48,866	46,283	95,149	149,299	103,796	253,095
Total Never Married	96,463	92,348	188,811	301,208	249,687	550,895
Married .. ..	90,895	93,682	184,577	245,682	245,273	490,955
Widowed .. ..	5,929	18,608	24,537	15,715	39,800	55,515
Divorced .. ..	1,312	1,669	2,981	2,838	2,775	5,613
Not Stated ..	503	621	1,124	2,028	1,409	3,437
Total .. ..	195,102	206,928	402,030	567,471	538,944	1,106,415
<i>Percentages<sup>a</sup>—</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Never Married	33.24	28.89	30.97	36.10	26.50	31.43
Married .. ..	61.83	58.46	60.07	59.41	62.63	60.97
Widowed .. ..	4.04	11.61	7.99	3.80	10.16	6.90
Divorced .. ..	0.89	1.04	0.97	0.69	0.71	0.70

<sup>a</sup> Excluding persons under 15 and those whose conjugal condition was not stated.

*Dependent Children.*—The following table is given as providing some information as to the family composition of the population. But it must be remembered that children over 16 years of age are excluded, and the figures show guardianship, not necessarily paternity or maternity.

## PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS, CENSUS, 1947.

Number of Dependent Children.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 .. .. .	20,863	2,502	23,365	54,945	5,773	60,718
2 .. .. .	14,511	980	15,491	42,204	2,489	44,693
3 .. .. .	6,542	313	6,855	22,030	999	23,029
4 .. .. .	2,590	119	2,709	10,205	416	10,621
5 .. .. .	1,009	42	1,051	4,443	178	4,621
6 .. .. .	409	7	416	2,045	40	2,085
7 .. .. .	128	3	131	765	20	785
8 .. .. .	50	1	51	298	8	306
9 .. .. .	20	..	20	119	..	119
10 and Over ..	4	..	4	39	..	39
Total Persons ..	46,126	3,967	50,093	137,093	9,923	147,016
Dependent Children	88,887	6,158	95,045	289,958	16,746	306,704
Children per Person	1.93	1.55	1.90	2.12	1.69	2.09



## 2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated along the east coast between the sea and the range, accounts for the greater part of the people being distributed along the east coast. Over the area within two hundred miles of Brisbane, population is relatively densest. The map on page 44 shows the distribution of the population as at 30th June, 1947. In Brisbane itself over one-third of the State's population is gathered, but this is the lowest proportion of metropolitan population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, population is sparsely distributed, as befits the carrying on of an extensive pastoral industry. The populations at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses and the mean population for 1953 for each of the statistical divisions and of the three divisions of the State (see frontispiece map) are shown in the following table. "Not incorporated" and migratory population, shown on page 49, has been distributed among the statistical divisions. From the 1947 Census, data were made available to enable the population of "not incorporated" areas to be allotted to its correct division. Migratory population was distributed *pro rata*. In 1933, however, both these elements had to be distributed *pro rata*, and this difference in procedure accounts for the increased population shown for Peninsula Division.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.

Statistical Division.	Census, 1933.	Census, 1947.	Mean Population, 1953.
Moreton .. .. .	425,744	550,015 <sup>b</sup>	650,835
Maryborough .. .. .	104,946	112,351	123,054
Downs .. .. .	104,281	113,917 <sup>b</sup>	131,564
Roma .. .. .	16,735	15,590	18,437
South Western .. .. .	12,303	11,593	14,479
<i>Total South Queensland</i> ..	<i>664,009</i>	<i>803,466</i>	<i>933,369</i>
Rockhampton .. .. .	70,611	78,794	88,030
Central Western .. .. .	23,112	20,780	22,493
Far Western .. .. .	5,491	4,919	5,356
<i>Total Central Queensland</i> ..	<i>99,214</i>	<i>104,493</i>	<i>115,879</i>
Mackay .. .. .	32,656	37,402	42,721
Townsville .. .. .	59,510	66,967	75,486
Cairns .. .. .	72,421	73,726	89,554
Peninsula <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	3,129	5,340	6,418
North Western .. .. .	16,595	15,021	18,920
<i>Total North Queensland</i> ..	<i>184,311</i>	<i>198,456</i>	<i>233,099</i>
<b>Total Queensland</b> ..	<b>947,534</b>	<b>1,106,415</b>	<b>1,287,347</b>

<sup>a</sup> See comment preceding table.

<sup>b</sup> Local Authority boundary changes in 1949 decreased Moreton population and increased Downs population. These figures are for 1947 boundaries: populations in 1947 according to revised 1949 boundaries are shown on pages 46 to 49.

*Local Authorities.*—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the table on pages 46 to 49. Populations are those recorded at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses, and as estimated at 30th June, 1953. Inter-censal estimates are made each year, based on estimates from Town and

Shire Clerks, and other data. The following table shows populations in 1933, 1947, and 1953 of the areas which constituted the Local Authorities as they were at 30th June, 1953. In cases of authorities newly created in 1949 and others where large adjustments of area were made in 1949, comparable figures for 1947 are shown but no estimates are available for 1933.

### LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION.

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE.

Towns are shown thus—REDCLIFFE.

Shires are shown thus—Albert.

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1953.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1953.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.

#### SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

##### Moreton Division.

BRISBANE ..	385	143,525	156,223	299,748	195,102	206,928	402,030	480,000
IPSWICH ..	45½	n	n	n	16,381	16,013	32,394	38,570
REDCLIFFE ..	12	992	1,016	2,008	4,254	4,617	8,871	13,340
SOUTH COAST ..	49½	n	n	n	6,729	7,159	13,888	19,240
Albert ..	521	n	n	n	3,973	3,288	7,261	8,630
Beaudesert ..	1,151	n	n	n	4,747	4,221	8,968	9,600
Boonah ..	582	n	n	n	3,243	2,996	6,239	6,060
Caboolture ..	485	2,900	2,416	5,316	3,074	2,642	5,716	7,000
Esk ..	1,500	4,133	3,521	7,654	3,809	3,328	7,137	7,110
Gatton ..	617	n	n	n	3,511	2,908	6,419	7,140
Kilcoy ..	555	1,182	1,038	2,220	1,382	1,169	2,551	2,520
Laidley ..	270	2,664	2,436	5,100	2,486	2,269	4,755	4,700
Landsborough ..	430½	2,659	2,093	4,752	3,434	3,026	6,460	7,680
Maroochy ..	448½	6,980	5,938	12,918	7,823	7,191	15,014	17,710
Moreton ..	694	n	n	n	4,689	3,982	8,671	8,670
Pine ..	290	2,556	2,048	4,604	2,591	2,224	4,815	6,180
Redland ..	135	n	n	n	2,729	2,482	5,211	7,160
<i>Total Moreton ..</i>	<i>8,171½</i>	<i>208,755</i>	<i>214,556</i>	<i>423,311</i>	<i>269,957</i>	<i>276,443</i>	<i>546,400</i>	<i>651,310</i>

##### Maryborough Division.

BUNDABERG ..	17	5,577	5,889	11,466	7,733	8,193	15,926	19,650
GYMPIE ..	7	3,741	4,008	7,749	3,966	4,447	8,413	9,880
MARYBOROUGH ..	9½	5,508	5,907	11,415	6,963	7,432	14,395	17,810
Biggenden ..	515	1,336	1,140	2,476	1,156	1,023	2,179	2,030
Burrum ..	1,523	3,571	3,264	6,835	4,518	4,124	8,642	8,450
Eidsvold ..	1,880	831	644	1,475	704	609	1,313	1,330
Gayndah ..	1,065	2,029	1,731	3,760	1,797	1,610	3,407	3,410
Gooburrum ..	483	2,129	1,786	3,915	2,018	1,807	3,825	4,150
Isis ..	679	1,966	1,812	3,778	1,881	1,758	3,639	4,220
Kilkivan ..	1,260	2,448	1,839	4,287	2,299	1,842	4,141	4,010
Kingaroy ..	940	3,664	3,180	6,844	4,272	3,791	8,063	8,180
Kolan ..	1,020	1,615	1,326	2,941	1,358	1,144	2,502	2,540
Mundubbera ..	1,620	1,322	980	2,302	1,133	931	2,064	2,320
Murgon ..	270	1,977	1,686	3,663	1,911	1,821	3,732	4,170
Nanango ..	675	2,259	1,814	4,073	2,286	1,898	4,184	4,030

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1953.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1953.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.
<i>Maryborough Division—continued.</i>								
Noosa .. ..	331	2,986	2,782	5,768	3,110	2,815	5,925	6,330
Perry .. ..	920	428	367	795	329	299	628	520
Tiaro .. ..	860	1,793	1,400	3,193	1,464	1,202	2,666	2,620
Widgee .. ..	1,129	4,867	3,819	8,686	4,282	3,552	7,834	8,210
Wondai .. ..	1,390	2,779	2,056	4,835	2,481	2,145	4,626	4,890
Woochoo .. ..	600	440	337	777	412	338	750	680
Woongarra ..	249½	1,805	1,482	3,287	1,748	1,557	3,305	3,700
<i>Total M'borough</i>	<i>17,443</i>	<i>55,071</i>	<i>49,249</i>	<i>104,320</i>	<i>57,821</i>	<i>54,338</i>	<i>112,159</i>	<i>123,130</i>
<i>Downs Division.</i>								
TOOWOOMBA ..	44	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	16,785	18,409	35,194	42,610
WARWICK .. ..	11	3,106	3,558	6,664	3,408	3,721	7,129	8,990
DALBY .. ..	5½	1,484	1,483	2,967	2,233	2,152	4,385	6,010
GOONDIWINDI ..	5½	1,013	918	1,931	1,248	1,219	2,467	2,920
Allora .. ..	270	1,408	1,216	2,624	1,204	1,013	2,217	2,150
Cambooya .. ..	243	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,072	887	1,959	1,890
Chinchilla .. ..	3,370	2,164	1,772	3,936	2,810	2,393	5,203	5,990
Clifton .. ..	340	1,704	1,401	3,105	1,479	1,289	2,768	2,610
Crow's Nest ..	641	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,143	1,893	4,036	3,830
Glengallan .. ..	673½	3,482	2,852	6,334	2,881	2,388	5,269	4,800
Inglewood .. ..	2,360	2,532	1,765	4,297	2,247	1,810	4,057	4,450
Jondaryan .. ..	746	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,773	2,484	5,257	5,470
Millmerran .. ..	1,760	1,341	994	2,335	1,647	1,365	3,012	3,460
Murilla .. ..	2,291½	1,233	984	2,217	1,345	1,148	2,493	3,050
Pittsworth .. ..	420	1,931	1,613	3,544	1,927	1,672	3,599	3,760
Rosalie .. ..	850	3,926	3,169	7,095	3,646	3,070	6,716	6,660
Rosenthal .. ..	767½	1,321	1,139	2,460	1,040	935	1,975	1,700
Stanthorpe .. ..	1,035	3,691	3,243	6,934	3,955	3,464	7,419	8,320
Tara .. ..	4,380	1,046	739	1,785	1,301	977	2,278	3,070
Waggamba .. ..	5,440	1,530	938	2,468	1,542	1,048	2,590	2,960
Wambo .. ..	2,220	2,963	2,245	5,208	3,316	2,730	6,046	6,940
<i>Total Downs</i>	<i>27,873½</i>	<i>54,412</i>	<i>49,250</i>	<i>103,662</i>	<i>60,002</i>	<i>56,067</i>	<i>116,069</i>	<i>131,640</i>
<i>Roma Division.</i>								
ROMA .. ..	30	1,625	1,744	3,369	1,943	1,951	3,894	4,260
Balonne .. ..	12,070	2,623	1,829	4,452	2,264	1,776	4,040	5,390
Bendemere .. ..	1,543½	812	711	1,523	834	692	1,526	1,610
Booringa .. ..	10,800	1,755	1,435	3,190	1,407	1,194	2,601	3,090
Bungil .. ..	5,060	1,535	1,122	2,657	1,190	927	2,117	2,460
Warroo .. ..	5,330	869	572	1,441	821	564	1,385	1,640
<i>Total Roma</i>	<i>34,833½</i>	<i>9,219</i>	<i>7,413</i>	<i>16,632</i>	<i>8,459</i>	<i>7,104</i>	<i>15,563</i>	<i>18,450</i>
<i>South Western Division.</i>								
CHARLEVILLE ..	29	1,637	1,568	3,205	1,771	1,689	3,460	4,430
Bulloo .. ..	28,500	401	213	614	392	155	547	660
Murweh .. ..	16,960	1,696	1,240	2,936	1,442	1,028	2,470	2,980
Paroo .. ..	18,460	2,065	1,440	3,505	1,802	1,363	3,165	4,060
Quilpie .. ..	26,220	1,282	683	1,965	1,226	705	1,931	2,360
<i>Total S. Western</i>	<i>90,169</i>	<i>7,081</i>	<i>5,144</i>	<i>12,225</i>	<i>6,633</i>	<i>4,940</i>	<i>11,573</i>	<i>14,490</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1953.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1953.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.

## CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.

*Rockhampton Division.*

ROCKHAMPTON	59	14,251	15,118	29,369	17,114	17,874	34,988	40,430
GLADSTONE ..	13½	1,566	1,473	3,039	2,686	2,558	5,244	6,800
Banana ..	6,110	4,585	2,659	7,244	4,342	3,274	7,616	8,460
Broadsound ..	7,070	969	621	1,590	857	558	1,415	1,540
Calliope ..	2,434	2,425	1,890	4,315	2,130	1,671	3,801	3,800
Duaringa ..	6,300	957	672	1,629	988	802	1,790	1,920
Fitzroy ..	1,990	2,350	1,906	4,256	2,015	1,758	3,773	3,630
Livingstone ..	5,170	3,409	3,063	6,472	3,327	3,125	6,452	7,050
Miriam Vale ..	1,450	1,167	979	2,146	1,014	770	1,784	1,740
Monto ..	1,660	2,100	1,414	3,514	2,255	2,015	4,270	4,490
Mount Morgan ..	195	2,235	2,169	4,404	2,558	2,396	4,954	5,110
Taroom ..	7,020	885	649	1,534	1,072	849	1,921	2,350
Theodore ..	60	397	279	676	296	234	530	710
<i>Total R'hampton</i>	<i>39,531½</i>	<i>37,296</i>	<i>32,892</i>	<i>70,188</i>	<i>40,654</i>	<i>37,884</i>	<i>78,538</i>	<i>87,970</i>

*Central Western Division.*

Aramac ..	9,020	1,019	660	1,679	932	660	1,592	1,730
Barcaldine ..	3,240	1,386	1,226	2,612	1,115	1,032	2,147	2,220
Baahinia ..	9,720	917	789	1,706	801	655	1,456	1,630
Belyando ..	11,490	1,673	1,314	2,987	1,685	1,382	3,067	3,140
Blackall ..	6,290	1,519	1,236	2,755	1,403	1,085	2,488	2,770
Emerald ..	4,510	1,438	1,138	2,576	1,312	1,019	2,331	2,640
Ilfracombe ..	2,520	429	213	642	261	189	450	540
Jericho ..	8,410	907	707	1,614	837	642	1,479	1,610
Longreach ..	9,120	2,437	2,127	4,564	2,298	1,839	4,137	4,380
Peak Downs ..	3,150	504	383	887	417	299	716	810
Tambo ..	3,930	551	397	948	528	354	882	1,040
<i>Total C. Western</i>	<i>71,400</i>	<i>12,780</i>	<i>10,190</i>	<i>22,970</i>	<i>11,589</i>	<i>9,156</i>	<i>20,745</i>	<i>22,510</i>

*Far Western Division.*

Barcoo ..	23,780	612	345	957	566	269	835	1,000
Boulia ..	23,570	390	214	604	438	238	676	760
Diamantina ..	36,800	155	59	214	185	49	234	240
Isisford ..	4,090	528	345	873	384	273	657	800
Winton ..	20,930	1,679	1,128	2,807	1,499	1,010	2,509	2,560
<i>Total F. Western</i>	<i>109,170</i>	<i>3,364</i>	<i>2,091</i>	<i>5,455</i>	<i>3,072</i>	<i>1,839</i>	<i>4,911</i>	<i>5,360</i>

## NORTH QUEENSLAND.

*Mackay Division.*

MACKAY ..	7	5,597	5,068	10,665	6,694	6,792	13,486	14,790
Mirani ..	825	2,486	1,926	4,412	2,503	2,064	4,567	5,060
Nebo ..	3,830	239	155	394	337	197	534	470
Pioneer ..	1,175	5,876	4,050	9,926	6,291	5,315	11,606	14,130
Proserpine ..	845	2,284	1,650	3,934	1,955	1,662	3,617	4,540
Sarina ..	545	1,818	1,303	3,121	1,763	1,505	3,268	3,760
<i>Total Mackay</i>	<i>7,227</i>	<i>18,300</i>	<i>14,152</i>	<i>32,452</i>	<i>19,543</i>	<i>17,535</i>	<i>37,078</i>	<i>42,750</i>



LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1953.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1953.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.
<i>Townsville Division.</i>								
CHARTERS TRS.	23	3,335	3,643	6,978	3,673	3,888	7,561	7,150
TOWNSVILLE ..	69	12,895	12,981	25,876	17,464	16,645	34,109	40,140
BOWEN .. ..	4½	1,329	1,290	2,619	1,745	1,581	3,276	3,580
Ayr .. ..	1,980	6,846	5,227	12,073	6,753	5,709	12,462	15,030
Dalrymple ..	27,620	2,000	1,260	3,260	1,470	841	2,311	2,000
Thuringowa ..	1,560	2,108	1,316	3,424	1,450	877	2,327	2,620
Wangaratta ..	8,900	2,977	1,947	4,924	2,739	2,068	4,807	5,010
<i>Total Townsville</i>	<i>40,156½</i>	<i>31,490</i>	<i>27,664</i>	<i>59,154</i>	<i>35,294</i>	<i>31,559</i>	<i>66,853</i>	<i>75,530</i>
<i>Cairns Division.</i>								
CAIRNS .. ..	14½	6,167	5,826	11,993	8,579	8,065	16,644	20,690
Atherton .. ..	235	2,327	1,635	3,962	2,372	1,963	4,335	5,330
Cardwell .. ..	1,220	2,929	1,487	4,416	2,503	1,843	4,346	5,020
Douglas .. ..	760	1,841	1,060	2,901	1,381	1,112	2,493	3,100
Eacham .. ..	444	2,498	1,826	4,324	2,059	1,681	3,740	3,920
Herberton .. ..	2,481	1,601	1,251	2,852	1,700	1,498	3,198	4,070
Hinchinbrook ..	1,210	6,084	4,095	10,179	5,157	4,055	9,212	11,240
Johnstone .. ..	585	8,167	4,610	12,777	6,950	5,315	12,265	14,800
Mareeba .. ..	20,430	5,021	3,227	8,248	3,586	2,726	6,312	7,520
Mulgrave .. ..	690	6,271	4,032	10,303	5,778	4,707	10,485	13,170
<i>Total Cairns</i>	<i>28,069½</i>	<i>42,906</i>	<i>29,049</i>	<i>71,955</i>	<i>40,065</i>	<i>32,965</i>	<i>73,030</i>	<i>88,860</i>
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>								
THURSDAY ISLAND	1½	553	488	1,041	513	431	944	1,930
Cook .. ..	49,020	1,237	831	2,068	681	458	1,139	1,510
<i>Total Peninsula</i>	<i>49,021½</i>	<i>1,790</i>	<i>1,319</i>	<i>3,109</i>	<i>1,194</i>	<i>889</i>	<i>2,083</i>	<i>3,440</i>
<i>North Western Division.</i>								
HUGHENDEN ..	26	982	841	1,823	959	786	1,745	1,800
Barkly Tableland	15,160	487	260	747	255	125	380	420
Burke .. ..	17,270	209	146	355	152	98	250	250
Carpentaria ..	25,850	418	278	696	400	210	610	590
Cloncurry .. ..	19,660	3,858	2,326	6,184	3,824	2,443	6,267	10,050
Croydon .. ..	10,960	179	139	318	92	75	167	160
Etheridge .. ..	15,230	714	371	1,085	536	324	860	830
Flinders .. ..	16,630	1,023	580	1,603	1,048	517	1,565	1,550
McKinlay .. ..	15,860	1,203	696	1,899	1,076	557	1,633	1,670
Wyangarie .. ..	9,650	1,060	716	1,776	840	638	1,478	1,590
<i>Total N. Western</i>	<i>146,346</i>	<i>10,133</i>	<i>6,353</i>	<i>16,486</i>	<i>9,182</i>	<i>5,773</i>	<i>14,955</i>	<i>18,910</i>
<i>Not Incorporated and Migratory.</i>								
Not Incorporated	1,088	1,138	424	1,562	2,298	2,273	4,571	4,330
Migratory .. ..	..	3,482	571	4,053	1,708	179	1,887	2,846
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>670,500</i>	<i>497,217</i>	<i>450,317</i>	<i>947,534</i>	<i>567,471</i>	<i>538,944</i>	<i>1,106,415</i>	<i>1,291,526</i>

*a* Theodore Irrigation Area, controlled by the Department of Irrigation and Water Supply.

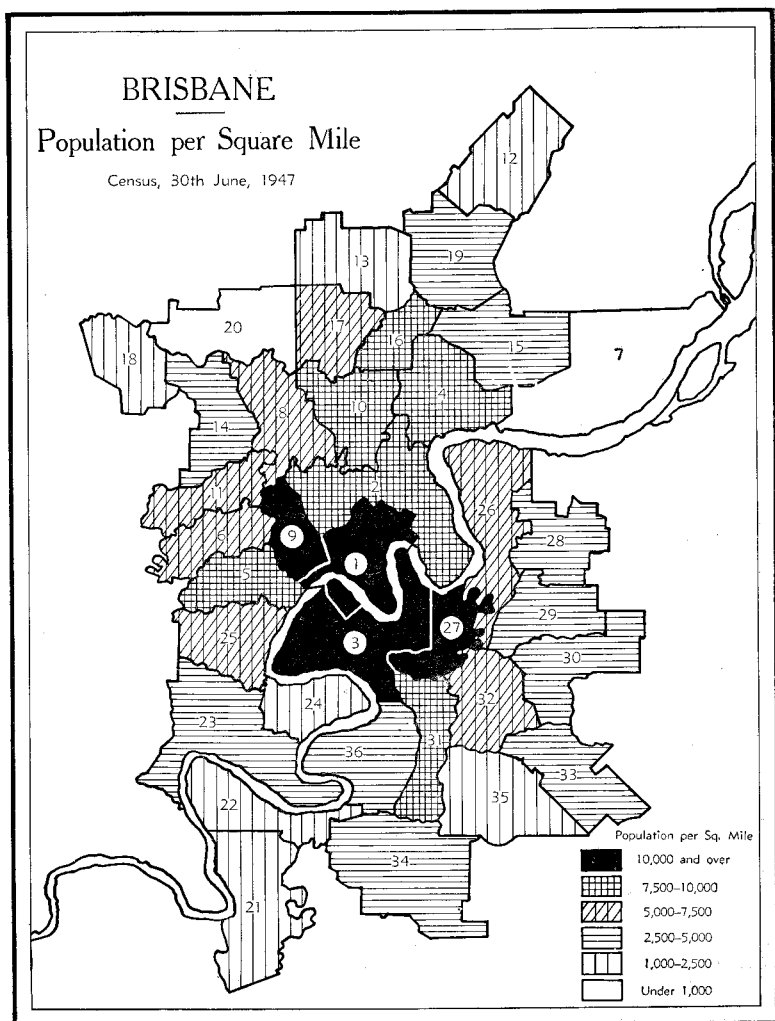
*n* Not available.

*Principal Towns and Townships.*—The following are the 1933 and 1947 Census population figures for towns and townships with 750 or more persons in 1947. The 1944 figures shown in the 1948 and earlier *Year Books* included persons living near to, but outside, town boundaries.

	1933.	1947.		1933.	1947.
Atherton ..	1,555	1,989	Kingaroy ..	2,330	3,893
Ayr ..	4,792	4,626	Laidley ..	1,582	1,309
Babinda ..	1,818	1,730	Longreach ..	3,274	3,282
Barcaldine ..	2,042	1,682	Lowood ..	693	759
Beaudesert ..	1,390	1,548	Mackay ..	10,665	13,486
Beenleigh ..	752	975	Mackay North ..	1,211	2,149
Biggenden ..	518	801	Mareeba ..	2,470	2,504
Biloela ..	429	940	Maroochydore ..	460	1,581
Blackall ..	1,780	1,747	Maryborough ..	11,415	14,395
Boonah ..	1,246	1,323	Miles ..	531	899
Bowen ..	2,619	3,276	Millmerran ..	502	761
Brisbane ..	299,748	402,030	Mitchell ..	1,358	1,193
Bundaberg ..	11,466	15,926	Monto ..	837	1,503
Burleigh Heads	556	1,048	Mossman ..	1,285	1,022
Caboolture ..	894	1,133	Mount Isa ..	3,241	3,504
Cairns ..	11,993	16,644	Mount Morgan ..	3,262	3,942
Caloundra ..	271	1,718	Murgon ..	1,091	1,463
Charleville ..	3,205	3,460	Nambour ..	2,251	3,262
Charters Towers	6,978	7,561	Nanango ..	1,025	1,431
Childers ..	1,324	1,229	Oakey ..	1,119	1,432
Chinchilla ..	1,278	1,754	Pialba ..	459	777
Clermont ..	1,406	1,491	Pittsworth ..	1,113	1,252
Clonecurry ..	1,584	1,584	Pomona ..	688	783
Collinsville ..	1,134	1,786	Proserpine ..	2,177	1,797
Coolangatta ..	1,828	4,053	Ravenshoe ..	410	758
Cooroy ..	893	977	Redcliffe ..	2,008	8,871
Cowr's Nest ..	841	858	Richmond ..	906	775
Cunnamulla ..	1,676	1,694	Rockhampton ..	29,369	34,988
Dalby ..	2,967	4,385	Roma ..	3,369	3,894
Edmonton ..	705	906	Rosewood ..	1,338	1,548
Emerald ..	1,266	1,336	St. George ..	1,200	1,249
Esk ..	851	781	Sarina ..	1,747	1,729
Gatton ..	1,089	1,581	South Johnstone	912	918
Gayndah ..	970	1,039	Southport ..	4,218	8,430
Gladstone ..	3,039	5,244	Stanthorpe ..	2,158	2,380
Goodna ..	1,042	1,159	Tewantin ..	541	846
Goondiwindi ..	1,931	2,467	Texas ..	756	858
Gordonvale ..	2,086	2,239	Thursday Island	1,041	944
Gympie ..	7,749	8,413	Toogoolawah ..	932	797
Halifax ..	524	755	Toowoomba ..	26,423	35,194 <sup>a</sup>
Herberton ..	869	900	Townsville ..	25,876	34,109
Home Hill ..	2,215	2,198	Tully ..	2,688	2,068
Howard ..	962	1,042	Urangan ..	220	761
Hughenden ..	1,823	1,745	Wallangarra ..	387	768
Ingham ..	2,687	3,036	Warwick ..	6,664	7,129
Inglewood ..	631	800	Winton ..	1,551	1,351
Innisfail ..	4,164	4,506	Wondai ..	975	973
Ipswich ..	22,498	32,394 <sup>a</sup>	Woombye ..	762	816
Kilcoy ..	862	1,014	Yeppoon ..	1,598	2,115
Killarney ..	825	846			

<sup>a</sup> On the basis of the 1949 extended city area.

*Brisbane.*—The City of Brisbane, as constituted in 1925, embraces an area of 385 square miles. The city proper and suburban settlement, including the bayside suburbs of Sandgate and Wynnum, have been divided into community areas for civic planning, and they cover an area of 83½ square miles, less than one-quarter of the total area. The table which follows on the next page shows the area of each of these communities, and the population and number of inhabitants per square mile of each as recorded at the Census of 30th June, 1947. The diagram on this page illustrates the density of settlement in the developed part of the city and suburbs. The table on the next page identifies the areas.



## BRISBANE, AREA AND POPULATION, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Community Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
<i>City—</i>					
1. City .. ..	1.80	10,978	10,413	21,391	11,884
2. North City .. ..	3.24	12,856	15,127	27,983	8,637
3. South City .. ..	2.75	14,551	16,512	31,063	11,296
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>7.79</i>	<i>38,385</i>	<i>42,052</i>	<i>80,437</i>	<i>10,326</i>
<i>North Side Inner Suburbs—</i>					
4. Ascot .. ..	2.21	7,689	9,176	16,865	7,631
5. Fernberg .. ..	1.44	5,197	5,700	10,897	7,567
6. Ithaca .. ..	1.44	4,279	4,488	8,767	6,088
7. Meeandah .. ..	4.14	947	929	1,876	453
8. Newmarket .. ..	1.58	5,136	5,539	10,675	6,756
9. Normanby .. ..	1.01	6,725	7,073	13,798	13,661
10. Windsor .. ..	1.87	6,903	7,778	14,681	7,851
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>13.69</i>	<i>36,876</i>	<i>40,683</i>	<i>77,559</i>	<i>5,665</i>
<i>North Side Outer Suburbs—</i>					
11. Ashgrove .. ..	1.37	3,948	4,445	8,393	6,126
12. Banyo .. ..	2.51	1,604	1,460	3,064	1,221
13. Chermside .. ..	2.19	2,241	2,194	4,435	2,025
14. Enoggera .. ..	1.91	3,056	3,001	6,057	3,171
15. Hendra .. ..	2.29	3,071	3,159	6,230	2,721
16. Kalinga .. ..	1.02	3,662	4,321	7,983	7,826
17. Kedron .. ..	1.67	5,022	5,188	10,210	6,114
18. Mitchelton .. ..	1.58	1,692	1,686	3,378	2,138
19. Nundah .. ..	2.42	5,367	5,867	11,234	4,642
20. Stafford .. ..	2.37	419	413	832	351
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>19.33</i>	<i>30,082</i>	<i>31,734</i>	<i>61,816</i>	<i>3,198</i>
<i>Western Suburbs—</i>					
21. Corinda .. ..	2.64	3,042	3,281	6,323	2,395
22. Graceville .. ..	1.71	1,982	2,219	4,201	2,457
23. Indooroopilly .. ..	3.39	4,175	4,390	8,565	2,527
24. St. Lucia .. ..	1.32	1,020	1,081	2,101	1,592
25. Toowong .. ..	1.79	4,297	5,354	9,651	5,392
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>10.85</i>	<i>14,516</i>	<i>16,325</i>	<i>30,841</i>	<i>2,842</i>
<i>South Side Inner Suburbs—</i>					
26. Balmoral .. ..	2.49	6,866	7,002	13,868	5,569
27. East Brisbane .. ..	1.13	5,898	6,540	12,438	11,007
28. Morningside .. ..	1.74	2,453	2,466	4,919	2,827
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>5.36</i>	<i>15,217</i>	<i>16,008</i>	<i>31,225</i>	<i>5,826</i>
<i>South Side Outer Suburbs—</i>					
29. Camp Hill .. ..	1.66	3,750	3,919	7,669	4,620
30. Chatsworth .. ..	2.02	3,469	3,778	7,247	3,588
31. Ekibin .. ..	1.53	5,668	6,037	11,705	7,650
32. Greenslopes .. ..	1.85	6,758	6,928	13,686	7,398
33. Holland Park .. ..	2.05	2,746	2,920	5,666	2,764
34. Moorooka .. ..	3.25	4,287	4,077	8,364	2,574
35. Tarragindi .. ..	2.46	1,296	1,311	2,607	1,060
36. Yeronga .. ..	2.13	4,077	4,491	8,568	4,023
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>16.95</i>	<i>32,051</i>	<i>33,461</i>	<i>65,512</i>	<i>3,865</i>

BRISBANE, AREA AND POPULATION, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Community Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
<i>Bayside—</i>					
37. Sandgate .. ..	5.62	6,090	5,967	12,057	2,145
38. Wynnum .. ..	3.93	6,672	6,856	13,528	3,442
<i>Total</i> .. ..	9.55	12,762	12,823	25,585	2,679
<i>Rural—</i>					
39. Balance of Brisbane ..	291.48	15,213	13,842	29,055	100
<i>Total</i> .. ..	291.48	15,213	13,842	29,055	100
Total Brisbane .. ..	375.00 <sup>a</sup>	195,102	206,928	402,030	1,072

<sup>a</sup> Excluding 10 square miles covering the area of the Brisbane River within the city boundaries.

The following table shows Brisbane's population at each of the Census dates and at the end of each of the last ten years. In estimating the population of the city at Census dates, an endeavour has been made to include all urban population living in the area which now forms the City of Brisbane area.

## BRISBANE POPULATION.

At Census.			Estimated Population.	Percentage of Q'land.	At 31st December.			Estimated Population.
1861	..	..	6,051	20.1	1944	..	..	384,040
1871	..	..	25,916	21.6	1945	..	..	393,580
1881	..	..	47,172	22.1	1946	..	..	399,530
1891	..	..	101,554	25.8	1947	..	..	404,640
1901	..	..	119,428	24.0	1948	..	..	414,500
					1949	..	..	429,530
1911	..	..	139,480	23.0	1950	..	..	444,650
1921	..	..	209,946	27.8	1951	..	..	453,660
1933	..	..	299,748	31.6	1952	..	..	469,000
1947	..	..	402,030	36.4	1953	..	..	488,000

## 3. BIRTHS.

For the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, the State of Queensland is divided into thirty-six Registry Districts, each having a District Registrar at its chief town, and an Assistant District Registrar at centres of less importance. Returns are forwarded quarterly to the Registrar-General, at the General Registry Office, Brisbane.

Each birth must be registered within sixty days by either the mother or father of the child in question. The birth of an illegitimate child must be *notified* in writing within three days by the occupant of the house or

place where the birth occurred, excepting in the case of a birth occurring in an outside district, or where the occupant is also the mother of the child, when such time is extended to one week or three weeks respectively. The usual provision in respect of registration also applies to the birth of an illegitimate child.

Where a birth occurs within an area in which a Maternal and Child Welfare Centre is established, *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1949*, require the midwife or medical practitioner in attendance to forward to the District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for that area a notification of the birth of the infant within a period of seventy-two hours after the birth. Such notification is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the registration of the birth by the parents.

Births and birth rates for separate statistical divisions of Queensland are shown in the next table.

Birth rates are not entirely satisfactory for comparison of district fertilities, as they do not take into account the age and sex composition of the population. A further discussion of comparative fertility will be found in section 6 of this chapter.

#### BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Statistical Division.	Births in 1953.			Birth Rate. <i>a</i>	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1952.	1953.
Metropolitan ..	5,645	5,204	10,849	23·6	22·7
Moreton <i>b</i> ..	1,877	1,890	3,767	22·9	21·8
Maryborough ..	1,557	1,411	2,968	26·7	24·1
Downs ..	1,786	1,693	3,479	26·6	26·4
Roma ..	296	277	573	29·7	31·1
South Western ..	222	243	465	28·7	32·1
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>11,383</i>	<i>10,718</i>	<i>22,101</i>	<i>24·5</i>	<i>23·6</i>
Rockhampton ..	1,129	1,000	2,129	24·2	24·2
Central Western ..	304	285	589	26·6	26·2
Far Western ..	73	63	136	21·9	25·4
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>1,506</i>	<i>1,348</i>	<i>2,854</i>	<i>24·6</i>	<i>24·6</i>
Mackay ..	548	517	1,065	23·9	24·9
Townsville ..	896	877	1,773	23·8	23·5
Cairns ..	1,119	1,090	2,209	25·6	24·7
Peninsula ..	129	121	250	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
North Western ..	261	269	530	28·9	28·0
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>2,953</i>	<i>2,874</i>	<i>5,827</i>	<i>25·3</i>	<i>25·0</i>
Total Queensland ..	15,842	14,940	30,782	24·6	23·9

*a* Births per 1,000 mean population. 1952 rates revised in accordance with preliminary results of 1954 Census.

*b* Excluding Metropolitan.

*c* Rate not significant, as births registered include a number to aboriginal mothers, who are not counted in the general population.

*Reproduction Rates.*—The gross reproduction rate represents the number of female children who would be born to the average woman during the whole child-bearing period of her life if current fertility rates prevailed throughout the whole of that time; the net rate is obtained from the gross rate by allowing for the proportion of female children who themselves fail to reach child-bearing age.

In 1953 the gross reproduction rate for Queensland was 1.63, and the net rate was 1.54. The net rate of 1.54 means that the number of female births in 1953 was 54 per cent. more than was required to replace the present generation of mothers.

Crude birth rates and gross and net reproduction rates for Queensland are shown in the following table, compared with similar figures for Australia calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician. Rates have been revised as far as possible in accordance with latest Census results.

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES.

Year.	Crude Birth Rate.		Gross Reproduction Rate.		Net Reproduction Rate.	
	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.
1901	28.5	27.2	<i>n</i>	1.74	<i>n</i>	1.39
1911	27.6	27.2	<i>n</i>	1.71	<i>n</i>	1.42
1921	26.7	25.0	<i>n</i>	1.51	<i>n</i>	1.31
1931	19.3	18.2	<i>n</i>	1.14	<i>n</i>	1.04
1934	18.2	16.4	<i>n</i>	1.03	<i>n</i>	0.94
1939	20.0	17.6	1.28	1.08	1.16	0.99
1942	20.4	19.0	1.26	1.16	1.16	1.06
1948	24.7	23.1	1.59	1.45	1.50	1.38
1949	24.0	22.9	1.56	1.46	1.47	1.38
1950	24.4	23.3	1.60	1.49	1.51	1.42
1951	24.2	23.0	1.62	1.49	1.53	1.41
1952	24.6	23.3	1.66	1.55	1.57	1.47
1953	23.9	22.9	1.63	1.56	1.54	1.48

*n* Not available.

The birth rate, which had been declining before 1900, remained fairly steady during the first decade of the twentieth century. Thereafter a steady fall reduced the rate to its lowest level in 1934. Increased marriages during recovery from the economic depression and during the war and post-war years have restored the birth rate to the level of the early 1920s. With lower infantile mortality, this has put the net reproduction rate as high as in the first decade of the century.

*Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage.*—The first part of the following table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. In the case of multiple births, only the first-born is included. Of the first births in 1953, 2,597, or 28.3 per cent., were born within nine months of marriage. The second part shows the ages and the duration of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children born in 1953, and also the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children. In this latter part of the table, all the children of multiple births are included.

## BIRTHS AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1953.

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	Total.	Duration of Marriage.						
		Ex- nuptial.	Under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and under 4 Years.	4 Years and under 5 Years.	5 Years and Over.
FIRST NUPTIAL BIRTHS ONLY.								
Under 20	1,099	..	866	203	22	7	1	..
20-24 ..	4,295	..	1,920	1,527	559	190	64	35
25-29 ..	2,406	..	633	676	395	244	179	279
30-34 ..	900	..	203	192	118	90	56	241
35-39 ..	376	..	79	82	48	34	19	114
40 & over	100	..	21	20	16	9	8	26
Total	9,176	..	3,722	2,700	1,158	574	327	695

## ALL BIRTHS.

Under 20	1,678	308	872	310	147	33	7	1
20-24 ..	8,806	465	1,947	1,919	1,765	1,305	740	665
25-29 ..	9,528	328	636	810	1,002	1,134	1,273	4,345
30-34 ..	6,244	197	207	219	283	363	362	4,613
35-39 ..	3,432	161	81	101	100	111	122	2,756
40 & over	1,094	54	21	20	25	23	24	927
Total	30,782	1,513	3,764	3,379	3,322	2,969	2,528	13,307

In the next table, all nuptial births registered during 1953 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the marriage.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS<sup>a</sup>, QUEENSLAND, 1953.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue. <i>b</i>	Average Number of Children.	Previous Issue of Marriage.					
				0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 and Over.
Under 5 years..	15,812	25,248	1.60	8,481	5,589	1,538	195	9	..
5 yrs. & under 10	8,043	24,919	3.10	548	2,004	2,871	1,747	637	236
10 yrs. & under 15	3,516	15,141	4.31	125	313	753	908	653	764
15 yrs. & under 20	1,239	7,063	5.70	18	55	138	203	229	596
20 yrs. & under 25	283	2,083	7.36	4	7	15	23	34	200
25 yrs. & over	39	321	8.23	..	..	2	6	3	28
Total ..	28,932	74,775	2.58	9,176	7,968	5,317	3,082	1,565	1,824

<sup>a</sup> Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births.

<sup>b</sup> These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of mothers shown in the "previous issue of marriage" section of the table by the number of previous issue plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1953.



*Masculinity of Births.*—The number of male births to every 100 female births (masculinity) in Australia varies from year to year between about 106 and 104. In 1953 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 104·76; Victoria, 104·49; Queensland, 106·04; South Australia, 106·11; Western Australia, 103·20; and Tasmania, 101·30. Offsetting these prevailing masculinity rates, however, the infantile mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 births) is much higher for males than it is for females, and this factor tends to equalise the proportion of males and females in the population.

*Ex-nuptial Births.*—The number of ex-nuptial births occurring in the State in 1953 was 1,513, the percentage of the total births being 4·92. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1953 than did Queensland, the rates being:—Queensland, 4·92; Western Australia, 4·47; New South Wales, 4·02; Tasmania, 3·70; Victoria, 3·44; and South Australia, 3·34. Queensland's rate is usually higher than that for any other of the States, and war-time conditions caused an increase in the rate, which rose to a peak of 7·11 in 1944, but has subsequently declined towards its pre-war level between 4 and 5 per cent.

*Legitimation of Ex-nuptial Births.*—The *Legitimation Act*, 1899, provided for the legitimation of children born before the marriage of the parents upon the furnishing by the father of a certified copy of the registration of marriage of the parents, and his declaration that no legal impediment to such marriage existed when the child was born. In 1936, an amendment provided for the mother to legitimate the birth if the father had died without taking action under the original Act. A further amendment in 1938 enabled legitimation in cases where a legal impediment to the intermarriage of the parents existed at the time of the child's birth.

The number of legitimations in 1953 was 272. During the five years ended 1953 there were 1,389 legitimations, equivalent to 18·7 per cent. of all ex-nuptial births registered during the same period.

*Multiple Births.*—During 1953 there were 373 pairs of twins born, 113 being twin males, 128 twin females, and 130 one of each sex, while the partners of one male and of one female were of unstated sex. Twin births included 27 still born children, consisting of 9 males, 16 females, and 2 of unstated sex. There were 5 sets of still born twins—1 of males, 3 of females, and 1 of a male and a female. The other 6 still born males were paired with 5 live males and 1 live female, and the other 9 still born females with 6 live females and 3 live males. The 2 still births of unstated sex occurred with live births, a male and a female respectively. There was also 1 set of triplets of live born females.

*Still Births.*—There is no statutory provision in Queensland for the registration of still births. Provision is made, however, for voluntary notification, and it appears likely that practically all such births are notified. Particulars of still births are given on page 62.

*Infantile Mortality* tables will be found on pages 61 and 62.

## 4. MARRIAGES.

Marriages may be celebrated by the Registrar-General, Brisbane, District Registrars, or Ministers of Religion or Justices of the Peace authorised to celebrate marriages. Any Minister or Justice who has celebrated a marriage must, within one month thereafter, transmit the original document to the Registrar of the District in which the marriage took place. (See beginning of section 3 of this chapter for particulars of Registry Districts.)

The following table shows the number of marriages in Queensland since 1861.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. a	Year.	Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. a
1861-1870 ..	834	11.19	1944 .. ..	11,325	10.67
1871-1880 ..	1,374	8.03	1945 .. ..	9,905	9.20
1881-1890 ..	2,690	8.38	1946 .. ..	11,666	10.70
1891-1900 ..	2,904	6.35	1947 .. ..	10,999	9.95
1901-1910 ..	3,678	6.83	1948 .. ..	10,125	8.98
1911-1920 ..	5,549	8.15	1949 .. ..	10,234	8.86
1921-1930 ..	6,176	7.36	1950 .. ..	10,304	8.65
1931-1940 ..	7,966	8.14	1951 .. ..	10,814	8.84
1941-1950 ..	10,614	9.74	1952 .. ..	10,056	8.01
			1953 .. ..	9,859	7.66

a Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population, as revised in accordance with preliminary results of 1954 Census. Rates in the left-hand section are averages of annual rates.

*Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.*—The following table shows the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1953. Of the 9,859 marriages celebrated, 703 bridegrooms and 3,220 brides were minors. One bride was aged 13 years, 5 were 14 years and 29 were 15 years, while 2 bridegrooms were aged 16 years and 23 were 17 years. One bridegroom was 91 years of age, while the oldest bride was 80 years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1953, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age at Marriage.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20 ..	302	2,174	..	2	..	1	302	2,177
20-24 ..	4,085	4,477	3	12	2	28	4,090	4,517
25-29 ..	2,773	1,328	10	26	65	130	2,848	1,484
30-34 ..	946	417	24	54	94	165	1,064	636
35-39 ..	423	187	41	83	120	125	584	395
40-44 ..	174	101	43	65	90	75	307	241
45-49 ..	97	52	46	68	64	51	207	171
50-54 ..	62	25	56	51	50	23	168	99
55-59 ..	26	16	61	38	31	8	118	62
60 and Over	35	11	118	57	18	9	171	77
Total ..	8,923	8,788	402	456	534	615	9,859	9,859

In the next table the average ages of brides and bridegrooms are given for ten years. Among persons who had never been married before, the war and post-war years have seen a definite trend towards marriage at an earlier age, the decrease in average marriage age between 1939 and 1953 being about 16 months for single men and 13 months for single women. Widowers married in 1953 were on the average 5 years older than those married in 1939. While the average age of widows married decreased by 3½ years during the last war, in 1953 it was 7 months above the 1939 level. The average ages of divorced persons of both sexes remarried fell substantially in the later war years, but have since risen again.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES.

Year.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1944 ..	27.19	24.10	49.04	43.42	36.97	33.62	28.42	25.12
1945 ..	27.38	24.23	49.39	42.49	37.86	34.72	29.03	25.62
1946 ..	27.13	24.00	49.17	41.10	37.74	34.28	28.67	25.28
1947 ..	27.28	23.94	50.32	43.41	38.04	33.85	28.98	25.40
1948 ..	27.27	23.77	51.05	45.03	38.88	34.57	28.93	25.34
1949 ..	27.13	23.77	51.29	44.89	39.26	34.20	28.85	25.31
1950 ..	27.10	23.66	52.31	45.23	39.30	34.91	28.97	25.43
1951 ..	27.04	23.73	51.56	44.93	40.31	35.08	28.82	25.37
1952 ..	26.81	23.52	52.83	46.24	41.14	35.77	28.69	25.25
1953 ..	26.79	23.39	52.51	45.18	40.92	36.02	28.61	25.19

*Religious Denominations.*—The 9,859 marriages in 1953 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 2,629; Roman Catholic, 2,414; Presbyterian, 1,969; Methodist, 1,534; Lutheran, 270; Baptist, 186; Congregational, 104; other religious denominations, 359; civil officers, 394.

### 5. DEATHS.

Every death must be registered within thirty days by the occupant of the house or place where death occurs. In the case of the death of an illegitimate child under six years of age, *notification* must be made in writing within 24 hours by the occupant of the house or place where the death occurs. In cases where the death of an illegitimate child occurs in an outside district, or where the occupant is also the mother, this time is extended to one week.

There were 11,006 deaths registered in Queensland during 1953. The table on the next page shows the number of deaths, male and female, crude death rates, and infantile mortality rates, distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died.

Deaths according to age and cause of death are shown on page 68, and death rates from principal causes are given on page 69. Deaths in public hospitals, and the diseases for which the deceased persons were treated, are shown on pages 71 and 74.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1953<sup>a</sup>.

Statistical Division.	All Deaths.			Deaths under One Year.	Crude Death Rate. <sup>b</sup>	Rate of Infantile Mortality. <sup>c</sup>
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Metropolitan .. ..	2,524	2,029	4,553	229	9.5	21
Moreton <sup>d</sup> .. ..	779	569	1,348	85	7.8	23
Maryborough .. ..	537	386	923	72	7.5	24
Downs .. ..	626	481	1,107	80	8.4	23
Roma .. ..	99	44	143	17	7.8	30
South Western .. ..	70	34	104	17	7.2	37
<i>Total South</i> .. ..	<i>4,635</i>	<i>3,543</i>	<i>8,178</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>23</i>
Rockhampton .. ..	447	288	735	55	8.4	26
Central Western .. ..	115	51	166	15	7.4	25
Far Western .. ..	35	10	45	5	8.4	37
<i>Total Central</i> .. ..	<i>597</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>946</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>26</i>
Mackay .. ..	197	126	323	33	7.6	31
Townsville .. ..	423	269	692	50	9.2	28
Cairns .. ..	413	232	645	74	7.2	33
Peninsula .. ..	44	32	76	19	<sup>e</sup>	76
North Western .. ..	105	41	146	18	7.7	34
<i>Total North</i> .. ..	<i>1,182</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>1,882</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>33</i>
<b>Total Queensland</b> ..	<b>6,414</b>	<b>4,592</b>	<b>11,006</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>25</b>

<sup>a</sup> See section 6 of this chapter for a more detailed comparison.<sup>b</sup> Deaths per 1,000 mean population.<sup>c</sup> Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.<sup>d</sup> Excluding Metropolitan.<sup>e</sup> Not significant.

**Death Rate.**—The next table gives a comparison of the crude death rates in the Australian States.

CRUDE DEATH RATES<sup>a</sup>, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1953.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <sup>b</sup>
1861-1870 <sup>c</sup> ..	16.53	17.08	<b>19.56</b>	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65
1871-1880 <sup>c</sup> ..	15.56	15.42	<b>18.09</b>	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71
1881-1890 <sup>c</sup> ..	14.84	15.43	<b>17.54</b>	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27
1891-1900 <sup>c</sup> ..	12.41	13.79	<b>12.63</b>	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04
1901-1910 <sup>c</sup> ..	10.68	12.38	<b>10.64</b>	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25
1911-1920 <sup>c</sup> ..	10.52	11.44	<b>10.65</b>	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75
1921-1930 <sup>c</sup> ..	9.26	9.82	<b>9.19</b>	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40
1931-1940 <sup>c</sup> ..	9.06	10.04	<b>8.85</b>	9.03	9.02	9.77	9.31
1941-1950 <sup>c</sup> ..	9.71	10.50	<b>9.19</b>	10.02	9.55	9.76	9.86
1949 .. ..	9.49	10.26	<b>8.79</b>	9.37	8.99	8.84	9.52
1950 .. ..	9.70	10.11	<b>8.73</b>	9.50	9.07	8.85	9.56
1951 .. ..	9.73	10.30	<b>9.07</b>	9.81	9.11	8.90	9.71
1952 .. ..	9.59	9.95	<b>8.89</b>	9.34	8.67	8.64	9.45
1953 .. ..	9.36	9.45	<b>8.55</b>	8.97	8.17	8.33	9.09

<sup>a</sup> Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 mean population, as revised in accordance with preliminary results of 1954 Census. During the 1939-1945 War, all deaths of service personnel were excluded.

<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.<sup>c</sup> Averages of annual rates.

*Infantile Mortality.*—There were 769 deaths of infants under one year of age in Queensland in 1953, which resulted in an infantile mortality rate of 25.0. The number of infant deaths of males was 433, and of females 336, giving infantile mortality rates per 1,000 births of 27.3 and 22.5 respectively. The infantile mortality rates of infants *under one month of age* per 1,000 births were 19.4 for males, 16.1 for females, and 17.8 for both sexes, the numbers of such deaths being 308 males and 241 females.

As shown in the next table, the infantile mortality rate for the tropical portion of the State is usually higher than that for the sub-tropical area.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES<sup>a</sup>, QUEENSLAND.

Area.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Tropical .. .. .	30.2	27.0	26.8	23.2	32.5
Sub-tropical .. .. .	23.1	24.1	25.3	25.5	22.6
Whole State .. .. .	24.7	24.8	25.7	24.9	25.0

<sup>a</sup> Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

In 1953, for Brisbane alone, the rate was 21.1; for the other cities in the sub-tropical area, 21.9; and for tropical cities, 32.4.

Main causes of infant deaths (under one year of age) in 1953 are shown in the following table.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1953.

Cause.	Sub-tropical.	Tropical.	Total.
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	83	46	129
Immaturity .. .. .	109	43	152
Birth Injuries .. .. .	77	35	112
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	63	18	81
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy .. .. .	83	39	122
Pneumonia (Aged 4 weeks and over)	21	18	39
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Aged 4 weeks and over) .. .. .	26	6	32
Other .. .. .	67	35	102
Total .. .. .	529	240	769

Still births contribute almost as much to the loss of infant life as do deaths during the first twelve months of life. Records of still births have been kept in Queensland from 1942, and figures are shown in the next table for numbers of still born infants, together with rates per 1,000 births in conjunction with corresponding figures for infantile deaths, during the last ten years. Since 1942, there has been a decrease in the loss of infants through still births very similar to the decrease shown by deaths of infants under one month of age and in the subsequent eleven months of life.

Masculinity (males per 100 females) is higher for still births than for all births. During the five years 1949 to 1953, masculinity of all births (live and still) averaged 106, compared with masculinities of 122 for still births and 131 for infantile deaths.

## STILL BIRTHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Still Births.				Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still).			
	Males.	Females.	Total. <i>a</i>	Masculinity. <i>b</i>	Still Births.	Deaths under 1 Mth.	Deaths 1 Mth. to 12 Mths.	Total.
1944 ..	386	301	687	128	27·3	21·1	9·3	57·7
1945 ..	409	301	710	136	25·9	23·4	5·6	54·9
1946 ..	365	293	658	125	23·8	21·8	6·8	52·4
1947 ..	356	311	667	114	23·0	20·9	9·2	53·1
1948 ..	342	275	617	124	21·7	19·8	7·5	49·0
1949 ..	304	271	581	112	20·5	17·0	7·2	44·7
1950 ..	336	259	607	130	20·5	18·1	6·1	44·7
1951 ..	336	294	651	114	21·5	17·9	7·3	46·7
1952 ..	330	252	596	131	18·9	17·7	6·8	43·4
1953 ..	318	250	585	127	18·7	17·5	7·0	43·2

*a* Including still births of unstated sex.*b* Males per 100 females.

*Infantile Mortality in Various States.*—A comparison of infantile mortality rates in the various States is shown below. The rates in all States have fallen by approximately one-third in the last ten years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES<sup>a</sup>, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1953.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>
1901-1905 <i>c</i> ..	97·36	95·83	<b>94·73</b>	86·69	125·87	90·06	97·13
1906-1910 <i>c</i> ..	77·35	79·96	<b>71·48</b>	68·50	89·68	83·21	77·71
1911-1915 <i>c</i> ..	71·04	72·15	<b>65·74</b>	67·01	72·61	70·94	70·29
1916-1920 <i>c</i> ..	64·87	66·96	<b>63·18</b>	61·77	61·52	63·70	64·63
1921-1925 <i>c</i> ..	58·14	61·98	<b>51·00</b>	54·14	59·26	60·27	57·90
1926-1930 <i>c</i> ..	54·72	52·24	<b>47·33</b>	46·91	49·23	53·47	51·95
1931-1935 <i>c</i> ..	41·92	42·74	<b>39·49</b>	35·13	40·79	44·47	41·27
1936-1940 <i>c</i> ..	41·21	37·65	<b>36·78</b>	33·02	39·71	41·41	38·83
1941-1945 <i>c</i> ..	36·29	34·73	<b>34·55</b>	33·20	33·37	39·54	35·24
1946-1950 <i>c</i> ..	28·94	23·87	<b>27·51</b>	26·56	28·14	26·57	27·01
1949 .. ..	27·29	21·89	<b>24·72</b>	27·68	25·98	23·91	25·26
1950 .. ..	27·06	20·09	<b>24·77</b>	24·04	27·13	23·75	24·49
1951 .. ..	26·29	22·61	<b>25·66</b>	24·51	28·73	26·64	25·24
1952 .. ..	24·50	22·29	<b>24·94</b>	23·09	24·91	21·73	23·79
1953 .. ..	24·64	21·15	<b>24·98</b>	20·65	23·83	22·88	23·30

*a* Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.*b* Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.*c* Average of five annual rates.

*Maternal Mortality.*—Deaths of females from causes due to pregnancy and childbirth are shown in the next table, together with the mortality rates from such causes per 1,000 live births. Both in Queensland and in Australia as a whole, there has been a remarkable improvement in the rates, particularly during the last decade.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Live Births.		Maternal Deaths. <sup>a</sup>		Maternal Mortality Rate. <sup>b</sup>	
	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.
1911 ..	16,991	122,193	98	615	5.77	5.03
1921 ..	20,333	136,198	108	643	5.31	4.72
1931 ..	17,833	118,509	108	650	6.06	5.48
1941 ..	21,518	134,525	92	490	4.28	3.64
1949 ..	27,748	181,261	40	220	1.44	1.21
1950 ..	29,028	190,591	42	208	1.45	1.09
1951 ..	29,652	193,298	35	203	1.18	1.05
1952 ..	30,953	201,650	32	190	1.03	0.94
1953 ..	30,782	202,235	22	126	0.71	0.62

<sup>a</sup> Deaths from diseases and complications of pregnancy and childbirth.<sup>b</sup> Rate per 1,000 live births.

*Expectation of Life.*—In the next table figures of expectation of life for various countries are shown, the latest information available being given for each country. The table provides a more vivid comparison than death rates. The effect of infantile mortality is clearly shown in the expectation of life at ages 0 and 1. All expectations except those for Australia and Queensland are averages for both sexes.

## EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Expectation of Life, in Years, at Age—							
		0.	1.	10.	20.	30.	40.	50.	60.
Australia—Male ..	1891-00	51.1	56.9	51.4	42.8	35.1	27.7	20.5	14.0
	1901-10	55.2	60.0	53.5	44.7	36.5	28.6	21.2	14.4
	1920-22	59.2	62.7	56.0	47.0	38.4	30.1	22.2	15.1
	1932-34	63.5	65.5	58.0	48.8	39.9	31.1	22.8	15.6
	1946-48	66.1	67.3	59.0	49.6	40.4	31.2	22.7	15.4
Australia—Female	1891-00	54.8	59.9	54.5	45.7	37.9	30.5	22.9	15.9
	1901-10	58.8	62.9	56.4	47.5	39.3	31.5	23.7	16.2
	1920-22	63.3	66.0	59.2	50.0	41.5	33.1	24.9	17.2
	1932-34	67.1	68.7	61.0	51.7	42.8	34.0	25.6	17.7
	1946-48	70.6	71.5	63.1	53.5	44.1	34.9	26.1	18.1
Queensland—Male	1946-48	65.5	66.6	58.5	49.2	40.1	31.1	22.7	15.4
Queensland—Female	1946-48	70.2	71.0	62.8	53.2	43.9	34.9	26.3	18.3
Canada .. ..	1947	67.1	69.3	61.3	51.9	42.8	33.7	25.1	17.4
England and Wales	1951	68.3	69.4	60.9	51.3	41.8	32.6	23.7	15.9
France .. ..	1946-49	64.6	67.8	60.0	50.6	41.6	32.8	24.3	16.7
Germany <sup>a</sup> ..	1949-51	66.0	69.1	60.9	51.4	42.2	33.2	24.5	16.9
Ireland .. ..	1945-47	61.4	64.9	57.4	48.3	39.8	31.3	23.1	15.7
Japan .. ..	1949-50	57.9	60.7	54.8	45.8	38.3	30.4	22.5	15.2
New Zealand ..	1934-38	67.0	68.2	60.3	51.0	42.0	33.0	24.6	16.8
Norway .. ..	1945-48	69.7	71.0	63.1	53.7	44.9	36.0	27.2	19.1
Scotland .. ..	1952	67.4	68.8	60.4	50.8	41.6	32.2	23.5	15.9
Thailand .. ..	1947-48	50.3	53.6	49.4	41.2	33.9	27.0	20.1	13.4
U.S.A. <sup>b</sup> .. ..	1950	69.5	70.3	61.9	52.3	42.9	33.7	25.0	17.4

<sup>a</sup> West Berlin.<sup>b</sup> White population only.

## 6. COMPARATIVE FERTILITY AND MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS.

The compilation of vital statistics by Local Authority Areas has made it possible to analyse fertility and mortality by districts. However, the small numbers involved in some areas, such as the Far-Western, Peninsula, and North-Western Statistical Divisions, make the various rates erratic from year to year. The maps on page 66 are based on the average of five years' figures in order to provide more accurate comparisons less subject to random fluctuations.

*Comparative Mortality.*—Crude death rates do not permit a satisfactory measure of mortality by districts because liability to death varies considerably with age and sex. The method of "comparative mortality" is used by the Registrar-General of England for this purpose, and has been used in Queensland since 1938.

"Standard mortality ratios" (S.M.R.) are used for comparing districts, and also for comparing the sexes within districts, with the average mortality of the State as a whole, which is defined as 100. The S.M.R. for a district is the ratio of the number of deaths actually occurring, to the number which would have occurred if the average State rates of mortality for both sexes together had prevailed in each sex and age group. The effect on mortality of the different age and sex compositions of the district is thereby eliminated.

As far as possible deaths have been allocated to the usual place of residence, but the population movements of the war years made this more difficult than usual, and resulted in a greater than normal degree of error in the fluctuations of the rates for individual districts.

As is well known, women throughout show a higher vitality than men. The country population also shows a considerably greater vitality than the urban, this difference being more marked for males than for females. These differences may be partly, but by no means wholly, accounted for by the tendency of chronic invalids to make their homes in the cities.

The comparative vitality of dwellers in the tropics is a matter of considerable interest. During the ten years 1944 to 1953, mortality rates significantly above the urban average were shown for both sexes by the tropical cities of Cairns and Charters Towers, and, for females only, by Mackay. Townsville, however, had mortality rates for both males and females significantly below average. In all the sub-tropical cities mortality was below average or not significantly above it, except in Gympie where the rate for males was above normal. The high male rates for Charters Towers and, to a less extent, Gympie are probably due to the poor health of the many former metalliferous miners still resident in those districts.

Amongst the rural population, both male and female mortality was very high in the Peninsula and North-Western district where there is a small white population living under conditions of pioneering hardship. Mortality was also high for both sexes in Roma, South-Western, and Cairns districts.



## COMPARATIVE MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1949 TO 1953.

District.	Standard Mortality Ratios.									
	1949.		1950.		1951.		1952.		1953.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.
<i>Cities.</i>										
Brisbane ..	121	83	125	80	129	84	126	79	122	80
Ipswich ..	121	81	128	91	120	97	148	86	119	88
Bundaberg ..	145	85	124	97	137	81	107	86	129	71
Gympie ..	163	74	123	121	151	98	158	109	146	81
Maryborough..	103	103	112	75	136	75	132	97	147	84
Toowoomba ..	117	84	118	83	110	92	114	102	129	86
Warwick ..	120	74	112	82	142	77	125	77	139	87
Rockhampton	134	84	153	88	131	91	143	91	148	82
Mackay ..	119	64	160	87	131	85	115	73	143	97
Charters Towers	187	83	157	69	167	84	257	93	203	134
Townsville ..	123	83	123	77	137	80	122	69	140	70
Cairns ..	157	86	135	104	121	77	125	85	152	92
All Urban <sup>a</sup>	124	83	127	82	129	85	129	82	128	82
<i>Statistical Divisions (ex. Cities).</i>										
Moreton ..	97	77	106	71	99	69	102	71	101	76
Maryborough..	97	74	94	76	90	64	92	73	82	76
Downs ..	95	83	103	81	107	75	115	78	98	83
Roma ..	109	83	157	65	128	92	114	106	140	78
South Western	154	77	140	122	114	118	147	96	124	97
Rockhampton	102	92	94	68	91	68	99	68	101	77
Central Western	118	81	110	95	121	86	99	94	113	71
Far Western ..	100	97	113	79	77	77	104	76	141	79
Mackay ..	105	70	92	63	86	51	79	75	106	91
Townsville ..	112	68	106	87	112	97	95	70	96	97
Cairns ..	127	83	124	92	126	89	113	87	117	96
Peninsula, N.W.	200	174	127	154	125	119	160	161	156	141
All Rural <sup>a</sup>	109	85	111	80	104	75	106	79	105	83
Whole State	118	84	120	81	118	82	119	81	118	82

<sup>a</sup> The twelve incorporated cities are treated as urban; all other towns are included with rural.

*Infantile Mortality.*—These rates, which are shown in the table on page 67, are calculated as the number of deaths of infants under one year of age for every 1,000 live births in the district. The average rate for the tropical cities used to be higher than that for the sub-tropical cities excluding Brisbane, but since 1945 it has often been as low as the rate for the non-metropolitan sub-tropical cities. The rural rates are lowest in the closely settled districts, where they are usually at least as low as the average for the urban areas.

*Comparative Fertility.*—The net reproduction rate, which is calculated on female births and mortality, measures the extent to which births are sufficient to replace the population. The 1953 rate of 1.57 means that

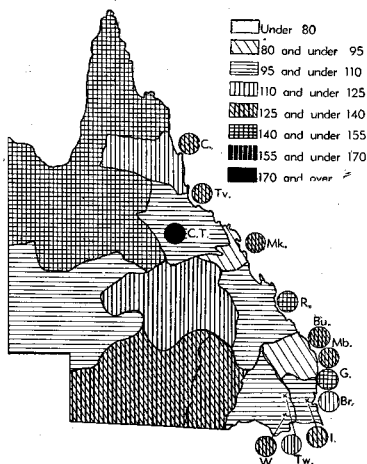
current female births will provide for a generation of mothers 57 per cent larger than the present generation.

The rural areas have markedly higher fertilities than the cities, although the rates for the cities of Warwick, Cairns, and Gympie during the last five years have not been much below the rural average. The districts still being developed tend to show the highest rates.

A recent study of specific fertilities (i.e., births per 1,000 women of each age group) in the various districts showed that, in the cities, fertility of women under 20 years was highest in the tropics, while women over 25 years showed decidedly greater fertility in the sub-tropics. Even

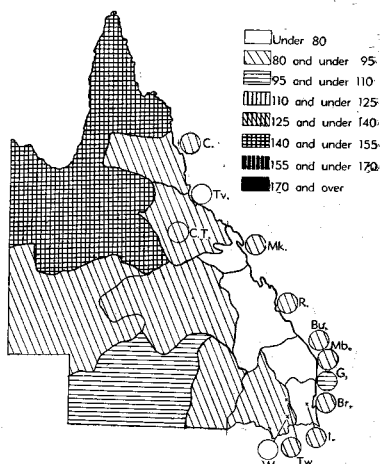
#### STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS - MALE

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1949-1953



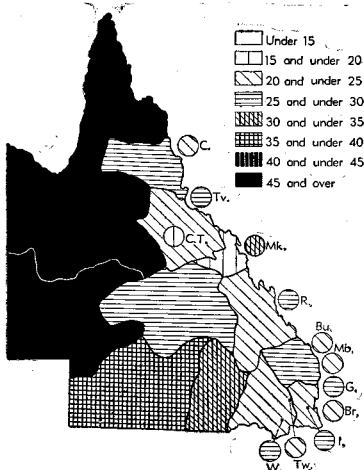
#### STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS - FEMALE

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1949-1953



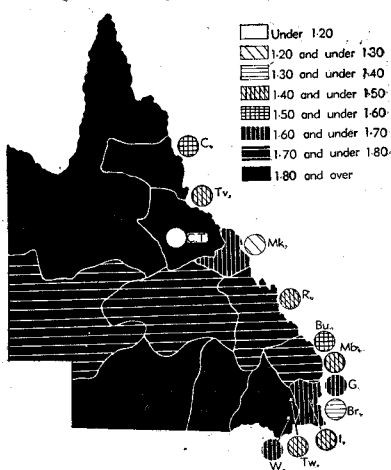
#### INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1949-1953



#### NET REPRODUCTION RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1949-1953



Brisbane, where the fertility of women over 20 years was much lower than in other sub-tropical cities, showed fertilities as high as the tropical cities for women over 25 years. Outside the cities, fertility of women up to 20 years was highest in the central and mid-western districts, while for women over 30 years it was highest in the more southerly districts, particularly in the belt comprising the Maryborough, Downs, Roma, and South-Western Statistical Divisions. In general, it appears that, in the more tropical areas, fertility both in city and country is higher than in the southern areas amongst young women, but that it falls off more quickly amongst older women. Fertility in rural areas is generally greater than in urban areas, and the difference becomes more marked as age increases.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND COMPARATIVE FERTILITY, BY DISTRICTS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1949 TO 1953.

District.	Infantile Mortality Rate. <i>b</i>					Net Reproduction Rate.				
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
<i>Cities.</i>										
Brisbane ..	21	23	27	24	21	1.31	1.33	1.33	1.38	1.35
Ipwich ..	35	26	27	22	26	1.12	1.37	1.54	1.41	1.56
Bundaberg ..	23	30	29	19	17	1.42	1.54	1.60	1.74	1.52
Gympie ..	17	30	8	33	38	1.69	1.62	1.73	1.66	1.39
Maryborough..	32	20	19	12	19	1.38	1.45	1.50	1.74	1.33
Toowoomba ..	21	27	19	22	18	1.41	1.46	1.46	1.54	1.44
Warwick ..	16	41	21	26	23	1.61	1.65	1.53	1.80	1.69
Rockhampton	22	25	25	27	29	1.36	1.44	1.48	1.45	1.47
Mackay ..	30	26	29	25	40	1.18	1.32	1.31	1.20	1.25
Charters Towers	15	16	22	8	33	1.22	1.17	1.24	1.15	1.16
Townsville ..	29	20	32	17	31	1.36	1.34	1.52	1.39	1.42
Cairns ..	21	23	24	16	37	1.49	1.60	1.52	1.66	1.44
All Urban <i>a</i>	23	24	26	23	23	1.32	1.37	1.39	1.42	1.38
<i>Statistical Divisions (ex. Cities).</i>										
Moreton ..	20	20	21	28	21	1.57	1.61	1.59	1.69	1.58
Maryborough..	26	27	29	26	26	1.73	1.72	1.74	1.81	1.77
Downs ..	22	24	20	29	25	1.91	1.92	1.94	1.93	2.04
Roma ..	24	32	30	41	30	1.97	2.21	2.12	2.25	2.43
South Western	42	30	45	40	37	2.14	2.16	2.38	2.35	2.72
Rockhampton	25	26	19	23	24	1.62	1.73	1.75	1.75	1.78
Central Western	33	24	30	36	25	1.74	1.57	1.83	1.90	1.94
Far Western ..	76	59	39	34	37	1.27	1.66	1.66	1.83	2.22
Mackay ..	22	18	11	18	27	1.73	1.65	1.72	1.25	1.99
Townsville ..	18	13	29	21	24	1.62	1.65	1.82	2.00	1.94
Cairns ..	31	34	28	19	33	1.74	1.84	1.80	1.92	1.96
Peninsula, N.W.	68	50	42	48	47	2.21 <sup>c</sup>	2.13 <sup>c</sup>	2.23 <sup>c</sup>	2.31 <sup>c</sup>	2.41 <sup>c</sup>
All Rural <i>a</i>	27	26	25	28	27	1.74	1.77	1.80	1.87	1.89
Whole State	25	25	26	25	25	1.49	1.52	1.55	1.59	1.57

*a* The twelve incorporated cities are treated as urban; all other towns are included with rural.

*b* Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

*c* The figure for the Peninsula and North-Western Divisions is unreliable, since the births include a number of half-caste births, while the mothers are not included with the potential mothers.

## 7. DISEASES.

*Causes of Death by Age Groups.*—The ages at which persons died during 1953 are shown below for all deaths and for chief causes.

## CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1953.

Cause of Death. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Age at Death.									Total.
	0- 9.	10- 19.	20- 29.	30- 39.	40- 49.	50- 59.	60- 69.	70 and Over.		
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	..	1	2	11	21	36	44	36	151	
Other Tuberculosis ..	5	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	11	
Syphilis and its Sequelæ ..	..	..	..	..	3	4	11	8	26	
Dysentery, All Forms ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	
Diphtheria ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
Whooping Cough ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Meningococcal Infections ..	12	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	17	
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	5	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	12	
Measles ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Infective and Parasitic ..	20	3	9	2	5	3	9	8	59	
Malignant Neoplasms, includ- ing Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Hæmatopoietic Tissues ..	29	15	12	49	133	238	416	612	1,504	
Benign and Unspecified Neo- plasms ..	7	4	3	9	12	10	11	14	70	
Diabetes Mellitus ..	1	2	2	3	2	15	38	66	129	
Anæmias ..	2	2	..	2	4	4	3	21	38	
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ..	4	1	5	38	88	197	332	686	1,351	
Non-meningococcal Meningitis ..	11	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	18	
Rheumatic Fever ..	8	9	3	..	..	..	..	1	21	
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	..	5	5	9	24	24	28	22	117	
Arteriosclerotic and Degener- ative Heart Disease ..	1	..	2	18	111	345	660	1,273	2,410	
Other Diseases of Heart ..	1	..	2	3	6	28	80	240	360	
Hypertension— With Heart Disease ..	..	..	2	5	14	37	86	214	358	
Without Mention of Heart ..	..	1	1	9	14	37	49	103	214	
Influenza ..	2	..	2	1	2	2	7	20	36	
Pneumonia ..	54	3	6	4	11	30	41	177	326	
Bronchitis ..	12	..	1	1	2	7	24	58	105	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duo- denum ..	..	..	1	6	9	19	41	30	106	
Appendicitis ..	5	2	5	2	4	3	4	5	30	
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ..	18	..	..	2	5	11	13	47	96	
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhœa of Newborn ..	41	1	..	4	..	7	12	26	91	
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	..	..	1	1	7	13	17	8	47	
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	7	6	20	54	62	58	53	65	325	
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	17	80	99	
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium ..	..	2	6	13	1	..	..	..	22	

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1953—*continued.*

Cause of Death. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Age at Death.								
	0- 9.	10- 19.	20- 29.	30- 39.	40- 49.	50- 59.	60- 69.	70 and Over.	Total.
Congenital Malformations ..	142	2	7	3	2	7	3	..	166
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	467	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	467
Senility, Ill-defined and Un- known Causes .. ..	13	2	..	1	3	4	12	199	234
All Other Diseases .. ..	72	16	18	44	64	105	198	463	980
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	19	45	67	40	27	29	22	20	269
All Other Accidents .. ..	66	40	54	44	36	44	50	192	526
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury .. ..	..	1	17	25	32	43	46	15	179
Homicide and Operations of War .. ..	2	..	3	3	1	2	2	2	15
All Causes .. ..	1045	164	264	410	707	1,369	2,333	4,714	11,006

*Death Rates from Principal Causes.*—The death rates from each of the main causes since 1900 are shown in the next table. From the beginning of 1950, comparisons with earlier periods cannot be made with exactness on account of the introduction of the latest (1948) revision of the International List of Causes of Death. As well as regrouping and renaming many diseases in accordance with the latest medical knowledge and practice, the new revision introduced a changed principle of coding, by which each death is assigned to its originating cause as stated by the medical attendant.

DEATH RATES<sup>a</sup> FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, QUEENSLAND.

Cause of Death.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1940.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Tuberculosis ..	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.13
Malignant Neoplasms ..	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.14	1.16	1.19	1.19
Diabetes Mellitus ..	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ..	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	1.00	1.07	1.09	1.07
Heart Diseases ..	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.27	2.23	2.25	2.29
Pneumonia ..	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.33	0.31	0.26
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.31	0.26	0.26
Congenital Malforma- tions ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.37
Accidents ..	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.58	0.67	0.64	0.63
All Other Causes ..	6.61	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	2.42	2.63	2.51	2.29
All Causes ..	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.82	9.20	9.05	8.72

<sup>a</sup> Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

*n* Not available.

*Prevention of Disease.*—Good progress in the prevention of diseases has been made in Queensland. Weil's disease and hookworm in the canefields have been controlled by the destruction of rats and insistence on better sanitation methods. No case of plague has occurred since 1922.

There have been no recent epidemics of diphtheria and this may be ascribed to the large number of persons who have been immunised.

The Queensland Radium Institute, established in March, 1944, provides radiotherapy for cancer and allied conditions in Queensland. The Institute maintains a main centre at the Brisbane Hospital and operates at sub-centres at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Brisbane, and in the general hospitals at Bundaberg, Cairns, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Diagnosis and treatment of patients are free. Stocks of radium are held permanently at sub-centres and some doctors at these sub-centres have received tuition at the metropolitan centre. A member of the radiotherapeutic staff of the main centre and a physicist visit country sub-centres periodically to encourage standardisation of diagnosis and treatment. An annual visit is also being made to some far western towns for examination of patients and treatment if possible. The Institute also functions as an advisory committee to the Department of Health and Home Affairs in regard to the purchase of X-ray and other electro-medical equipment for public hospitals throughout the State.

*Diseases Treated in Hospitals.*—Information is received from all public hospitals in the State concerning the patients treated therein during the year, the diseases for which they received treatment, and the result of the treatment. Reports were received for 139,017 cases, treatment of which was completed during 1952. The table on page 71 shows the cases of each disease in four geographical divisions according to the situation of the hospital; the table on pages 72 and 73 gives the cases treated for the same diseases by age groups; and the table on page 74 gives the results of the principal diseases treated. Normal maternity cases are excluded.

The sub-tropical coastal division includes the Moreton, Maryborough, and part of Rockhampton Statistical Divisions; sub-tropical inland the Downs, Roma, South-Western, and portions of Central-Western and Far-Western Statistical Divisions; tropical coastal the Mackay, Townsville, Cairns, Peninsula, and part of Rockhampton Statistical Divisions; and tropical inland the North-Western and portions of Central-Western and Far-Western Statistical Divisions.

Patients have been classified in all cases according to the disease for treatment of which, according to the hospital authorities, they entered the hospital. In cases where the patient subsequently died, the cause of death may not have been the disease for treatment of which he entered the hospital. Deaths on page 74, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 68 and 69). Moreover, although in death statistics the information is tabulated with respect to the normal place of residence of the deceased, in hospital statistics no attempt has been made to transfer cases to the district where the patient usually lived when treatment was received in a hospital in another district.

## PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1952.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Patients Treated.				Patients Died.			
	Sub-tropical.		Tropical.		Sub-tropical.		Tropical.	
	Coast-al.	In-land.	Coast-al.	In-land.	Coast-al.	In-land.	Coast-al.	In-land.
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	712	54	457	22	83	3	34	1
Other Tuberculosis ..	83	2	34	7	7	1	5	1
Syphilis and its Sequelæ ..	74	7	37	6	14	..	2	..
Dysentery, All Forms ..	301	22	25	16	2	1	2	..
Diphtheria ..	269	4	51	2	3	1	1	..
Whooping Cough ..	97	18	13	..	..	..	1	..
Meningococcal Infections	35	7	3	1	9	2	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	314	26	39	2	17	2	1	..
Measles ..	555	225	55	18	1	..	..	..
Typhus & Other Rickettsial	49	4	119	4	1	..	1	..
Other Infective & Parasitic	1,655	416	948	188	27	5	12	2
Malignant Neoplasms ..	2,383	257	584	28	592	87	157	13
Benign and Unspecified								
Neoplasms ..	1,608	185	363	26	46	9	5	1
Diabetes Mellitus ..	750	155	230	27	49	7	12	2
Anæmias ..	271	80	111	26	13	8	8	4
Vascular Lesions affecting								
Central Nervous System	1,107	240	265	26	524	107	97	7
Non-meningococcal Menin-								
gitis ..	105	17	38	4	17	4	7	..
Rheumatic Fever ..	302	109	162	21	7	2	5	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart								
Disease ..	152	20	41	4	22	4	6	..
Arteriosclerotic & Degener-								
ative Heart Disease ..	1,306	297	436	69	339	73	112	17
Other Diseases of Heart ..	835	256	412	60	156	45	77	14
Hypertension—								
With Heart Disease ..	419	72	103	10	94	17	26	1
Without Mention of Heart	652	194	237	35	78	16	15	1
Influenza ..	668	450	293	146	2	1	1	1
Pneumonia ..	2,105	686	1,067	185	104	24	50	12
Bronchitis ..	1,161	646	567	122	51	13	9	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duo-								
denum ..	1,018	220	360	64	49	10	8	1
Appendicitis ..	2,226	964	833	110	18	4	3	1
Intestinal Obstr'n; Hernia	1,833	342	665	64	40	16	18	5
Gastritis, Duodenitis,								
Enteritis, Colitis, except								
Diarrhoea of Newborn ..	2,172	1,049	1,015	399	39	12	7	6
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	62	11	26	6	20	1	5	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	506	126	180	22	96	17	31	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	561	91	171	14	64	12	12	..
Complications of Pregnancy								
Childbirth & Puerperium	4,599	811	1,037	299	2	5	1	3
Congenital Malformations	554	41	61	6	49	6	8	2
Diseases of Early Infancy	218	65	81	28	20	11	3	2
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	4,980	1,971	2,432	471	89	56	38	12
All Other Diseases ..	31,908	9,160	12,329	2,348	328	64	106	15
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	1,248	460	606	94	70	20	33	3
All Other Accidents ..	8,278	3,147	4,844	1,151	169	65	71	11
Self-inflicted Injuries ..	150	25	38	7	14	4	2	..
Assaults ..	152	55	85	6	5	5	1	..
Total ..	78,433	22,987	31,453	6,144	3,330	740	994	146

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1952—

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Males.					
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. ..	47	39	88	117	138	165
Other Tuberculosis .. ..	15	8	19	8	13	6
Syphilis and its Sequelæ .. ..	2	2	4	6	8	18
Dysentery, All Forms .. ..	153	10	7	12	6	5
Diphtheria .. ..	133	10	10	2	2	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	58	2	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections .. ..	23	5	..	1	1	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	88	56	35	16	5	2
Measles .. ..	327	48	35	12	3	5
Typhus and Other Rickettsial .. ..	6	21	35	35	23	13
Other Infective and Parasitic .. ..	546	305	363	228	145	91
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neo- plasms of Lymphatic and Hæmato- poietic Tissues .. ..	16	16	27	106	190	304
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms .. ..	72	66	98	83	87	104
Diabetes Mellitus .. ..	11	26	33	25	65	70
Anæmias .. ..	35	17	1	5	10	20
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System .. ..	9	4	10	33	75	142
Non-meningococcal Meningitis .. ..	58	9	16	4	3	2
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	104	133	41	31	15	5
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. ..	1	2	9	19	16	18
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease .. ..	4	6	12	23	112	322
Other Diseases of Heart .. ..	4	17	9	16	42	109
Hypertension— With Heart Disease .. ..	..	1	1	2	18	53
Without Mention of Heart .. ..	1	2	9	25	61	83
Influenza .. ..	130	105	140	112	84	80
Pneumonia .. ..	819	245	214	223	249	233
Bronchitis .. ..	578	85	62	54	90	162
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. ..	1	11	113	246	308	274
Appendicitis .. ..	280	669	585	346	144	96
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia .. ..	329	145	237	250	294	329
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn .. ..	1,298	204	227	150	151	160
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	1	3	2	7	15	28
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. ..	117	63	53	64	54	50
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. ..	..	1	1	1	9	74
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations .. ..	250	58	29	19	7	12
Diseases of Early Infancy .. ..	212	..	..	..	..	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes .. ..	1,158	556	722	676	613	592
All Other Diseases .. ..	8,654	3,050	3,417	3,036	2,863	2,416
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. ..	137	344	692	269	210	137
All Other Accidents .. ..	2,467	2,431	2,775	1,705	1,372	935
Self-inflicted Injuries .. ..	..	2	26	34	31	10
Assaults .. ..	3	22	87	68	40	21
Total .. ..	18,147	8,799	10,244	8,069	7,572	7,146

a Including 1,369 whose



## AGES OF ALL PATIENTS TREATED.

		Females.								Total. a		
60-69.	70 and Over.	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	Males.	Females	Persons.
137	54	19	31	123	100	72	45	27	19	801	444	1,245
5	1	10	9	10	9	1	7	3	..	76	50	126
29	17	4	4	8	5	1	3	4	3	90	34	124
4	7	111	10	8	6	3	2	7	5	206	158	364
..	..	108	22	15	14	6	..	1	..	158	168	326
..	..	65	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	68	128
1	..	9	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	31	15	46
..	..	77	44	38	13	2	3	..	..	203	178	381
1	4	290	56	38	16	6	..	1	1	436	417	853
10	2	10	6	4	7	1	..	1	..	145	31	176
94	50	488	282	227	111	75	58	54	45	1,832	1,375	3,207
520	677	22	13	29	103	224	292	324	366	1,876	1,376	3,252
73	59	82	94	246	347	405	194	101	62	644	1,538	2,182
74	74	17	53	27	32	59	153	238	195	384	778	1,162
43	59	34	14	28	43	34	44	40	54	191	297	488
268	329	6	2	6	27	71	143	210	288	879	759	1,638
2	..	52	5	4	4	..	2	1	..	95	69	164
1	..	73	99	38	30	11	4	2	1	332	262	594
14	10	3	11	15	27	25	13	16	18	89	128	217
443	433	3	3	9	30	55	135	215	291	1,364	744	2,108
280	424	8	8	16	24	44	73	171	304	910	653	1,563
110	112	..	..	3	5	30	47	89	128	302	302	604
107	116	1	1	25	57	108	184	162	165	406	712	1,118
63	38	119	154	139	83	74	64	48	34	762	795	1,557
236	286	599	131	110	115	105	131	120	197	2,519	1,524	4,043
231	256	404	70	65	65	58	62	102	134	1,525	971	2,496
220	112	..	9	25	69	85	94	55	32	1,291	371	1,662
58	22	254	800	487	199	81	46	27	20	2,212	1,921	4,133
344	240	131	26	48	107	100	117	97	100	2,173	731	2,904
134	136	954	247	242	138	114	121	134	129	2,485	2,150	4,635
15	9	4	1	1	2	6	4	4	3	80	25	105
22	21	108	75	35	53	45	27	23	17	447	387	834
292	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	837	..	837
..	..	..	447	3,531	2,293	431	1	..	..	..	6,746	6,746
5	6	195	30	13	11	8	7	4	5	387	275	662
..	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	180	392
507	757	892	570	618	531	414	386	299	426	5,641	4,213	9,854
2,271	1,693	6,952	3,280	4,109	4,123	3,562	2,618	1,861	1,377	27,568	28,177	55,745
93	39	78	100	82	69	46	44	25	17	1,940	468	2,408
677	448	1,534	623	369	332	342	355	343	524	12,940	4,480	17,420
8	8	..	13	26	28	18	6	6	3	120	100	220
15	3	..	1	8	10	6	4	3	2	264	34	298
7,407	6,952	13,896	7,347	10,828	9,239	6,730	5,489	4,818	4,965	74,913	64,104	139,017

ages were not specified.

## DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1952.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Cured.		Died.		Other. <sup>a</sup>	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	28	12	91	30	682	402
Other Tuberculosis ..	8	8	10	4	58	38
Syphilis and its Sequelæ ..	2	4	13	3	75	27
Dysentery, All Forms ..	185	140	2	3	19	15
Diphtheria ..	118	136	2	3	38	29
Whooping Cough ..	33	44	..	1	27	23
Meningococcal Infections ..	19	8	8	5	4	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	35	36	10	10	158	132
Measles ..	365	337	..	1	71	79
Typhus and Other Rickettsial ..	108	27	2	..	35	4
Other Infective and Parasitic ..	1,259	1,007	28	18	545	350
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Hæmatopoietic Tissues ..	245	207	525	324	1,106	845
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms ..	325	1,037	32	29	287	472
Diabetes Mellitus ..	13	8	23	47	348	723
Anæmias ..	30	45	17	16	144	236
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ..	31	28	385	350	463	381
Non-meningococcal Meningitis ..	53	38	15	13	27	18
Rheumatic Fever ..	141	96	5	9	186	157
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	3	2	17	15	69	111
Arteriosclerotic and Degener- ative Heart Disease ..	57	31	384	157	923	556
Other Diseases of Heart ..	44	34	181	111	685	508
Hypertension— With Heart Disease ..	3	8	66	72	233	222
Without Mention of Heart ..	8	9	56	54	342	649
Influenza ..	644	661	4	1	114	133
Pneumonia ..	2,044	1,253	116	74	359	197
Bronchitis ..	913	660	54	21	558	290
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	300	83	60	8	931	280
Appendicitis ..	1,698	1,513	20	6	494	402
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia ..	1,577	465	47	32	549	234
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn ..	1,983	1,707	36	28	466	415
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	4	2	22	6	54	17
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	113	96	76	71	258	220
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	294	..	88	..	455	..
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium ..	..	5,225	..	11	..	1,510
Congenital Malformations ..	158	88	30	35	199	152
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	137	124	21	15	54	41
Senility; Ill-defined Causes ..	2,353	1,774	124	71	3,164	2,368
All Other Diseases ..	15,912	16,080	301	212	11,355	11,885
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	899	244	107	19	934	205
All Other Accidents ..	7,326	2,534	187	129	5,427	1,817
Self-inflicted Injuries ..	26	25	12	8	82	67
Assaults ..	140	16	8	3	116	15
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>39,634</b>	<b>35,852</b>	<b>3,185</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>32,094</b>	<b>26,227</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including temporarily relieved, unrelieved, and transferred to other institutions.

*Notifiable Diseases.*—Certain communicable diseases are required by law to be notified to the Local Authority and the Director-General of Health and Medical Services by the attending doctor. Venereal diseases are notifiable only to the Director-General. The following table shows the number of notifications since 1901. Totals for early years are omitted because they are not comparable, some diseases having been discarded and others added from time to time.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND.

Disease.	1901.	1909-10.	1919-20.	1930.	1940.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Diarrhoea (Infantile)	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	167	298	443	424
Diphtheria .. ..	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	136	218	187
Dysentery (Bacillary)	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4	19	244	144	278	54
Hookworm .. ..	<i>b</i>	1	5	10	18	62	47	127	85
Leptospirosis <sup>a</sup> ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	55	55	87	76	109
Leprosy .. ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	8	30	1	2	5	13
Malaria .. ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	9	9	10	24	28	27	11
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal .. ..	<i>b</i>	10	32	3	5	44	35	37	33
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior .. ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	17	4	44	106	991	165	198
Puerperal Fever ..	10	11	26	40	33	2	6	9	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	119	17	13	23	46
Scarlet Fever .. ..	115	33	340	617	248	446	256	372	299
Tuberculosis .. ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	343	525	594	698	832	904
Typhoid Fever .. ..	793	760	731	130	53	9	10	15	36
Typhus Fever .. ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..	33	53	51	55	39
Venereal Diseases ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 <sup>c</sup>	1,258	577	631	665	812
Other .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	5	35	58	55	122	105
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,083	2,631	3,488	3,469	3,358

<sup>a</sup> Including Weil's disease, Parawell disease, and Seven-day fever.

<sup>b</sup> Not notifiable.

<sup>c</sup> Figure for the financial year ended 30th June.

*n* Not available.

The rise in 1953 in notified cases of leptospirosis was due more to better methods of diagnosis than to increased prevalence. Of the 1953 total of 198 cases of poliomyelitis, 180 occurred in the first six months of the year, ending the epidemic which commenced in October, 1950. The increase in tuberculosis notifications was due to intensification of the diagnostic campaign. While admissions to the two leprosaria increased during 1953, treatment with sulphone drugs is decreasing the number of patients.

## 8. MENTAL SICKNESS.

The first mental hospital was opened at Goodna, Brisbane, in 1864. Ipswich hospital was established in 1870, Toowoomba in 1890, and Charters Towers in 1954.

There was a mental hospital at Townsville from 1940 to the beginning of April, 1948, when the premises became part of the general hospital, the psychiatric section of which now treats early and incipient cases of mental sickness. A psychiatric clinic was commenced in Brisbane in 1945 and for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1953, a total of 641 new

patients were treated. A psychiatric clinic was opened in Toowoomba in 1946. There is also an epileptic home at Willowburn, Toowoomba.

All these institutions are under the direct control of the State, the cost of their upkeep coming out of Consolidated Revenue.

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1.83 per 1,000 of the population. The number of cases has increased annually, probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until at 30th June, 1953, there were 4,449 persons in the three mental hospitals. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its peak in 1909, when it was 3.95 per 1,000. At 30th June, 1953, the rate was 3.52.

Comparing Queensland's rate, including epileptics, with that for other States over a period of years, it is observed that New South Wales shows a higher rate. The 1952 rates were:—New South Wales, 3.80; Queensland, 3.54; Victoria, 3.30; South Australia, 3.28; Western Australia, 2.70; Tasmania, 2.35.

The number of patients stated to have recovered has shown a tendency, though not a regular one, to increase. The number of patients discharged as recovered or relieved, expressed as a percentage of the admissions each year, averaged 46 per cent. during the years 1909 to 1947. Since 1947-48 the proportion has been higher. It was 54 per cent. of the admissions in 1952-53, and averaged 55 per cent. over the five preceding years.

A more rational attitude towards the treatment of mental cases has no doubt resulted in a greater willingness in recent years to submit afflicted persons to treatment at an early stage, whilst medical research has done much to cause an improvement in the proportion of recoveries.

Since the first year for which information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30th June, 1953, being 2,276 males and 2,173 females. Of the three hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number of cases, 2,628 being on its books at 30th June, 1953, when Toowoomba had 1,260 and Ipswich 561.

The epileptic home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at 30th June, 1953, contained 105 patients, the total having changed very little during a quarter of a century. While male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30th June, 1953, being 45 males and 60 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

## 9. ABORIGINALS.

The advance of the white population on to the black man's domain was not only conducive to much hostility, but it led to the rapid decline of the native population and a steady growth of a half-caste population. The public conscience was awakened to the plight of the aborigines, and in all of the States measures for greater protection were instituted. Legislation dating from 1897 to 1934 provided detailed control in Queensland, but this legislation was repealed by *The Aborigines Preservation and Protection Act* and *The Torres Strait Islanders Act* passed in 1939. Both Acts are administered by the Director of Native Affairs.

The first of these Acts covers aboriginals resident on the Queensland mainland. Provision is made for the establishment of Protectorates and Reserves, with the appointment of Protectors and Superintendents; also for the proclamation of regulations regarding employment, wages, hours of work, trading, quality of food and clothing supplied, accommodation, &c. The treatment of sickness and contagious diseases is provided for.

The Protectors have control over the employment of the aboriginals, and persons desiring to employ them must enter into an agreement with the Protector of the district in which the intending employees are situated. There are also regulations regarding the movements of aboriginals from one district to another. All aboriginals in employment are insured under *The Workers' Compensation Act*. These employed aboriginals are not allowed to spend their full earnings, as a proportion is banked to their credit, but they may make reasonable withdrawals with the permission of the Protector under whose control they may be. At 30th June, 1953, there were 3,667 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £436,083, including invested funds.

*The Torres Strait Islanders Act* aims at conferring a measure of local self-government upon the natives of the islands. The local government of each reserve is vested in a council consisting of not more than five Islanders. These councillors, including the chairman, are elected by ballot triennially, each Islander over the age of eighteen years being entitled to vote. An island fund has been established, into which is paid the receipts from an island tax and charges for services. The council makes by-laws for controlling the health, food supply, housing, &c., of the natives. An island court deals with offences against by-laws. Other provisions of the Act are similar to the Act covering Queensland natives. At 30th June, 1953, the credit balance of 4,823 accounts of Islanders was £127,257.

After the cessation of war with Japan, 700 Island soldiers who had served in the Torres Strait Light Infantry Battalion were rehabilitated in the pearling industry by the Queensland Government. From their earnings these Islanders purchased their own pearling vessels, and the fleet commenced to operate at the beginning of 1946. During the year ended 30th June, 1953, 25 luggers and cutters owned and operated by them won 161 tons of pearl-shell, valued at £88,108, and 136 tons of trochus-shell, valued at £22,489.

At 30th June, 1953, there were four aboriginal settlements, namely, Cherbourg (Murgon), Palm Island (Townsville), Woorabinda (Rockhampton), and Bamaga (Cape York Peninsula), controlled by the Government, and 12 reserves managed by religious bodies. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. There are 16 island villages with native schools controlled by teachers established on the Torres Strait Islands. Realising that education and training is essential to the general advancement of aboriginals, the Queensland Government, through the Department of Native Affairs, has provided facilities at the Government Settlements for primary education, and manual and rural training. The Church Missions have a similar policy. The Government has also sponsored higher education so that the coloured people of the State may also receive

secondary schooling to enable them to graduate from the labouring classes. Promising students are attending Church schools throughout Queensland.

A Census of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders used to be taken at 30th June of each year with the assistance of the several Protectors, Superintendents, and Teachers, but, owing to war conditions, 1941 was the last year in which the annual complete Census was made, the results of which are shown below. In 1945, a Conference of Australian Statisticians decided that an annual Census of aboriginals was unnecessary, and that particulars of the settled aboriginal population should be obtained as part of each general population Census. Particulars obtained from the general Census of 30th June, 1947, including estimates of nomadic aboriginals, are shown in the table on the next page.

ABORIGINALS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30TH JUNE, 1941.

Class.	Adults. <i>a</i>		Children.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
FULL-BLOODS. <sup>b</sup>						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,384	323	..	..	1,384	323
Other .. .. .	658	1,277	601	610	1,259	1,887
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,165	366	..	..	1,165	366
Nomadic .. .. .	724	617	143	167	867	784
Other .. .. .	152	243	280	267	432	510
Total Full-bloods ..	4,083	2,826	1,024	1,044	5,107	3,870
HALF-BLOODS. <sup>c</sup>						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	512	98	..	..	512	98
Other .. .. .	97	585	559	612	656	1,197
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	818	364	..	..	818	364
Nomadic .. .. .	9	8	9	10	18	18
Other .. .. .	390	599	899	882	1,289	1,481
Total Half-bloods ..	1,826	1,654	1,467	1,504	3,293	3,158
TOTAL.						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,896	421	..	..	1,896	421
Other .. .. .	755	1,862	1,160	1,222	1,915	3,084
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,983	730	..	..	1,983	730
Nomadic .. .. .	733	625	152	177	885	802
Other .. .. .	542	842	1,179	1,149	1,721	1,991
Total .. .. .	5,909	4,480	2,491	2,548	8,400	7,028

<sup>a</sup> Persons 12 years of age or over.

<sup>b</sup> More than 50 per cent. aboriginal blood.

<sup>c</sup> Not more than 50 per cent. nor less than 25 per cent. aboriginal blood.

As Torres Strait Islanders are not now classed as aboriginals, they have been excluded from the above table. There were 3,795 Torres Strait Islanders at 30th June, 1941, most of whom were in supervised camps. Males numbered 1,948 and females 1,847.

Queensland contains the third highest number of full-blood aboriginals, the percentage of the total at 30th June, 1947, in each State being:—New South Wales, 2.0; Victoria, 0.5; Queensland, 19.5; South Australia, 4.6; Western Australia, 43.6; Tasmania, 0.0; Northern Territory, 29.8.

The following table shows the numbers of full-blood and half-blood aboriginals in the various States in 1921, 1931, 1937, 1941, and 1947. The total number of full-bloods in Australia has been declining slowly during the period shown, but it should be noted that the large decrease shown in 1941 is mostly due to the exclusion of Torres Strait Islanders. Half-bloods, on the other hand, have been steadily increasing in numbers.

## ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA.

At 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Australia. <i>a</i>
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## FULL-BLOODS.

1921 ..	1,597	144	<b>14,014</b>	1,609	25,587	17,349	60,300
1931 ..	864	49	<b>13,654</b>	1,657	23,110	19,567	58,901
1937 ..	849	53	<b>12,112</b>	1,734	22,118	15,968	52,835
1941 ..	594	88	<b>8,977<sup>b</sup></b>	2,798	21,709	13,451	47,620 <sup>b</sup>
1947 ..	953	208	<b>9,100<sup>b</sup></b>	2,139	20,338	13,900	46,638 <sup>b</sup>

## HALF-BLOODS.

1921 ..	4,588	442	<b>3,090</b>	811	1,960	460	11,536
1931 ..	8,503	557	<b>4,052</b>	1,692	3,397	813	19,014
1937 ..	9,754	646	<b>5,912</b>	2,103	4,209	919	23,950
1941 ..	10,022	687	<b>6,451<sup>b</sup></b>	2,220	4,407	1,037	25,191 <sup>b</sup>
1947 ..	10,607	1,069	<b>7,211<sup>b</sup></b>	2,983	5,896	1,247	29,327 <sup>b</sup>

*a* Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory.

*b* Excluding Torres Strait Islanders.

The estimated numbers of nomadic aboriginals included above for 1947 were:—full-bloods, Queensland, 2,774; South Australia, 1,675; Western Australia, 15,405; and Northern Territory, 2,915; and half-bloods, South Australia, 826; and Western Australia, 1,322.

## Chapter 4.—PUBLIC JUSTICE.

### 1. THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

*Civil Jurisdiction.*—The Civil Jurisdiction of the Queensland Courts is vested in a Supreme Court and Inferior Courts.

For the purpose of Supreme Court business, the State is divided into three divisions with Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Nine Judges are appointed to the Southern Division (Brisbane) and one each to the Central (Rockhampton) and Northern (Townsville) Divisions. Judges are appointed for life, subject to retirement at the age of seventy. Common Law, Equity, Matrimonial, Probate, and Admiralty Jurisdictions, and also Bankruptcy Jurisdiction under Commonwealth law, are vested in the Supreme Court. Judges are not assigned specifically to any one branch. For the convenience of litigants the Supreme Court holds periodical sittings in country centres, and for that purpose Judges attend Circuit Courts. Appeal lies from judgments of single Judges to the Full Bench of the Supreme Court (consisting of not less than three Judges), and in certain cases to the High Court of Australia; in some cases appeal can be carried to the Privy Council. With but few exceptions the jury system obtains but can be dispensed with at the wish of the parties.

The Inferior Courts, known as Magistrates' Courts, consist of Stipendiary Magistrates or Justices of the Peace. The jurisdiction varies in accordance with the personnel of the Bench but is, in general and unless extended by consent, limited to actions in which not more than £600 is claimed. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof, where £75 or more is involved.

*Criminal Jurisdiction.*—The general Criminal Jurisdiction in regard to indictable offences is vested in the Supreme Court and is exercised by a Judge sitting with a Jury. A preliminary hearing is held before a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices of the Peace for the purpose of determining whether a prima-facie case has been made out. The matter then proceeds on the indictment to the Supreme Court.

Appeal lies from the Criminal Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of not less than three Judges, and can, with leave, be taken to the High Court of Australia. This right of appeal applies both to the Crown and accused, but appeal by the Crown is limited to sentence only.

Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace have power to deal summarily with certain minor offences and, except in excluded cases, have power to grant bail. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof.

### 2. POLICE.

The Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner, and at 30th June, 1953, there were 342 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 14 police districts, with the Police Dépôt and Criminal Investigation Branch functioning separately.

Probationaries are recruited between the ages of 19 and 30 years, the upper limit having been raised from 27 years in 1951. They undergo a period of intensive training of up to six months before being sworn in as members of the Police Force. Members are retired on reaching the age of 60 years, unless recommended for earlier retirement for medical reasons.



There is also a cadet system under which youths of 16 to 18 years of age are enrolled, performing general clerical work and obtaining a preliminary knowledge of police routine. After attaining the age of 19 years, they are sent to the Police Dépôt to receive the usual training before being appointed constables.

Members of the Force desiring promotion from one rank or grade to the next higher rank or grade must pass a qualifying examination, held annually, the subjects being law and police duties. The rank of constable is now divided into three grades, namely, senior constable, constable first class, and constable.

A system of interchange of detectives between this State and New South Wales and Victoria gives detectives a wider knowledge of criminal methods and criminals.

The number of police officers is shown in the following table, the figure for 1953 including 164 detectives, 9 women police, 40 probationaries, 94 cadets, and 24 native trackers.

## QUEENSLAND POLICE.

Particulars.		1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
<i>Police Officers</i> <sup>a</sup> —						
Metropolitan	No.	938	989	1,076	1,241	1,195
Country	No.	1,077	1,081	1,175	1,242	1,278
Total	No.	2,015	2,070	2,251	2,483	2,473
<i>Expenditure</i> —						
Maintenance	£	1,276,464	1,554,422	2,031,345	2,584,980	2,564,200
Buildings	£	56,181	59,216	62,361	68,170	76,041
Grant to Superannuation Fund	£	64,100	56,500	50,450	40,500	37,500
Total	£	1,396,745	1,670,138	2,144,156	2,693,650	2,677,741

<sup>a</sup> At end of year.

<sup>b</sup> Including salaries.

The Police Force has its own superannuation fund, the members contributing 5½ per cent. of their annual salaries, with an annual grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The State grant is shown in the above table (for fuller particulars, see Chapter 13). During 1952-53 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £140,478, and the number of contributors at 30th June, 1953, was 2,306.

Conferences between the Commissioners of Police of all States, the Commonwealth, and New Zealand are of value in police administration; and this aspect is supplemented by similar conferences of criminal investigation chiefs and technical experts of the various Police Departments. Australia is a member of the International Criminal Police Commission, and Queensland is associated with the other States and the Commonwealth in this matter.

Police headquarters can communicate by radio with a number of motor vehicles, a motor launch, and a number of police stations throughout the State, thus enabling quick dispatch of police to places where their services

are required. All police stations in the metropolitan area have fixed frequency radio sets (A.M. type) installed, and are in constant communication with the Police Wireless Section. Radio communication with interstate police headquarters and other centres is also available. Additional equipment is being obtained, and A.M. apparatus on motor vehicles has been replaced by F.M. equipment. Motor vehicles equipped with radio are also attached to police stations with radio facilities. There is a central communications room in Brisbane. During 1952-53, 70,342 local and 5,287 interstate messages were handled.

In addition to its principal functions of the prevention and detection of crime, protection of life and property, and maintaining order, the Police Force performs a wide range of duties, the country policeman usually representing many State and Commonwealth Departments.

### 3. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

Prisons are administered by a Comptroller-General, and at 30th June, 1953, there were seven prisons or prison farms in the State. The principal gaols are at Brisbane and Townsville, while smaller institutions at Rockhampton and Thursday Island are used only for short-term prisoners. There are also three prison farms, conducted on the honour system.

#### PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Prisons.	Prison Farms.	Prisoners Received during Year.		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year.			
			<i>a</i>		Number.		Per 100,000 Mean Population.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1943 ..	5	3	1,064	78	335	21	34	
1944 ..	6	4	1,352	99	489	21	48	
1945 ..	5	4	1,597	115	507	17	49	
1946 ..	5	4	1,015	86	350	23	34	
1947 ..	5	4	979	63	362	14	34	
1948-49	4	3	1,748	127	367	13	33	
1949-50	4	3	1,669	152	406	17	36	
1950-51	4	3	1,730	240	468	11	40	
1951-52	4	3	1,709	221	480	17	40	
1952-53	4	3	2,053	255	559	11	45	

*a* Individuals confined on more than one occasion during the year were counted once only until 1947; thereafter, they have been counted separately for each confinement.

The numbers of prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 31st December, 1952, were:—New South Wales, 65; Victoria, 53; Queensland, 45 (at 30th June, 1953); South Australia, 58; Western Australia, 60; Tasmania, 50.

Modern prison systems frame their policies in the belief that it is the function of the prison service to take positive measures towards the rehabilitation of the prisoners, rather than to be regarded as a purely punitive service, and the Queensland system accords with this view.

In the "walled" prisons at Brisbane and Townsville, every reasonable facility is afforded to prisoners to improve their mental and moral outlook and physical condition. Prisoners are taught trades and given every encouragement to improve their standard of general education, and, in addition, the Department pays for technical correspondence courses. Recreational facilities are provided for the week-end period. The Salvation Army and the William Powell Home assist in the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners.

In addition to the "walled" prisons, the Department conducts three prison farms, always referred to as State Farms, two of which, Palen Creek and Numinbah, are situated south of Brisbane, and the other, Stone River, near Ingham in North Queensland. Dairying, pig-raising, cane-growing, and timber operations are the main activities.

The number of prisoners at the three State Farms at 30th June, 1953, was 79. Each farm is controlled by an officer-in-charge, assisted by warden-overseers, who are competent instructors in the various farming activities. Security measures on the State Farms are practically non-existent, as prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt escape. Chaplains of the various denominations visit each Prison and State Farm.

Under *The Prisoners' Parole Acts, 1937 to 1942*, a Board recommends to the Governor in Council the release of prisoners on parole. During 1953 the Board made three such recommendations.

Children under the age of 17 are dealt with in the Children's Courts. Children convicted may be ordered to be detained at the Farm Home for Boys at Westbrook, near Toowoomba, which is administered by the State Children Department.

#### 4. CRIMINAL COURTS.

*Supreme Courts.*—Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville) and by the Supreme Court on Circuit at 24 centres. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1952-53 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

##### SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Offence.	Persons Charged.		How Dealt With.			
	Males.	Fe-males.	Sentenced or Bound Over.	Found Insane.	Ac-quitted.	Other. <i>a</i>
Murder .. .. .	11	4	4	1	5	5
Attempted Murder .. .. .	7	..	4	..	2	1
Manslaughter .. .. .	21	..	4	..	11	6
Offences against Females .. .. .	62	..	41	..	13	8
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	87	4	67	1	20	3
Offences against Property .. .. .	328	11	289	1	37	12
Other .. .. .	13	1	10	..	3	1
Total .. .. .	529	20	419	3	91	36

*a* Jury disagreed, case postponed, case fell through, &c.

Numbers of persons convicted of serious crime in the various States during the last ten years are given in the next table.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queensland. <i>a</i>	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>
1943 ..	1,130	826	200	200	93	35	2,513
1944 ..	1,050	792	218	158	87	56	2,387
1945 ..	1,178	692	229	203	99	73	2,498
1946 ..	1,396	712	261	231	94	73	2,824
1947 ..	1,297	785	270	246	102	64	2,827
1948 ..	1,369	806	250	185	107	58	2,868
1949 ..	1,352	669	313	205	110	109	2,820
1950 ..	1,299	722	346	207	155	148	2,970
1951 ..	1,388	761	336	307	141	163	3,173
1952 ..	1,629	883	419	328	213	171	3,685
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION.							
1952 ..	48	38	33	43	35	57	42

*a* Figures for year ended 30th June following.

*b* Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The next table shows the principal types of offences with which persons were charged before Queensland Supreme Courts during the last ten years. The total number of persons charged in 1952-53 was 95 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year 1938-39, compared with an increase in the State's population over the same period of 26 per cent. Offences against property (robbery, stealing, &c.) increased by 146 per cent., while charges involving homicide and offences against females were each up by about 50 per cent.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CHARGES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Murder.	Attempted Murder.	Manslaughter.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Against Property.	Other.	Total.
1943-44 ..	7	..	17	44	86	164	12	330
1944-45 ..	7	1	27	43	113	132	15	338
1945-46 ..	15	4	20	38	111	174	17	379
1946-47 ..	10	2	24	39	112	199	12	398
1947-48 ..	8	5	19	30	118	198	22	400
1948-49 ..	4	5	15	33	92	182	6	337
1949-50 ..	9	6	15	52	92	221	10	405
1950-51 ..	10	5	14	71	123	247	7	477
1951-52 ..	9	..	17	57	109	253	17	462
1952-53 ..	15	7	21	62	91	339	14	549

*Inferior Courts.*—Courts of Petty Sessions (presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices of the Peace) are held in the several Police Districts throughout Queensland. There are 14 Police Districts, of which the metropolitan area comprises three. The following table shows, for the last ten years, the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these Courts, as well as cases dealt with by Industrial Magistrates.

INFERIOR COURTS, CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Assault.	Stealing.	Against Good Order.		Road Traffic Laws.	All Other.	Total.
			Drunkenness.	Other.			
1943-44 .. ..	443	2,842	8,367	2,168	3,680	6,897	24,397
1944-45 .. ..	595	2,945	7,489	1,888	4,356	6,767	24,040
1945-46 .. ..	544	2,430	11,675	2,769	4,696	5,724	27,838
1946-47 .. ..	490	1,932	16,154	3,063	5,042	6,415	33,096
1947-48 .. ..	521	1,839	17,419	2,348	5,675	6,862	34,664
1948-49 .. ..	470	1,934	20,872	1,926	4,560	6,387	36,149
1949-50 .. ..	443	2,014	24,813	2,161	5,983	5,089	40,503
1950-51 .. ..	450	2,259	26,914	2,094	6,290	5,925	43,932
1951-52 .. ..	528	2,441	28,176	2,056	8,647	8,001	49,849
1952-53 .. ..	545	2,358	22,994	2,046	8,100	8,825	44,868

The table on pages 86 and 87 shows, in greater detail, the numbers of persons charged in Inferior Courts with various offences during 1952-53, and also gives particulars of how the charged persons were dealt with.

The table on page 88 shows the numbers of males and females charged before Inferior Courts during 1952-53, classified according to their ages and the offences with which they were charged. The table also shows for each class of offence the percentage of the total males and females in each age group.

There was not a great difference between any of the four 10-year age groups from 20 to 59 years in the proportion each provided of the total males charged. For most types of offences, the 20 to 29 years group provided the highest proportion of the men charged. Traffic offences due to drunkenness, however, were most commonly committed by men in their thirties, while drunkenness as an offence against good order was most frequent among men in their forties, followed by those in their thirties. More than half of the 1,380 charges brought against juvenile males aged from 10 to 19 years involved stealing or other offences against property. Two-thirds of the women brought before the Courts were on charges of drunkenness. Of the women charged with drunkenness, the 30 to 39 years group provided the greatest number, followed by the 40 to 49 and 50 to 59 years groups. The 12 males and 9 females shown in the under 10 years age group for "other" offences were charged as neglected children.

## INTERIOR COURTS, CASES TRIED

Offence.	Persons Charged.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Total Offences against the Person</i> .. .. .	752	30	782
Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter .. .. .	45	7	52
Offences against Females .. .. .	104	..	104
Assaults .. .. .	529	16	545
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	74	7	81
<i>Total Offences against Property</i> .. .. .	2,859	230	3,089
Burglary, Housebreaking, Stealing from Premises .. .. .	231	2	233
Stealing and Illegally Using Motor Vehicles .. .. .	128	..	128
Other Stealing .. .. .	1,809	188	1,997
Unlawful Possession of Property and Receiving .. .. .	250	6	256
Other Offences against Property .. .. .	441	34	475
<i>Total Offences against Good Order</i> .. .. .	23,476	1,564	25,040
Drunkenness .. .. .	21,535	1,459	22,994
Obscene, Threatening, Abusive Language .. .. .	684	55	739
Vagrancy .. .. .	292	25	317
Indecent, Riotous, Offensive Conduct .. .. .	670	21	691
Other Offences against Good Order .. .. .	295	4	299
<i>Total Other Offences</i> .. .. .	15,572	385	15,957
Breach of Maintenance Order and Desertion of Wives and Children .. .. .	1,264	3	1,267
Offences against Gambling Laws .. .. .	830	13	843
Offences against Liquor Laws .. .. .	707	32	739
Offences against Factory and Industrial Laws .. .. .	1,041	13	1,054
Offences against Revenue Laws .. .. .	1,708	19	1,727
Offences against Wireless Laws .. .. .	215	10	225
Offences against Health Laws .. .. .	119	11	130
Drunk in Charge of a Motor Vehicle .. .. .	425	5	430
Other Offences against Traffic Laws .. .. .	7,606	64	7,670
Offences against Railway Laws .. .. .	146	3	149
Offences against Local Authority By-Laws .. .. .	425	115	540
Other Offences .. .. .	1,086	97	1,183
<i>Total All Offences</i> .. .. .	42,659	2,209	44,868

## AND RESULTS OF TRIALS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

## How Dealt With.

Acquitted or Discharged.		Convicted, but Not Punished.		Bail Estreated.		Fined or Ordered to Pay Money.		Imprisoned.		Committed to Higher Court.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
148	8	37	1	30	..	256	10	68	..	213	11
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	6
8	..	6	..	1	..	8	..	9	..	72	..
119	5	20	1	29	..	244	9	59	..	58	1
20	2	11	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	39	4
192	10	500	89	18	9	1,326	89	460	23	363	10
24	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	203	2
8	..	14	..	..	..	57	..	49	..	..	..
112	9	407	77	13	2	851	74	300	22	126	4
28	..	23	3	..	..	151	3	35	..	13	..
20	1	56	9	5	7	264	12	75	1	21	4
107	12	3,190	282	18,117	973	1,654	279	406	18	2	..
57	5	3,080	278	16,981	919	1,241	254	176	3	..	..
26	5	43	1	441	33	162	16	12	..	..	..
15	2	18	3	10	1	67	4	182	15	..	..
4	..	43	..	510	18	96	3	17	..	..	..
5	..	6	..	175	2	88	2	19	..	2	..
2,471	49	85	12	389	1	12,502	291	120	31	5	1
566	3	5	..	..	..	687	..	6	..	..	..
118	2	5	1	352	1	349	8	6	1	..	..
18	3	4	..	2	..	682	29	1	..	..	..
246	4	4	1	..	..	791	8	..	..	..	..
852	12	..	..	..	..	856	7	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	214	10	..	..	..	..
5	1	1	..	..	..	113	10	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	7	..	395	5	3	..	..	..
437	3	15	2	23	..	7,115	59	16	..	..	..
28	1	1	..	1	..	94	1	22	1	..	..
82	7	2	3	..	..	341	105	..	..	..	..
98	13	48	5	4	..	865	49	66	29	5	1
2,918	79	3,812	384	18,554	983	15,738	669	1,054	72	583	22

## INFERIOR COURTS, AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Age Group.	Assaults.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Stealing.	Other against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other against Good Order.	Drunk in Charge of Motor Vehicle.	Other Traffic Laws.	Other.	Total.
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER. <sup>a</sup>											
Under 10 ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	15
10 to 19 ..	21	18	11	620	92	345	142	13	46	72	1,380
20 to 29 ..	104	39	17	695	227	3,946	682	98	142	264	6,214
30 to 39 ..	75	10	23	399	137	4,597	385	150	76	264	6,116
40 to 49 ..	42	10	10	178	82	4,976	277	87	53	233	5,948
50 to 59 ..	17	8	8	110	36	4,438	216	51	29	150	5,063
60 to 69 ..	4	3	4	38	18	2,222	64	15	12	47	2,427
70 & Over..	5	..	..	3	3	575	14	3	1	16	620
Not Stated	261	16	46	122	96	436	161	8	7,246	6,443	14,835
Total ..	529	104	119	2,168	691	21,535	1,941	425	7,605	7,501	42,618

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP. <sup>b</sup>											
Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10 to 19 ..	8	21	15	30	15	2	8	3	13	7	5
20 to 29 ..	39	44	23	34	38	19	38	23	40	25	23
30 to 39 ..	28	11	32	20	23	22	22	36	21	25	22
40 to 49 ..	16	11	14	9	14	23	15	21	15	22	21
50 to 59 ..	6	9	11	5	6	21	12	12	8	14	18
60 to 69 ..	1	4	5	2	3	10	4	4	3	4	9
70 & Over..	2	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	2	2

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER.											
Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
10 to 19 ..	..	..	..	69	5	6	6	..	2	25	113
20 to 29 ..	1	..	6	38	12	155	26	..	..	3	241
30 to 39 ..	..	..	2	23	9	439	25	2	3	11	514
40 to 49 ..	..	..	1	22	5	347	22	2	1	8	408
50 to 59 ..	..	..	..	15	2	283	10	..	2	8	320
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	10	..	153	3	..	..	..	166
70 & Over..	..	..	..	4	..	68	..	..	..	..	72
Not Stated	15	..	5	9	7	8	13	1	56	252	366
Total ..	16	..	14	190	40	1,459	105	5	64	316	2,209

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP. <sup>b</sup>											
Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1
10 to 19 ..	..	..	..	38	15	..	7	..	25	39	6
20 to 29 ..	100	..	67	21	37	11	28	..	..	4	13
30 to 39 ..	..	..	22	13	27	30	27	50	37	17	28
40 to 49 ..	..	..	11	12	15	24	24	50	13	13	22
50 to 59 ..	..	..	..	8	6	19	11	..	25	13	17
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	6	..	11	3	..	..	..	9
70 & Over..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	4

<sup>a</sup> Excluding 41 companies which are included among males in other tables.<sup>b</sup> Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.



Drunkenness and breaches of road traffic laws made up 69 per cent. of all cases in 1952-53. The numbers of cases and rates for these offences and for "other" offences and total offences are shown for each Police District in the next table. In the category of "other" offences, which include the more serious offences, the highest rates were recorded in the Cloncurry and Charleville districts. Charleville showed the highest convictions for drunkenness, while road traffic prosecutions were most frequent in the Cloncurry district, where they were twice as frequent as in the Metropolitan district which came next.

INFERIOR COURTS, CASES IN POLICE DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Police District.	Drunkenness.		Road Traffic Laws.		Other Offences.		Total Offences.	
	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>
Metropolitan	10,360	18.5	4,798	8.5	7,703	13.7	22,861	40.7
Cairns ..	1,859	24.0	404	5.2	1,251	16.1	3,514	45.3
Charleville ..	1,055	85.8	89	7.2	269	21.9	1,413	114.9
Cloncurry ..	597	52.2	203	17.8	345	30.2	1,145	100.2
Ipswich ..	537	7.2	377	5.1	385	5.2	1,299	17.5
Longreach ..	840	45.9	47	2.5	287	15.7	1,174	64.1
Mackay ..	650	15.2	248	5.8	344	8.1	1,242	29.1
Maryborough	983	7.4	446	3.4	635	4.8	2,064	15.6
Rockhampton	1,015	11.8	450	5.2	485	5.7	1,950	22.7
Roma ..	771	35.3	47	2.1	238	10.9	1,056	48.3
Toowoomba	1,676	13.3	362	2.9	749	6.0	2,787	22.2
Townsville ..	2,651	29.7	629	7.1	1,083	12.1	4,363	48.9
Total ..	22,994	18.3	8,100	6.5	13,774	11.0	44,868	35.8

*a* Rate per 1,000 population.

5. CIVIL COURTS.

Writs of Summons matters dealt with by the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Queensland during the last five years are shown hereunder.

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Writs of Summons Issued <sup>a</sup> No.	1,635	1,596	1,710	1,990	2,203
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	44	62	42	51	41
Without Jury .. No.	706	937	1,036	793	918
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV and XVIII <sup>b</sup> No.	94	67	95	170	314
Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	781	1,018	1,128	980	1,143
For Defendant .. No.	63	48	45	34	130
Total Amount Awarded £	106,068	104,091	86,733	220,827	224,687

<sup>a</sup> Including matrimonial actions (petitions).

<sup>b</sup> Judgments by default of appearance, and judgments signed by Order of Registrar or Judge in Chambers.

Claims for personal damages or for debts not exceeding £600, and claims not exceeding £250 under *The Distress Replevin and Ejectment Act*, 1867, are heard by Magistrates' Courts. Before the 1939-1945 War, the annual amount awarded in Magistrates' Courts was about three times the total awarded in Supreme Courts. The business of Magistrates' Courts fell heavily during the war and has remained at a low level, but some recovery has occurred during recent years.

#### MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Cases Heard .. ..	No.	3,878	4,361	3,948	4,049	6,388
Amount Claimed ..	£	114,067	131,582	125,887	159,268	266,369
Verdicts for Plaintiffs	No.	3,451	3,662	3,442	3,589	4,926
Amount Awarded ..	£	96,316	99,882	106,072	132,200	205,311

*Divorces and Judicial Separations.*—In Queensland, divorces may be obtained on the grounds of adultery, desertion, insanity, and some other causes. Nullity of marriage may be decreed on account of marriage within prohibited degrees, incapacity, and various other causes.

During 1953, 730 marriages were dissolved as follows:—divorce decree made absolute, 725; and nullity of marriage, 5. No judicial separations were granted. Petitions by husbands were responsible for 331 of the dissolutions granted, and petitions by wives for 399.

Grounds on which dissolution of marriage was allowed were, in the cases of petitions by husbands:—adultery, 121; desertion, 206; insanity, 2; other grounds, 2. For wives' petitions the grounds were:—adultery, 86; desertion, 308; insanity, 1; other grounds, 4.

The following table shows the total number of marriages dissolved (i.e., divorce decrees made absolute, and decrees for nullity of marriage and judicial separations granted) in each State during the five years ended 1953 and for the last pre-war year.

#### DIVORCES, &C., GRANTED, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
New South Wales	1,553	2,660	3,456	3,332	3,369	3,752
Victoria .. ..	805	1,780	1,604	1,730	1,616	2,128
Queensland .. ..	201 <sup>a</sup>	732	792	708	711	730
South Australia ..	243	592	666	642	585	638
Western Australia	244	569	724	683	585	539
Tasmania .. ..	80	266	152	194	217	210
Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	3,135	6,630	7,425	7,327	7,106	8,041

<sup>a</sup> Year ended 30th June.

<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The number of divorces had been rising steadily for a long period before the recent war, but it showed a sharp upward turn in all States

during the war years and the Australian total reached its peak in 1947. The next table illustrates the rise in the divorce rate since 1901. The rates shown have been calculated by dividing the divorces in each period by the number of marriages in a period of similar length 10 years earlier, as the greatest number of divorces occur amongst marriages which have lasted from 5 to 15 years. The figures comprise divorce decrees made absolute, decrees for nullity of marriage, and judicial separations granted.

#### DIVORCE RATE <sup>a</sup>, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1901 to 1910.	1911 to 1920.	1921 to 1930.	1931 to 1940.	1941 to 1950.	1951 to 1953.
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	119.3	115.1
Victoria .. ..	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	102.4	87.0
<b>Queensland .. .</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>68.0</b>
South Australia ..	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	112.0	87.8
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	153.1	120.1
Tasmania .. ..	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	82.3	92.9
Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2	110.5	98.2

<sup>a</sup> Rate per 1,000 marriages ten years earlier. See text above.

<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1953 classified according to the duration of the marriage, and distinguishing cases originating in the husband's petition from those in which the wife was the petitioner. The proportion of all cases falling in each ten-year period of duration, and the proportion at each duration in which the husband was the petitioner, are also shown. Similar proportions for 1952 are shown for comparison.

#### DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND.

Duration of Marriage.	Divorces <sup>a</sup> , 1953.			Proportion at Each Duration.		Proportion where Husband Petitioner.	
	Petition of—		Total.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.
	Hus-band.	Wife.					
Under 5 Years .. ..	34	29	63	43.5	40.6	54	50
5 Years and under 10 Years	107	148	255				
10 " " " 15 " "	77	78	155	36.6	40.2	50	47
15 " " " 20 " "	56	56	112				
20 " " " 30 " "	38	62	100	13.7	14.4	38	48
30 " " " 40 " "	19	23	42	5.8	4.2	45	50
Over 40 Years .. ..	..	3	3	0.4	0.6	..	50
Total .. ..	331	399	730	100.0	100.0	45	43

<sup>a</sup> Including divorce decrees made absolute, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations.

Prior to 1944, the greatest proportion of divorces was provided by marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years. Towards the end of the war, marriages of less than 10 years' duration started to provide the greatest proportion, rising from 27·4 per cent. in 1942 to a peak of 46·3 per cent. in 1946. In 1944, divorces of persons married less than 5 years rose to 17·5 per cent. of all divorces, compared with about 5 per cent. before 1943, and was still high at 8·6 per cent. of the 1953 dissolutions. The proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration, which was about 25 per cent. in the years up to 1944, was also high at 34·9 per cent. in 1953, although it was lower than its peak of 37·6 per cent. in 1949. Since 1949 wives have been the petitioners in more than half the total cases, this being a reversal of the position in previous years and a return to general pre-war experience.

## 6. MISCELLANEOUS.

*Land Titles.*—Freehold land in Queensland is held either under "the old system" or under *The Real Property Acts*, 1861 to 1952. The method introduced by the above Acts is based on the Torrens system. Under it all transfers and interests in land are recorded in the Titles Office Register and are endorsed on a Certificate of Title issued to the owner.

"Title (to land) is proved by the production of a single document . . . . . for a Certificate of Title is not like a conveyance under 'the old system', merely a proof of ownership as between the parties to it . . . . . ; it is, in all but certain excepted cases, conclusive proof that the person mentioned in it is owner of the land therein described as against all the world."

The Acts compel simplicity and essential uniformity in all instruments of the same class by prescribing schedule forms for such instruments which may not be materially altered, but which are, nevertheless, flexible enough to admit of the interpolation of special covenants agreed upon between the parties to leases, mortgages, or encumbrances. The Acts provide for bringing land under "the old system" under the Acts.

### LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND.

Transactions.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
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#### UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS.

Transfers .. .. .	36,435	41,862	44,735	37,581	35,728
Mortgages .. .. .	20,999	24,863	29,087	25,631	25,128
Releases from Mortgage ..	16,265	20,542	20,195	18,304	18,725
Other Dealings .. ..	12,144	14,655	15,531	16,275	16,659

#### UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACT (OLD SYSTEM).

Conveyances .. .. .	9	17	16	16	11
Mortgages .. .. .	7	5	5	3	1
Releases from Mortgage ..	6	1	2	3	1
Other Dealings .. .. .	48	54	48	66	65

*Liquor Licenses.*—The control of Liquor Licenses is regulated under *The Liquor Acts, 1912 to 1952*. Powers under the Acts were exercised by local Magistrates until 1935, since when they have been vested in a Licensing Commission of three members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Commission administers the Liquor Acts, the provisions of which set up the control of Licensed Victuallers', Winesellers', Packet, Billiard and Bagatelle, and Bottlers' Licenses, Certificates of Registration as Spirit Merchants and Clubs, and permits for Exempted Clubs.

The 1935 amending Act provided that the number of each of the Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' Licenses in existence at that date should not be increased. The requirement that licenses be renewed annually and the provision for the holding of Local Option Polls were repealed; whilst provision was made for a State-wide Prohibition Poll every seven years. Such poll can only be held after a petition has been signed by at least 10 per cent. of the electors of Queensland.

The Commission is empowered to become possessed of licenses by accepting voluntary surrenders, or by cancelling or forfeiting licenses. It may remove any of such surrendered, cancelled, or forfeited licenses to new sites. The license to be removed to the new site is sold by public tender, the premium received being credited to a trust fund from which compensation is paid on the surrender or cancellation of a license.

The Commission collects license fees which under the 1935 amendment were assessed at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the purchase price of liquor, this basis of assessment being substituted for the "Annual Value" fixed-fee system. During 1941 the provision of a maximum annual fee of £300 was deleted. In 1945 the annual fees payable by licensed victuallers and winesellers were increased to 3 per cent., the  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. increase being payable by the owner of the premises, not the licensee. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. increase is credited to the Liquor Act Trust Fund from which compensation to licensees and owners is paid on the surrender or cancellation of a license.

The "Tied House" system, under which brewers and spirit merchants exercised control over the sale of brands of liquor at hotels which they own or control, was limited by the 1945 amending legislation which gave the public the right to purchase at any hotel, and compelled the licensee to sell, all classes and kinds of liquor usually consumed or demanded in the locality. There is provision, however, that a licensee of a hotel owned by a brewery need not stock or sell liquor of a class or kind similar to any liquor actually manufactured by the owner-brewer. The Commission may forfeit the licensee's license if he fails to meet the public's requirements.

The 1945 amendment also provided that where the Licensing Commission was satisfied that the facilities provided in any locality for board and meals were inadequate to meet the public demand, it might order the licensed victualler in that locality to provide the necessary additional accommodation, and, in default of compliance with such order, it might suspend the operation of the license.

The 1952 amendment clarified the powers of the Commission to cancel licensed victuallers' licenses in the exercise of its function to effect a better distribution of such licenses. It also gave power to remove a license to a

new site when, by reason of the diversion of any road, railway, or waterway, the premises were no longer capable of meeting the convenience of the public, and in particular the travelling public.

The cessation of all building controls has permitted the Commission to embark upon a programme of ensuring the rebuilding of hotels previously destroyed and now trading in temporary premises, and the extension and renovation of existing premises where such work is considered necessary. All owners of hotels trading in temporary premises have been served with orders to rebuild, the amount of accommodation to be provided being specified in the orders.

During the war years the Commission set up an Accommodation Bureau to assist persons requiring accommodation, preference being given to those travelling on war or essential service or for medical attention. This service has now been extended so as to provide a similar service to the general public seeking temporary accommodation. Hotel-keepers co-operate by notifying the Bureau of any vacancies they have, and by accepting reservations from the Bureau. Many business and scientific conferences are now held in Brisbane, and the facilities of the Bureau are being freely made use of by conference convenors.

During 1952-53 the cancellation of two Licensed Victuallers' Licenses became operative and two licenses were surrendered. In the same period the Commission granted 431 transfers of licenses, while 6 applications were refused and 42 withdrawn.

During 1952-53 fees amounted to £373,223 from Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' Licenses, and £34,731 from Spirit Merchants' Licenses. Spirit merchants pay a fixed annual fee, and 2½ per cent. on sales of liquor to persons other than persons licensed to sell liquor. Revenue from Club and Packet Licenses amounted to £13,292. The total revenue from all sources was £427,875.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last ten years, excluding railway refreshment rooms which sell liquor (numbering 50 at 30th June, 1953) as they are controlled by the Railway Commissioner.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Licensed Victuallers.	Wine- sellers.	Spirit Merchants.	Registered Clubs.	Exempted Clubs.	Packet.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1944 ..	1,280	30	119	35	145	5
1945 ..	1,280	30	119	35	147	4
1946 ..	1,279	30	120	35	156	3
1947 ..	1,273	30	120	35	177	7
1948 ..	1,263	30	120	35	200	7
1949 ..	1,254	30	123	35	225	9
1950 ..	1,246	30	124	35	238	12
1951 ..	1,239	30	124	35	246	11
1952 ..	1,238	30	125	35	259	11
1953 ..	1,234	30	128	35	277	10

## Chapter 5.—SOCIAL SERVICES.

### 1. SCHOOLS.

*State Schools.*—In 1860, by an Act of the first Queensland Parliament, primary education was placed under the control of a Board of General Education consisting of five members presided over by a Minister of the Crown. The duties of the Board were to superintend the formation and management of primary schools and to administer the funds granted by the Act. Fifteen years later came *The State Education Act* which, with subsequent amending Acts, is still in force. By this Act the Board of General Education was abolished and its functions transferred to the Department of Public Instruction now administered by the Director-General of Education who is responsible to the Secretary for Public Instruction. In 1902 a Board of Technical Education was established to supervise technical education, which had been carried on in connection with Schools of Arts in many of the towns under the control of local committees. In 1905, however, this Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Department of Public Instruction. *The Technical Education Act*, 1908, dealt comprehensively with technical education in Queensland.

Several new features, such as the raising of the leaving age from twelve to fourteen years and compulsory education, were introduced by an Amending Act of 1910. State High Schools were inaugurated in 1912, and a more liberal scheme of government scholarships to secondary schools came into force in 1913, with further amendments in subsequent years. A Teachers' Training College was established in 1914, and Rural Schools for training in useful manual arts and elementary agricultural science were introduced in 1917. A Correspondence School was opened in 1922, and in the following year classes were formed at various centres for the instruction of backward, sub-normal, and defective children. The same year also saw the establishment of special vocational classes at various centres.

The use of wireless and film projectors in schools is becoming increasingly important. During 1953 there were 1,061 State schools and 187 private schools equipped with radio sets. The Australian Broadcasting Commission gave 951 broadcasts for primary and secondary schools, and 72 for primary correspondence schools. In State schools there were 571 motion and still picture projectors, and the Department of Public Instruction had 4,769 motion picture films available; while 71 private schools had projectors, with 448 motion picture films.

Practical education for country children is also provided by travelling schools. Two railway carriages are equipped as Travelling Manual Training Schools for boys, and two as Travelling Domestic Science Schools for girls. In 1923 the Gatton Agricultural College was transferred to the Department of Public Instruction, and reorganised as the Queensland Agricultural High School and College. A School Medical Service and Travelling Dental Clinics, under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, provide free treatment for school children.

At present, public education in Queensland is carried on under *The State Education Acts, 1875 to 1948*, and *The Technical Instruction Acts, 1908 to 1918*, at the following types of schools.

(a) Primary schools—

- (i) State,
- (ii) Provisional,
- (iii) Correspondence,
- (iv) Special,
- (v) Rural,
- (vi) Intermediate.

(b) Secondary schools—

- (i) State High Schools,
- (ii) High "Tops" to Primary Schools,
- (iii) State Commercial High School and College,
- (iv) Industrial High School,
- (v) Domestic Science High School.

(c) Queensland Agricultural High School and College.

(d) Technical Colleges.

(e) Teachers' Training College.

Primary education is free and compulsory for all children from six to fourteen years of age or until they pass the scholarship examination; although, by special permission, they may leave school at less than fourteen years. Scholarships which are tenable at secondary schools (State or denominational) are open to all children attending State or private schools, the qualifying scholarship examination being held annually.

*Grammar Schools.*—These are established under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1900*, and there are now eight—four for boys, three for girls, and one mixed. They are a characteristic Queensland institution, being semi-State in character, and are of interest as representing the first attempt by the State to make provision for secondary education. They are controlled by boards of trustees, and operate under subsidy from the State, and are inspected annually by the Department of Public Instruction. Other private schools are inspected only by request. The net enrolment at grammar schools for 1953 was 1,005 boys and 813 girls.

*Other Private Schools.*—These schools, of which there were 263 in 1953, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 230 of these schools, the Church of England 15, and other religious denominations 16, while 2 private schools were undenominational in character. Net enrolments for 1953 were:—Roman Catholic, 20,995 boys and 21,757 girls; Church of England, 1,918 boys and 1,928 girls; other denominations, 975 boys and 1,675 girls; and undenominational schools, 49 boys and 54 girls.

*Aboriginal Schools.*—At 30th June, 1953, there were 35 aboriginal schools, all except one being under the control of the Director of Native Affairs, with an enrolment of 1,223 boys and 1,183 girls. Average attendance during 1952-53 was 1,092 boys and 1,087 girls.

*Government Expenditure on Education.*—The Government of Queensland spent £6,292,692 on State schools during 1952-53. This amounted to £4 18s. 11d. per head of population, compared with £1 8s. 1d. in 1920-21 and 11s. 1d. in 1910-11, the year in which compulsory education was introduced. If government expenditure on education and buildings is taken



to include not only State schools but also subsidies to grammar schools, university, libraries, art galleries, &c., it amounted to £8,210,744 in 1952-53, or £6 9s. 1d. per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1953, 182. The decline since 1900 was due to the proportion of children of school age decreasing because of lower birth rates and improved longevity, but since 1948, when it was 165, the proportion has increased, as the large numbers born in the latter war and post-war years have reached school age.

*State and Private Schools.*—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1953 are given in the following table.

## SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1953.

Type.	Schools at End of Year.	Teachers at End of Year.	Net Enrolment during Year.		Average Attendance during Year.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Primary—						
State—						
State ..	1,461	4,990	78,825	73,017	68,312	63,218
Provisional ..	36	45	682	588	536	461
Correspondence	1	88	3,063	3,178	1,714	1,857
Special ..	11	52	730	620	527	417
Rural ..	26	227	4,011	3,835	3,553	3,349
Intermediate	17 <sup>a</sup>	120	2,436	2,356	2,113	2,064
Total State ..	1,537	5,522	89,747	83,594	76,755	71,366
Private—						
Grammar ..	b	b	127	53	117	43
Other ..	263	1,877	20,261	21,718	18,399	19,472
Total Private	263	1,877	20,388	21,771	18,516	19,515
Total Primary ..	1,800	7,399	110,135	105,365	95,271	90,881
Secondary—						
State—						
High ..	26	476	4,256	3,944	3,657	3,310
High "Top" ..	18 <sup>c</sup>	103	491	540	425	461
Total State ..	26	579	4,747	4,484	4,082	3,771
Private—						
Grammar ..	8	98	878	760	830	665
Other ..	d	d	3,676	3,696	3,558	3,494
Total Private	8	98	4,554	4,456	4,388	4,159
Total Secondary	34	677	9,301	8,940	8,470	7,930
Total All Schools ..	1,834	8,076	119,436	114,305	103,741	98,811

<sup>a</sup> Fifteen of these are attached to State schools, and are excluded from the total.

<sup>b</sup> Included with secondary schools.

<sup>c</sup> High "tops" are attached to State schools, and are excluded from the total.

<sup>d</sup> Included with primary schools.

Vocational subjects are taught in 120 centres and 4 travelling cars. The number of scholars receiving instruction in manual training for wood, leather, and sheet metal work at the end of 1953 was 15,507, and in domestic science, 12,643.

The following table includes all primary and secondary schools.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Schools.		Teachers.		Net Enrolment of Scholars.			Government Expenditure on State Schools. <i>b</i>
	State.	Other.	State. <i>a</i>	Other.	State.	Other.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.
1949	1,556	250	5,533	1,783	154,919	41,106	196,025	3,828
1950	1,556	253	5,739	1,819	164,803	43,239	208,042	4,597
1951	1,565	254	5,976	1,852	171,107	45,323	216,430	5,669
1952	1,571	274	6,144	1,957	183,385	49,491	232,876	6,293
1953	1,563	271	6,101	1,975	182,572	51,169	233,741	7,184

*a* Including part-time manual training instructors and sewing mistresses: 936 in 1953.

*b* For year ended 30th June following.

Ages of scholars at all State and private schools in 1953 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 1ST AUGUST, 1953.

Age.	Primary Schools.			Secondary Schools.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 6 ..	7,673	7,506	15,179	..	..	..
6 .. ..	15,258	14,608	29,866	..	..	..
7 .. ..	13,130	12,444	25,574	..	..	..
8 .. ..	13,335	12,735	26,070	..	..	..
9 .. ..	12,074	11,900	23,974	..	..	..
10 .. ..	10,879	10,544	21,423	..	..	..
11 .. ..	10,999	10,639	21,638	..	..	..
12 .. ..	10,210	9,629	19,839	9	15	24
13 .. ..	9,209	8,823	18,032	378	398	776
14 .. ..	3,483	3,140	6,623	2,952	3,084	6,036
15 .. ..	453	347	800	3,276	2,973	6,249
16 .. ..	93 <sup>a</sup>	67 <sup>a</sup>	160 <sup>a</sup>	1,796	1,488	3,284
17 .. ..	..	..	..	808	522	1,330
18 and Over	..	..	..	526	172	698
Total ..	106,796	102,382	209,178	9,745	8,652	18,397

*a* Aged 16 and over.

Practically all children from the age of 6 years to 12 years were receiving full-time education. Of older age groups, the approximate proportions of all children in the State receiving full-time education were:—13 years, 95 per cent.; 14 years, 64 per cent.; 15 years, 38 per cent.; 16 years, 19 per cent.; and 17 years, 7 per cent.

*Queensland Agricultural High School and College.*—Of 771 students enrolled at this institution during 1953, 195 were taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture.

*Technical Colleges.*—There were 12 of these colleges in 1953, with 525 teachers. Twenty-one of the teachers were engaged with correspondence classes, while 143 full-time and 361 part-time teachers were engaged with ordinary classes. Full-time students at classes numbered 120, and part-time, 21,186. The number of scholars taking diploma courses was 848, and apprentices, all part-time, totalled 8,600. The principal diploma courses were architecture, civil engineering, mechanical and electrical engineering, sheep and wool, mining, sugar chemistry, and industrial chemistry. Correspondence courses are conducted by a Technical Correspondence School, and in 1953 there were 3,933, including 2,737 apprentices, taking these courses.

*Teachers' Training College.*—The training of teachers is undertaken by approved secondary schools for the first two years following the Junior Public Examination. The students then proceed to the Teachers' Training College in Brisbane for further training for a period of one year. In 1953, 1,518 students were being trained. Correspondence classes for Junior, Senior, and Teachers' examinations are also held, and during 1953 there were 609 correspondence students.

The evening classes formerly associated with the Teachers' Training College were abolished and Evening Tutorial classes established as a separate institution from the beginning of 1946. Enrolments during the year 1953 included 932 ordinary students and 2 part-time Commonwealth Post-war Reconstruction Training Scheme students. Full-time day courses were followed by 27 students under the same scheme.

*School Examinations.*—Scholars from State and private schools may enter for the Scholarship, and Junior and Senior Public University, Examinations. The Scholarship, at about 13 years of age, entitles holders to free education for two years at any State secondary school or to an allowance (£17 per year during 1954) towards tuition fees at an approved non-State secondary school. A scholarship holder who passes in required subjects at the Junior University Examination may be granted an extension for a further two years, the allowance at non-State schools being increased to £19 per year. The Junior University Examination follows after two years of secondary education, and the Senior University Examination after a further two years.

#### SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Scholarship.		Junior.		Senior.	
	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.
1949 ..	8,808	6,417	4,278	3,268	1,054	719
1950 ..	8,781	6,691	4,367	3,513	1,061	801
1951 ..	10,081	8,936	4,559	a	1,089	794
1952 ..	11,885	9,683	5,278	a	1,080	809
1953 ..	13,097	10,587	5,963	a	1,154	917

a From 1951, candidates were awarded passes in individual subjects and not in the examination as a whole.

## 2. UNIVERSITY.

The University of Queensland was established by *The University of Queensland Act*, 1909, and was opened on 14th March, 1911. There are now Faculties of Arts, Science, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture, Law, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Medicine, Architecture, and Education. The governing body of the University is a Senate, which, under the provisions of the original Act, consisted of 20 members—10 nominated triennially by the Governor in Council and 10 elected triennially by the University Council (comprised of members and past members of the Senate, graduates of three years' standing, donors of not less than £500 to the University, and others). The number of government nominees was increased to 15 under a 1941 amending Act.

At its inception the University was housed in temporary premises adjoining the Brisbane Domain. A Medical School Building, situated near the Brisbane General Hospital, was opened in August, 1939, and a Dental College, located in Turbot Street, in July, 1941. It has been necessary to erect temporary additional buildings on the George Street and Medical School sites, to acquire for use some ex-Service buildings on the Domain and at Victoria Park (near the Medical School), and to occupy a building adjoining the Dental College in Turbot Street, to meet post-war requirements.

The erection of new permanent University buildings at St. Lucia on the Brisbane River was commenced in March, 1938. Work was interrupted in July, 1942, when the partly completed buildings were taken over for war purposes. The Main Building was occupied at the end of 1948 by Departments of the Faculties of Arts and Commerce, the Departments of External Studies, Physical Education, and Surveying, and the Main Library, together with a skeleton administrative staff. The Chemistry Building was occupied early in 1950, and the Geology Building in 1951. A 90-ft. extension of the Main Building was occupied by the administration in August, 1953. Work on the Physics Building is progressing.

The progress of the University during the last five years is shown in the following table.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Teaching Staff. <i>a</i>		Students. <i>b</i>			Revenue.			
	Pro-fessors.	Other.	Day.	Even-ing.	Exter-nal.	Govern-ment Aid. <i>c</i>	Students' Fees, &c.	From Founda-tions & Bequests. <i>d</i>	From All Sources.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1949	25	383	2,060	1,041	1,294	226,134	114,049	22,061	380,966
1950	28	396	1,832	1,180	1,233	352,389	109,392	41,479	535,657
1951	28	379	1,749	1,067	1,198	445,060	155,887	36,585	675,151
1952	29	374	1,673	1,005	1,172	557,395	186,155	67,056	851,788
1953	29	416	1,633	946	1,156	575,591	174,376	75,135	847,915

*a* Including part-time staff.

*b* Excluding students attending Extension Lectures at the University.

*c* Including grants from governmental authorities for special purposes.

*d* Excluding capital of new foundations. In 1953 these amounted to £1,200.

The University carries out research work in various subjects for the benefit of the State, and also conducts engineering and other tests. In addition to students doing research work, a staff of 24 (11 full-time, 13 part-time) special research workers is retained. A comprehensive reference library, containing 121,598 works, is available at the University.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND: STUDENTS, AND DEGREES, &c., 1953.

Course.	New Students.			Total Students.			Degrees Conferred.		Diplomas and Certificates Conferred.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
Arts ..	103	92	195	531	294	825	53	28	1	..
Science ..	69	37	106	359	102	461	78	21	6	..
Engineering ..	87	1	88	348	2	350	48	..	38	..
Commerce ..	171	30	201	596	77	673	36	3	66	1
Agriculture ..	9	1	10	55	2	57	12	1	..	..
Law ..	25	..	25	98	1	99	14	..	..	..
Dentistry ..	16	5	21	128	9	137	43	4	..	..
Vet. Science ..	24	2	26	77	5	82	19	1	..	..
Medicine ..	71	10	81	424	58	482	44	4	..	..
Architecture ..	13	..	13	81	4	85	5	..	5	1
Education ..	36	10	46	307	55	362	2	1	43	18
Divinity ..	12	2	14	16	3	19	..	..	..	..
Music ..	..	2	2	2	5	7	..	..	..	..
Physical Educ'n	6	5	11	18	16	34	..	..	4	8
Physiotherapy	..	25	25	1	61	62	..	..	1	15
Total ..	642	222	864	3,041	694	3,735	354	63	164	43

### 3. SCIENCE AND ART.

*Libraries.*—The Library Board of Queensland was established in 1945 under the provisions of *The Libraries Act, 1943*. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-operation and improvement of the library facilities of the State, with the object of placing such facilities on a sound basis for the benefit and educational improvement of citizens generally. The Board consists of 7 members, with the State Librarian as *ex officio* member and secretary.

In 1946, the Library Board was given custody of the Oxley Memorial Library, established in connection with the Brisbane Centenary celebrations in 1923, which is to remain a separate library within the Public Library of Queensland, its objects being to collect books, manuscripts, pamphlets, and other graphic material relating to the history and literature of Australia and of Queensland in particular, and to provide facilities for historical and literary research students. The Country Extension Service, also housed at the Public Library, lends books of non-fiction free to country readers and to municipal libraries in areas of low population.

The holdings of the Public Library and its extension services are:—Main Reference Collection, 98,378 volumes and 21,839 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 17,168 volumes and 5,995 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; and the Country Extension Service, 29,236 volumes.

Since 1948, courses in librarianship for library officers have been held at the Public Library, and in 1949 a short course in library science for school teachers was initiated.

Throughout Queensland there are numerous libraries controlled by local bodies, including Local Authorities and Schools of Arts. The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services as a function of local government. As a result, there are now 27 Local Authorities conducting library services. The most notable are the Brisbane City Council libraries (nine), the municipal libraries at Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville, the Atherton Public Library, the Ingham Municipal Library, and the libraries conducted by the Mulgrave and Johnstone Shire Councils at Gordonvale and Innisfail respectively. The libraries at Townsville, Atherton, Ingham, Gordonvale, and Innisfail are free to all residents of the area. There are now 17 free children's libraries in Queensland.

Provided local bodies comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, they are eligible to receive from the State Government a reimbursement of half their expenditure on books, buildings, and equipment, with a maximum of £3,000 building subsidy to any library in any one year.

In order to provide supplementary reading for country Schools of Arts, the Government subsidises the Queensland Schools of Arts Association, an organisation which circulates boxes of books to member institutions from a central library in Brisbane. The Library Board, in addition, purchases books which it issues on loan to the Schools of Arts Association, and lends books to the Bush Book Club for circulation among its members.

*The Libraries Act Amendment Act, 1949*, provides for the Public Library and the Parliamentary Library each to receive a copy of all books, pamphlets, maps, and other printed material published in Queensland.

*Museums and Art Galleries.*—The Queensland Museum, Brisbane, was founded in 1855 and moved to its present building in 1901. Entirely maintained by the State Government, it comprises exhibited and reference collections of zoology, geology, and ethnology, which are principally, but not exclusively, Australian; there is, for example, the excellent series of ethnological material formed by Sir William McGregor in New Guinea.

The Queensland National Art Gallery, Brisbane, also maintained by the State Government, and administered by a board of trustees, was opened on 29th March, 1895. It was moved to the present temporary site on Gregory Terrace in 1929. The first Director was appointed in 1950, in which year the interior of the Gallery was remodelled. More recently an Art Museum and a Print Room have been opened. The collections comprise English and Australian paintings, drawings, engravings, etchings, sculpture, and a small collection of art objects. Numerous bequests and gifts have greatly added to the collections in recent years.

*Science.*—Important scientific work is conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Stock, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, both being concerned with the application of practical scientific methods to production, and the eradication of stock and plant diseases. These activities are co-ordinated with those of the University, which is also linked with the Department of Health in matters under the jurisdiction of that Department, including problems of nutrition. The Royal Society and a number of specialist bodies promote activities in many fields of scientific research.

## 4. SUPERVISION OF HEALTH.

The Health and Medical Branch of the Department of Health and Home Affairs derives its powers from *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1949*, which are administered by the Director-General of Health and Medical Services subject to the Minister for Health and Home Affairs. The executive staff consists of the Director-General, Deputy Director-General, and Secretary to the Director-General. The Branch is divided into a number of Divisions which are each under the control of a Director.

*The Division of Public Health Supervision* is composed of a Section of Communicable Disease Control, Food and Drugs, and Environmental Sanitation. The inspectorial staff of the division acts in an advisory capacity to the Local Authority health inspectors, and is responsible for the sections of the Health Acts dealing with food standards and purity. District inspectors are in charge of country districts at Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, and Cairns. Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus is provided free by most Local Authorities. B.C.G. vaccination of persons negative to the Mantoux test is provided by the Division of Tuberculosis.

*Division of Tuberculosis.*—The Chest Clinic, under the supervision of the Director of Tuberculosis, is situated in Brisbane at 81 George Street, and a free x-ray service is available as part of the anti-tuberculosis campaign. A mobile x-ray unit makes similar facilities available in country areas. Specialist tuberculosis officers are being appointed at Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba.

*Division of Industrial Medicine.*—The services of this division are available both to industry and the trade union movement for the prevention of industrial hazards. This division is particularly interested in specific diseases caused by occupation, such as silicosis and lead and other poisoning, and also advises on problems of industrial physiology such as lighting, ventilation, and fatigue.

*Division of Maternal and Child Welfare.*—Clinics are located throughout Queensland, and from the resident centres nurses visit some sub-centres, car, train, and aeroplane being used as a means of transport depending on the distance to be traversed. A rail car acts as a travelling clinic on the Great Northern Railway. The service caters for mothers, and children up to the age of six years. (See also page 111.)

*Division of School Health Services.*—Children during their school period are supervised by doctors and nurses of this division. In addition to a medical service, a dental service is provided, preference being given to areas where no dentist is practising. Four rail dental cars cater for the needs of outback children, and motor cars accompanying the rail cars transport the dentists to schools not on the railway.

*Division of Mental Hygiene.*—Mental hospitals are established at Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, and Charters Towers. There is a psychiatric clinic situated at 274 George Street, Brisbane, as well as at the Townsville, Brisbane, and Toowoomba Hospitals. There is also an epileptic home at Toowoomba. (See also page 75.)

*The Laboratory of Micro-biology and Pathology* provides a service for the hospitals and private practitioners of Queensland. It was here that Q Fever was first recognised as a specific disease. The laboratory co-operates with the Queensland Institute of Medical Research in investigating the unknown fevers of North Queensland.

*The Government Chemical Laboratory* performs all analytical tests for Government Departments (both State and Commonwealth), hospitals, the medical profession, and the public.

*The Queensland Institute of Medical Research* is the only research institute in the Commonwealth wholly supported by the Government. It was established by Act of Parliament for the purpose, among other things, of research into Queensland fevers, lead poisoning, and the incidence of disease in relation to geographical districts and climatic influences in Queensland. A field station has been established in North Queensland to investigate the unknown fevers of that area.

### 5. HOSPITALS.

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. During 1952-53, 54 District Hospitals Boards administered 128 public hospitals, 2 tuberculosis sanatoria, one being for the coloured population of the far north, and 12 ambulance brigades. Two lazarets were controlled by the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and 6 other hospitals received aid from the Government. There were also 114 public maternity hospitals or sections of the above hospitals. At 30th June, 1953, there were 63 private hospitals registered in the State, 23 of which were in Brisbane.

The Brisbane General, South Brisbane Auxiliary, the Children's, and the Brisbane Women's Hospitals provide public hospital accommodation for Brisbane. The Mater Misericordiae (R.C.) has public, intermediate, private, and children's sections, and St. Martin's (C.E.) is a large private hospital.

Public hospitals supply free consultation and treatment, including radiological and pathological service, to out-patients. In-patient treatment in the public wards is also free. In conjunction with public hospitals, 33 dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane Dental Hospital) and 36 branch clinics were in operation during 1952-53.

The 63 private hospitals in Queensland at 30th June, 1953, were registered under the provisions of *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1949* (Division XI). Licenses may be issued under four categories:—(a) a general private hospital for medical, surgical, and maternity cases; (b) a lying-in hospital, for maternity cases only; (c) a hospital for mental cases only (other than persons who have been certified as mentally sick pursuant to the *Mental Hygiene Acts*); and (d) a hospital for the treatment of mothers and/or infants. Convalescent homes are not licensed or registrable.

Hospitals for the treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy) are situated at Peel Island, in Moreton Bay, and at Fantome Island, near Townsville, each with a full-time medical officer. The former is for white persons only, and the latter for aborigines. In Brisbane there is an Institution for the Blind, and an Institution for the Deaf (see table on page 113).

*Public Hospitals.*—All the public hospitals in the State come under the jurisdiction of District Hospitals Boards. Each board consists of not less than five and not more than nine members, including the chairman.



One member is elected by the component Local Authorities. The chairman and the remaining members are appointed by the Governor in Council.

The State Government is responsible for the net annual cost of administration and maintenance of all public hospitals. The Commonwealth, under the Hospital Benefits Agreement, pays 8s. per day to the State for all patients in the public and private sections of public hospitals, excepting pensioner patients enrolled in the Commonwealth's Pensioner Medical Service, for whom it pays 12s. per day. The Hospital Benefit of 8s. per day extends also to private hospitals.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.<sup>a</sup>

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.		Deaths during Year.	Expenditure.
		Medical.	Other.	General.	Maternity.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1943-44	119	341	5,125	118,253	16,752	4,892	1,703,096
1944-45	118	342	5,047	117,830	19,473	4,585	1,788,898
1945-46	119	363	5,481	127,917	19,470	4,952	1,991,139
1946-47	120	433	5,897	134,408	24,007	4,874	2,468,308
1947-48	121	460	6,419	133,114	23,565	4,739	3,089,294
1948-49	121	484	6,910	132,839	24,745	4,947	3,636,424
1949-50	126	504	7,414	136,942	26,291	4,834	4,171,421
1950-51	131	545	7,735	140,799	27,613	5,113	4,994,310
1951-52	136	567	8,147	145,516	29,648	5,333	6,622,703
1952-53	138	684	8,321	153,724	30,465	5,165	7,501,829 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Including government sanatoria and lazarets, and subsidised private hospitals.  
<sup>b</sup> Excluding £1,542,276 expenditure from loans.

Particulars of public hospitals in the various States are shown below.

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1951-52.

State.	Hospitals.	In-patients.				Receipts.	
		Treated during Year.	Treated per 1,000 of Pop'n.	Deaths during Year.	Remaining at End of Year.	Government Contributions. <sup>a</sup>	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales	257	376,343	112	11,236	14,171	13,140	15,375
Victoria <sup>b</sup> ..	101	176,417	77	6,779	7,560	7,702	10,254
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>175,164</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>5,333</b>	<b>6,437</b>	<b>6,153</b>	<b>6,593</b>
S. Australia	61	59,374	81	2,305	2,297	2,303	3,055
W. Australia	96	72,858	123	2,090	2,414	2,884	3,223
Tasmania ..	23	31,663	106	907	1,135	1,223	1,284
A.C.T. ..	1	4,201	163	96	147	196	204
Total ..	675	896,020	105	28,746	34,161	33,601	39,988

<sup>a</sup> Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits. <sup>b</sup> Year ended 31st March, 1952.

The table on pages 106-109 gives particulars for the year 1952-53 of the staff, patients treated, and finances of public hospitals in the various statistical divisions of Queensland. The total for all hospitals in each division is given, together with separate particulars for each board.

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hos- pi- tals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In- patients.
		Med- ical.	Nurs- ing.	Other.	In-patients.		Out- patients.	
					General.	Maternity		
(i) Boards—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Moreton</i> .. ..	19	281	1,861	1,316	53,198	14,122	216,285	2,744
Brisbane and S.C.	14	254	1,689	1,207	47,378	12,826	190,035	2,528
Ipswich .. ..	5	27	172	109	5,820	1,296	26,250	216
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	17	44	600	416	19,540	3,513	59,510	675
Bundaberg ..	3	12	143	97	2,995	894	14,749	153
Central Burnett ..	3	3	42	39	2,127	255	1,488	49
Gympie .. ..	1	4	99	64	3,254	689	11,008	117
Isis .. ..	1	1	13	11	604	72	592	15
Maryborough ..	1	9	132	87	3,247	603	18,755	141
North Burnett ..	3	6	33	25	1,326	216	2,238	43
South Burnett ..	5	9	138	93	5,987	784	10,680	157
<i>Downs</i> .. ..	16	48	483	308	15,109	3,413	42,532	601
Chinchilla ..	1	3	28	16	1,055	181	1,355	32
Dalby .. ..	3	7	55	49	2,298	455	4,335	109
Goondiwindi ..	1	1	22	20	1,215	209	3,089	31
Inglewood ..	2	4	28	18	589	126	746	16
Miles .. ..	2	3	22	21	913	124	1,292	23
Stanthorpe ..	1	1	39	24	1,456	266	4,500	41
Tara .. ..	1	1	8	10	438	40	1,850	12
Toowoomba ..	4	20	215	115	4,894	1,571	21,655	247
Warwick .. ..	1	8	66	35	2,251	441	3,710	90
<i>Roma</i> .. ..	7	12	79	79	3,488	568	5,903	110
Balonne .. ..	3	6	23	32	1,040	200	3,140	30
Roma .. ..	4	6	56	47	2,448	368	2,763	80
<i>South Western</i> ..	7	12	63	54	2,513	477	8,197	94
Charleville ..	3	7	36	29	1,317	329	3,341	57
Cunnamulla ..	2	4	14	14	754	112	3,523	26
Quilpie .. ..	2	1	13	11	442	36	1,333	11
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	10	33	244	262	8,855	1,504	37,667	330
Banana .. ..	2	4	28	29	1,086	205	3,144	33
Gladstone ..	2	3	32	31	1,277	280	5,902	38
Mount Morgan ..	1	3	4	29	1,344	208	5,007	44
Rockhampton ..	5	23	180	173	5,148	811	23,614	215
<i>Central Western</i> ..	13	13	118	114	4,772	635	16,096	140
Barcaldine ..	3	4	22	25	802	123	4,218	29
Blackall .. ..	3	2	26	24	948	119	2,659	26
Clermont .. ..	2	2	22	15	1,016	103	2,489	27
Emerald .. ..	1	1	13	9	522	68	1,782	15
Longreach ..	3	3	27	32	1,197	176	3,118	32
Springsure ..	1	1	8	9	287	46	1,830	11
<i>Far Western</i> ..	1	1	11	13	489	68	1,714	13
Winton .. ..	1	1	11	13	489	68	1,714	13
<i>Mackay</i> .. ..	1	12	85	62	2,854	269	9,918	140
Mackay .. ..	1	12	85	62	2,854	269	9,918	140

QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			Average Cost per In- patient per Day.	
Government Aid. a	Patients' Pay- ments.	Dental Clinics.	Other.	Total.	On In- patients.	Other. b	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
2,788,201	102,644	39,389	34,962	2,965,196	2,481,596	483,845	2,965,441	49	7
2,581,119	93,493	39,389	34,638	2,748,639	2,289,939	458,501	2,748,440	49	8
207,082	9,151	..	324	216,557	191,657	25,344	217,001	48	6
723,301	67,185	8,265	2,451	801,202	708,550	82,738	791,288	57	6
167,448	11,799	2,800	581	182,628	159,271	23,095	182,366	57	1
65,034	2,382	..	79	67,495	65,141	1,374	66,515	72	5
109,773	14,398	1,756	376	126,303	109,054	16,884	125,938	50	11
19,052	788	..	10	19,850	19,027	546	19,573	68	1
159,355	21,789	3,709	1,164	186,017	149,156	31,394	180,550	58	1
48,784	1,785	..	104	50,673	49,574	1,766	51,340	63	11
153,855	14,244	..	137	168,236	157,327	7,679	165,006	54	10
594,262	51,623	796	4,759	651,440	598,756	42,029	640,785	54	7
38,345	2,474	..	26	40,845	37,679	735	38,414	64	10
81,296	9,396	..	3,550	94,242	90,067	3,793	93,860	45	4
29,144	5,590	..	214	34,948	31,231	3,629	34,860	56	0
21,014	645	..	7	21,666	20,962	600	21,562	71	9
39,216	1,742	..	34	40,992	38,606	1,765	40,371	91	0
47,553	5,015	..	75	52,643	48,266	3,627	51,893	65	0
16,032	520	..	65	16,617	14,740	1,902	16,642	69	3
255,174	14,106	796	498	270,574	242,774	22,559	265,333	53	9
66,488	12,135	..	290	78,913	74,431	3,419	77,850	45	1
132,942	9,981	2,277	3,697	148,897	133,097	18,902	151,999	66	4
45,585	2,560	2,277	3,450	53,872	43,838	12,923	56,761	80	11
87,357	7,421	..	247	95,025	89,259	5,979	95,238	60	11
104,808	7,780	891	130	113,609	101,176	12,485	113,661	59	0
53,876	5,133	870	93	59,972	54,001	5,875	59,876	52	0
28,703	1,603	21	37	30,364	25,164	5,200	30,364	52	3
22,229	1,044	..	..	23,273	22,011	1,410	23,421	113	5
433,488	18,632	5,584	3,366	461,070	397,151	58,108	455,259	65	10
39,758	2,509	1,617	77	43,961	35,182	7,571	42,753	58	5
50,565	2,945	1,005	123	54,638	44,069	7,701	51,770	63	8
46,116	1,007	470	87	47,680	40,182	7,157	47,339	50	5
297,049	12,171	2,492	3,079	314,791	277,718	35,679	313,397	70	6
241,829	9,013	1,634	1,316	253,792	202,928	49,883	252,811	79	7
67,756	1,101	629	155	69,641	46,283	23,046	69,329	88	3
43,224	1,433	..	590	45,247	42,576	3,261	45,837	88	9
29,156	1,057	..	72	30,285	27,977	2,682	30,659	55	8
29,148	480	..	93	29,721	27,718	2,010	29,728	102	3
58,363	3,898	1,005	404	63,670	43,607	18,380	61,987	75	4
14,182	1,044	..	2	15,228	14,767	504	15,271	76	3
26,864	1,165	..	30	28,059	24,552	1,713	26,265	104	6
26,864	1,165	..	30	28,059	24,552	1,713	26,265	104	6
117,919	958	3,140	82	122,099	100,803	19,277	120,080	39	7
117,919	958	3,140	82	122,099	100,803	19,277	120,080	39	7

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hos- pi- tals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In- patients.
		Med- ical.	Nurs- ing.	Other.	In-patients.		Out- patients.	
					General.	Maternity		
(i) Boards—cont'd.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Townsville</i> .. ..	9	49	320	285	12,245	2,384	45,620	515
Ayr .. ..	2	4	55	41	1,970	509	7,944	74
Bowen .. ..	3	7	57	55	1,872	372	10,546	64
Charters Towers..	1	4	35	34	1,023	175	4,641	38
Townsville .. ..	3	34	173	155	7,380	1,328	22,489	339
<i>Cairns</i> .. ..	15	35	384	297	14,951	2,170	67,901	504
Atherton .. ..	4	6	81	46	3,336	421	14,504	107
Cairns .. ..	4	14	141	125	4,903	877	26,609	194
Innisfail .. ..	1	4	70	52	3,270	412	11,980	90
Mareeba .. ..	4	7	51	38	1,276	238	7,172	56
Mossman .. ..	1	2	19	16	902	81	4,090	23
Tully .. ..	1	2	22	20	1,264	141	3,546	34
<i>Peninsula</i> .. ..	3	6	72	86	1,337	256	5,088	131
Cook .. ..	1	1	4	6	345	24	1,686	9
Thursday Island..	2	5	68	80	992	232	3,402	122
<i>North Western</i> ..	12	12	89	105	4,000	559	22,076	114
Cloncurry .. ..	2	4	14	20	737	112	2,676	26
Etheridge .. ..	2	..	3	7	129	2	867	2
Hughenden .. ..	1	2	16	11	779	73	1,739	19
McKinlay .. ..	1	1	8	6	188	30	701	5
Mount Isa .. ..	2	4	38	34	1,437	266	13,559	42
Normanton .. ..	3	..	3	15	417	30	1,643	11
Richmond .. ..	1	1	7	12	313	46	891	9
Total 54 Boards	130	558	4,409	3,397	143,351	29,938	538,507	6,111
(ii) Other Hospitals—								
<i>Moreton</i> .. ..	4	117	247	168	8,274	183	6,821	315
Mater Misericordiae	1	71	181	106	5,072	..	4,543	196
Mater Children's..	1	44	57	27	3,158	..	2,278	80
Peel Is. Lazaret ..	1	1	5	31	44	..	..	33
S. Army Women's	1	1	4	4	..	183	..	6
<i>Downs</i> .. ..	1	7	52	22	2,006	224	375	64
St. Vincent's .. ..	1	7	52	22	2,006	224	375	64
<i>Rockhampton</i> .. ..	1	1	4	3	..	119	..	3
S. Army Women's	1	1	4	3	..	119	..	3
<i>Far Western</i> .. ..	1	..	2	..	16	1	343	1
Birdsville .. ..	1	..	2	..	16	1	343	1
<i>Townsville</i> .. ..	1	1	7	10	77	..	..	61
Fantome Is. Lazaret	1	1	7	10	77	..	..	61
Total Other .. ..	8	126	312	203	10,373	527	7,539	444
Total All Hospitals	138	684	4,721	3,600	153,724	30,465	546,046	6,555

a Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.

b Including expenditure on outpatients, dental clinics, ambulances, &amp;c.

## QUEENSLAND, 1952-53—continued.

Government Aid. <i>a</i>	Receipts.				Expenditure.			Average Cost per In- patient per Day.	
	Patients' Pay- ments.	Dental Clinics.	Other.	Total.	On In- patients.	Other. <i>b</i>	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
612,040	26,413	6,197	1,586	646,236	560,700	83,444	649,144	59	9
79,177	6,988	479	42	86,686	76,249	10,373	86,622	56	4
96,047	3,220	1,739	277	101,283	86,353	16,553	102,906	74	0
68,062	2,683	1,319	909	72,973	62,178	8,371	70,549	90	4
368,754	13,522	2,660	358	385,294	335,920	53,147	389,067	54	4
571,479	32,442	5,664	1,782	611,367	529,992	84,332	614,324	57	6
104,457	7,388	..	383	112,228	97,075	14,121	111,196	49	8
219,798	9,626	2,883	839	233,146	208,146	28,777	236,923	58	10
100,123	8,956	1,016	425	110,520	93,617	16,954	110,571	56	9
74,067	3,652	579	75	78,373	64,050	14,821	78,871	62	11
34,317	995	1,186	42	36,540	30,414	5,540	35,954	71	3
38,717	1,825	..	18	40,560	36,690	4,119	40,809	58	7
130,432	716	395	302	131,845	120,977	10,711	131,688	50	7
12,419	208	..	181	12,808	11,137	1,453	12,590	70	4
118,013	508	395	121	119,037	109,840	9,258	119,098	49	2
211,827	3,771	2,064	4,571	222,233	173,831	46,130	219,961	83	6
44,643	652	906	731	46,932	38,856	8,068	46,924	83	0
8,269	..	86	135	8,490	6,604	1,886	8,490	204	9
26,243	1,115	776	73	28,207	23,792	3,763	27,555	68	9
15,317	381	107	328	16,133	14,495	898	15,393	143	10
73,160	1,000	53	2,675	76,888	49,445	26,868	76,313	64	1
25,987	13	136	180	26,316	23,422	2,461	25,883	116	4
18,208	610	..	449	19,267	17,217	2,186	19,403	106	9
6,689,392	332,323	76,296	59,034	7,157,045	6,134,109	998,597	7,132,706	55	0
256,008	45,623	..	602	302,233	68,535 <sup>c</sup>	<i>n</i>	301,265	<i>n</i>	
133,058	36,792	..	63	169,913	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	171,547	<i>n</i>	
58,609	5,557	..	8	64,174	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	61,183	<i>n</i>	
63,300	..	..	..	63,300	63,300	..	63,300	105	1
1,041	3,274	..	531	4,846	5,235	..	5,235	50	10
11,782	29,312	..	1,281	42,375	44,631	..	44,631	38	1
11,782	29,312	..	1,281	42,375	44,631	..	44,631	38	1
775	2,475	..	496	3,746	4,734	..	4,734	79	7
775	2,475	..	496	3,746	4,734	..	4,734	79	7
189	..	..	247	436	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,359	<i>n</i>	
189	..	..	247	436	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,359	<i>n</i>	
17,134	..	..	..	17,134	17,134	..	17,134	15	5
17,134	..	..	..	17,134	17,134	..	17,134	15	5
285,888	77,410	..	2,626	365,924	135,034 <sup>c</sup>	<i>n</i>	369,123	44	3
6,975,280	409,733	76,296	61,660	7,522,969	6,269,143 <sup>c</sup>	998,597 <sup>c</sup>	7,501,829	54	9

<sup>c</sup> Incomplete.*n* Not available.

*Mental Hospitals.*—A general discussion on the incidence of mental sickness in the State will be found in section 8 of Chapter 3. The following table shows the operations of the various establishments for the treatment of mental disorders. At 30th June, 1953, there were three mental hospitals and one hospital for epileptic patients. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and there is a Director of Mental Hygiene who reports annually on the conduct of these institutions.

In accordance with the Commonwealth-State Mental Institutions Benefits Agreement, no charge has been made for the maintenance of patients in mental hospitals since 1st November, 1949.

Particulars of mental hospitals in Queensland for the last ten years are shown in the following table. A feature of the figures is the growing proportion of female patients. During the last twenty-five years the proportion of female to total patients has risen from 38 to 49 per cent.

MENTAL HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Hos- pitals.	Staff.		Patients Admitted during Year. <i>a</i>	Re- covered and Re- lieved.	Deaths.	Patients at End of Year.		Expendi- ture.
		Medi- cal.	Other.				Males.	Females	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1943-44	5	10	571	966	455	270	2,035	1,784	335,631
1944-45	5	10	637	648	350	269	2,029	1,811	350,711
1945-46	5	11	609	685	337	297	2,050	1,826	364,667
1946-47	5	10	606	781	415	297	2,094	1,839	438,010
1947-48 <sup>b</sup>	5	10	682	793	442	258	2,116	1,892	512,581
1948-49	4	11	731	845	475	292	2,111	1,957	627,921
1949-50	4	10	792	850	493	255	2,162	1,991	755,756
1950-51	4	10	806	930	480	289	2,221	2,074	885,463
1951-52	4	10	817	1,005	559	327	2,251	2,137	1,084,208
1952-53	4	11	790	1,142	620	336	2,321	2,233	1,289,794

*a* Excluding transfers between institutions.

*b* Including the Townsville hospital, which was closed in April, 1948.

## 6. AMBULANCES.

Centres of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade are established in 90 districts of the State. With the exception of brigades controlled by local hospital boards, which numbered 12 at 1st July, 1953, the control is vested in a local committee, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than £1 per annum.

The local committee is responsible for the raising and disbursement of funds, the Government endowing subscriptions, &c., at the rate of 10s. in the £. The Cairns Aerial Ambulance Service is subsidised at the rate of 15s. in the £.

## AMBULANCE TRANSPORT BRIGADE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Brigade Sub-centres.	Staff.	Cases.				Expenditure.
			Attendance at Accidents.	Treated at Headquarters.	Disinfecting and Fumigating.	Transport to and from Hospitals, &c.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1943-44	77	885	31,885	100,625	195	132,287	161,366
1944-45	80	870	34,316	113,423	138	138,636	179,368
1945-46	83	902	41,709	137,247	200	160,151	201,897
1946-47	84	886	46,615	154,264	73	171,474	264,374
1947-48	87	902	48,303	161,233	60	176,942	277,752
1948-49	91	859	50,188	168,078	62	184,456	311,478
1949-50	92	917	51,224	165,689	57	192,701	361,046
1950-51	95	919	53,505	160,750	80	201,960	440,329
1951-52	101	954	53,919	169,483	235	216,697	553,789
1952-53	102	956	54,431	175,489	69	224,256	582,366

## 7. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

There is a system of Maternal and Child Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics financed by the State Government and administered by the Director of Maternal and Child Welfare. At 30th June, 1953, there were 215 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 42 resident centres and 173 sub-centres, and 3 Ante-natal Clinics with 2 sub-centres. In the metropolitan area there were 9 resident centres and 44 sub-centres of Maternal and Child Welfare, and 3 Ante-natal Clinics with 2 sub-centres. An Infant Welfare Railway Car visits centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Cloncurry area.

Two correspondence sections have been established; one to provide advice for expectant mothers in remote parts of the State, and the other where country mothers, who are unable through distance or ill-health to attend Child Welfare Centres, can obtain advice on feeding babies, &c.

There are two training schools in Brisbane and one each in Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Rockhampton. At one Brisbane school registered nurses may qualify, by examination after six months' training, for a Child Welfare Certificate issued by the Nurses' Registration Board. At the other Brisbane school, and at Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Rockhampton, untrained girls may qualify after twelve months' training for a Child Welfare Assistant's Certificate issued by the State Department of Health. These five homes admit into residence, for skilled care and feeding supervision, premature and weakling babies, and those having feeding difficulties; mothers are admitted with babies when necessary. A Maternal and Child Welfare Home is in operation at Sandgate for the care of children whose mothers have been admitted to hospital for confinement, or whose mothers have been taken ill and for whose care no suitable arrangements can be made. There are 22 metropolitan Pre-school Centres for the examination of children under school age, and centres are also located at Cairns, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville.

## MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
<b>Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—</b>					
Resident Centres .. No.	37	37	39	41	42
Sub-centres .. No.	156	163	166	168	173
Patients Sent to Hospital or to Own Doctor No.	3,157	2,781	2,603	2,721	2,877
New Cases Seen—					
Infants <sup>a</sup> .. .. No.	18,083	17,719	17,567	18,076	18,180
Expectant Mothers No.	997	939	756	732	827
Total Attendances at Clinics .. .. No.	392,010	382,227	361,977	367,748	372,326
New Cases Seen by Clinic Doctors .. No.	1,158	1,018	1,084	1,676	1,851
Attendances to See Clinic Doctors .. No.	1,646	1,461	1,554	2,584	3,052
New-born Babies Visited .. .. No.	22,912	23,658	24,191	25,801	25,298
Subsequent Visits .. No.	2,396	2,705	2,667	1,593	939
<b>Ante-natal Clinics—</b>					
Resident Centres .. No.	2	2	2	2	3
Sub-centres .. No.	4	4	4	4	2
New Cases Seen .. No.	214	185	192	236	277
Total Attendances at Clinics .. .. No.	1,188	1,242	1,109	1,535	1,919
<b>Total Expenditure .. £</b>	<b>96,425</b>	<b>113,961</b>	<b>136,013</b>	<b>176,350</b>	<b>255,892</b>

<sup>a</sup> Infants under 12 months only.

There are in Brisbane 3 creches and 6 kindergartens, controlled by separate committees, each of which sends a delegate to a central committee of the Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a government grant is received. In 1952-53 total receipts were £19,407, including £8,200 government aid.

During the last war a large number of small kindergartens and child-minding centres were established, and many of these, and others more recently commenced, continue to provide for young children. They are generally controlled by churches or local committees of interested persons. The Brisbane City Council has a modern child-minding centre at the City Hall.

## 8. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 56 institutions were available at 30th June, 1953, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. Of the 20 benevolent asylums for aged or destitute adults, 4 were State institutions, and 16 were operated by religious denominations or private organisations. Nine of the latter received government aid. The 5 refuges and night shelters include 2 homes for prisoners just released from gaol.



The 29 children's homes vary from purely reformatory schools to those which care for orphans and destitute children. The State Children Department operates 5 of these, and placed State children (see below) in 18 of the others during 1952-53. State children in the 29 institutions at 30th June, 1953, were 643 boys and 368 girls.

For convenience, particulars of the Government Institutions for the Blind and for the Deaf have been included in the following table.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Type of Institution.	Institutions.	Inmates.				Receipts.	
		Admitted during Year.	Died during Year.	Remaining at 30th June.		Government Aid.	Total.
				M.	F.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
State Benevolent Asylums	4	685	334	1,085	392	321,545	418,453
Other Benevolent Asylums	16	297	44	275	337	13,338	120,529
Refuges and Night Shelters	5	151 <sup>a</sup>	..	5 <sup>a</sup>	5 <sup>a</sup>	8,762	25,571
State Industrial Schools and Orphanages ..	5	509	2	145	37	67,597	67,597
Other Industrial Schools and Orphanages ..	24	940	1	844	765	89,372	182,588
Institutions for Blind and Deaf .. .. .	2	27	..	196	117	67,215	119,765
Total .. ..	56	2,609	381	2,550	1,653	567,829	934,503

<sup>a</sup> Not including figures for three of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1952-53 they supplied 43,120 beds for men and 7,977 for women.

## 9. STATE CHILDREN.

The State Children Department deals with all matters relating to children who have been committed to the care of the State by the Courts on account of lawlessness or neglect, or have been admitted to the State's care by special application. The next table shows the numbers of children in the care of the Department at 30th June, and also gives particulars as to the nature of the supervision under which they were placed.

STATE CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inmates of Institutions ..	1,020	1,010	1,043	1,037	1,029	1,022
In Hospitals .. ..	28	41	50	49	11	16
Boarded Out—						
With Foster Mothers ..	335	355	341	325	312	287
With Female Relatives	3,340	3,255	3,216	3,032	3,014	3,214
Sent to Employers ..	310	262	261	233	281	272
Released on Probation ..	95	107	122	163	179	166
Miscellaneous .. ..	18	20	18	16	51	45
Total .. ..	5,146	5,050	5,051	4,905	4,877	5,022

## 10. AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Pensions have been paid by the Commonwealth Government to aged persons since 1st July, 1909, and to invalids since 15th December, 1910. At first, the maximum rate of pension was £26 per annum. The rate was varied from time to time, until, in December, 1940, it stood at £52 per annum. Amending legislation fixed the rate at £54 12s. per annum to operate from 26th December, 1940, subject to quarterly variation of one or more sixpences in accordance with changes in the "C" Series Retail Prices Index Number. In 1943 the principle of automatic adjustments was abandoned and the rate held at £70 4s. per annum (27s. per week) which had been reached on 19th August, 1943. Since 1944, changes have been made by Parliament. From 5th July, 1945, the rate per week was raised to 32s. 6d., from 3rd July, 1947, to 37s. 6d., from 21st October, 1948, to 42s. 6d., from 2nd November, 1950, to 50s., from 1st November, 1951, to 60s., from 2nd October, 1952, to 67s. 6d., and from 29th October, 1953, to 70s.

Age pensions are paid to men 65 years of age and over and to women 60 years and over. Pensioners must have lived continuously in Australia for twenty years, but absences are disregarded in certain circumstances. Invalid pensions are paid to persons 16 years of age and over who have lived in Australia for five years continuously and are permanently incapacitated or blind. A pension is not paid to anyone of bad character, to anyone who, directly or indirectly, deprives himself or herself of income or property in order to receive a pension, or to an alien.

The maximum rate of pension is £3 10s. per week (£182 per annum). From 14th October, 1954, permissible income and property limits were raised to the following levels. An unmarried pensioner may have income of £3 10s. per week and receive a full pension, making his total receipts £7 per week. If his income exceeds £3 10s. per week, the pension is reduced by the amount of the excess. A married couple, both pensioners, may have income of £7 per week and receive full pensions, making their total receipts £14 per week. If their income exceeds £7 per week, each pension is reduced by half the amount of the excess income. A married couple, where only one is a pensioner, may have income of £7 per week in addition to the full pension. If their income exceeds £7 per week, the pension is reduced by half the amount of the excess income. Additional income of 10s. per week is allowed in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age, less the amount of any payment (apart from child endowment and child's allowance) received for the child.

A person may have property (which includes cash) to the value of £209 (or, in the case of a married couple, £419 between them) without any reduction in the rate of pension. The property limit, above which no pension is payable, is £1,750, or, in the case of a married couple, £3,500. These figures are exclusive of the value of the pensioner's permanent home, furniture, and personal effects. Where the value of a pensioner's property (including cash but excluding his home, &c.) exceeds £200 but does not

exceed £1,750, the annual rate of pension is reduced by £1 for every complete £10 of property above £200 up to £1,750. For this purpose the value of the property of a married pensioner is deemed to be half the total value of the property of both husband and wife. The reduction of pension due to property is made in addition to any reduction which may be necessary on account of income.

Special provisions apply to permanently blind persons. A blind person, otherwise qualified for a pension, may receive a pension of £3 10s. per week irrespective of his means.

Pensioners who are inmates of benevolent homes may receive a maximum of 24s. 6d. per week, the balance of the pension being payable to the home.

Wives of invalid pensioners, or of age pensioners who are permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind, may receive an allowance of £1 15s. per week, subject to a means test. An allowance of 11s. 6d. per week is paid for one child under 16 of an invalid pensioner, or of a permanently incapacitated age pensioner.

Invalid pensioners may be given treatment and vocational training, at Commonwealth expense, to enable them to learn a craft or occupation and so become self-supporting. The cases selected are those in which the disability is remediable and there are reasonable prospects of engaging in a suitable vocation within three years.

A funeral benefit of up to £10 is payable towards costs which have been incurred for the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner, or a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance who was eligible for an age or invalid pension at the time of death.

The following table shows details of age and invalid pensions paid in the State of Queensland during the last five years.

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments. <i>b</i>	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Age.		Invalid.		Total.		Age.	Invalid.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
1948-49	16,086	27,598	6,792	5,677	56,153	5,941,139	37.7	10.8
1949-50	16,462	29,475	6,685	5,470	58,092	6,383,375	38.4	10.2
1950-51	17,069	31,006	5,947	4,793	58,815	7,184,550	39.2	8.7
1951-52	17,739	32,979	5,815	4,756	61,289	8,835,443	40.3	8.4
1952-53	18,966	35,270	5,860	4,831	64,927	10,723,585	42.0	8.3

*a* At 30th June each year, excluding pensioner inmates of benevolent homes.

*b* Including amounts paid to benevolent homes and hospitals for maintenance of pensioners and to pensioner inmates of these establishments, and allowances to wives of invalid pensioners.

A comparison with the other States is given in the following table.

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

State.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments. <i>b</i>	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Age.		Invalid.		Total.		Age.	Invalid.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
N.S.Wales <sup>c</sup>	54,521	100,415	18,652	14,894	188,482	30,532,736	45.4	9.8
Victoria	28,493	64,860	8,281	6,738	108,372	17,475,838	39.0	6.3
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>18,966</b>	<b>35,270</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>4,831</b>	<b>64,927</b>	<b>10,723,585</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>
S. Aust. <sup>d</sup>	10,478	23,729	2,233	2,145	38,585	6,307,941	43.2	5.5
W. Aust.	9,401	16,278	2,129	1,867	29,675	4,842,153	41.4	6.4
Tasmania	4,263	8,117	1,312	1,290	14,982	2,541,647	40.7	8.6
Total ..	126,122	248,669	38,467	31,765	445,023	72,423,900	42.5	8.0

*a* See note *a* to previous table.

*b* See note *b* to previous table.

*c* Including Australian Capital Territory.

*d* Including Northern Territory.

Excluding pensioner inmates of benevolent homes, the number of age and invalid pensioners in all States in 1911 was 82,953. Their number increased steadily to a peak of 336,053 in 1942, but decreased, largely on account of the greater tendency for old persons to remain at work during the war, to 310,915 in 1945, and rose again to 445,023 in 1953. In 1910-11, £1,847,000 was paid in age and invalid pensions, and, with increasing numbers of pensioners and increased rates of pension, the amount rose steadily to £22,293,000 in 1942-43. In 1945-46 the amount started to rise again, and in 1952-53 it was £72,424,000.

## 11. MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity allowance payments of £5 for every confinement which resulted in the birth of a viable child (live or still born) were introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1912. In 1931 the allowance was reduced to £4, and a maximum limit was placed upon the combined income of husband and wife to be eligible to receive payment. From 1st July, 1943, the means test on the combined income of the parents was abolished, the amounts payable for multiple births were increased, and a weekly allowance of £1 5s. for eight weeks was added. Until 1st July, 1947, allowances were reckoned in two parts—a maternity allowance, and a weekly allowance for eight weeks. The amounts were then consolidated into one maternity allowance.

The amount of allowance payable since 1st July, 1947, has been:—No other children, £15; one or two other children, £16; three or more other children, £17 10s. Payment of £5 on account of a maternity allowance may be made available four weeks before the expected date of the birth. The balance is paid immediately after the birth. Where more than one child is born at a birth, the amount is increased by £5 for each additional child born at that birth.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Confinements. <i>a</i>	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.	Claims per 1,000 Confinements.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.
1948-49	28,083	27,570	444,387	16 2 4	982
1949-50	28,822	28,652	459,130	16 0 6	994
1950-51	29,253	29,155	467,673	16 0 10	997
1951-52	30,781	30,737	489,751	15 18 8	999
1952-53	30,984	31,058	496,982	16 0 0	1,002

*a* Live births, less additional births in confinements resulting in multiple births, plus still births.

Allowances paid in the various States in 1952-53 are shown below.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

State.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid per Head of Population.
	No.	£	s. d.
New South Wales <sup>a</sup> .. ..	74,011	1,195,046	7 1
Victoria .. ..	55,297	872,085	7 4
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>31,058</b>	<b>496,982</b>	<b>7 10</b>
South Australia <sup>b</sup> .. ..	19,068	305,264	7 10
Western Australia .. ..	15,535	248,925	8 2
Tasmania .. ..	7,983	128,125	8 6
Total .. ..	203,042 <sup>c</sup>	3,248,305 <sup>c</sup>	7 5

*a* Including Australian Capital Territory.

*b* Including Northern Territory.

*c* Including 90 claims, amounting to £1,878, paid to persons temporarily abroad.

The next table shows the number of claims granted according to the number of other surviving children under 16 years of age.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

State.	Claims Granted.				Total Births on which Claims Granted. <i>c</i>
	No Other Children.	One or Two Other Children.	Three or More Other Children.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales <sup>a</sup> .. ..	25,864	35,664	12,483	74,011	74,949
Victoria .. ..	19,026	27,425	8,846	55,297	56,055
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>9,939</b>	<b>14,548</b>	<b>6,571</b>	<b>31,058</b>	<b>31,440</b>
South Australia <sup>b</sup> .. ..	6,094	9,748	3,226	19,068	19,321
Western Australia .. ..	4,739	7,944	2,852	15,535	15,719
Tasmania .. ..	2,523	3,706	1,754	7,983	8,080
Abroad .. ..	41	44	5	90	90
Total .. ..	68,226	99,079	35,737	203,042	205,654

*a* Including Australian Capital Territory.

*b* Including Northern Territory.

*c* Total claims shown in preceding column have been adjusted in this column by including the numbers of additional births in cases of multiple births.

The lowest proportion of claims by families with no other children under 16 years of age was in Western Australia (30.5 per cent.). In Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania the proportion was around 32 per cent., in Victoria 34.4 per cent., and in New South Wales 34.9 per cent. Tasmania had the highest proportion of claims by families with three or more children (22.0 per cent.), followed by Queensland (21.2 per cent.).

## 12. CHILD ENDOWMENT.

The Commonwealth Government commenced to pay child endowment in July, 1941, at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child in excess of one under the age of 16 years in each family. From 26th June, 1945, the weekly amount was increased to 7s. 6d., and, from 9th November, 1948, to 10s. The same amount is paid for all children in approved public or private charitable institutions or boarded out by the State. From 20th June, 1950, endowment was extended to the first child at 5s. per week.

### CHILD ENDOWMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1953.

State.	Claims in Force.	Endowed Children. <i>c</i>			Average Liability per Claim. <i>c</i>	Amount Paid, 1952-53. <i>d</i>
		Total.	Per 1,000 Population.	Per Claim.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£
N. S. Wales <sup>a</sup>	491,848	1,005,887	295	2.05	40 3 6	20,012,263
Victoria ..	328,561	672,525	281	2.05	40 4 4	13,995,987
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>178,760</b>	<b>393,539</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>44 4 9</b>	<b>8,343,100</b>
S. Australia <sup>b</sup>	113,529	234,582	296	2.07	40 14 6	4,769,439
W. Australia	89,671	192,991	311	2.15	42 19 2	4,052,859
Tasmania ..	44,202	98,619	324	2.23	45 0 2	2,058,559
Abroad ..	415	883	..	2.13	42 4 5	11,515
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,246,986</b>	<b>2,599,026</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>41 3 10</b>	<b>53,243,722</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding 24,951 endowed children in approved institutions.

<sup>d</sup> Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

## 13. WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government from 1st July, 1942. "Widows" under the pension scheme include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, women whose husbands are in hospitals for the insane, and women whose husbands are imprisoned. The following rates came into operation on 20th October, 1953. The weekly rate for a widow who has one or more children under 16 years of age is £3 15s. Widows who are over 50 years of age, and have no children, receive £2 17s. 6d. A widow under 50 years of age who has no child is eligible, in the case of necessitous circumstances, for a pension of £2 17s. 6d. a week for a period not exceeding 26 weeks after her husband's death, but, where

the widow is pregnant, payment may be continued until the birth of her child. A woman whose husband is imprisoned and has been in prison for at least six months, and who is over 50 years of age or has one or more children, receives £2 17s. 6d. a week.

Permissible income and property limits were raised from 19th October, 1954, after which the following conditions operated. A pensioner may have an income of £3 10s. a week and receive a full pension. If her income exceeds £3 10s. a week the pension is reduced by the amount of the excess. However, additional income of 10s. a week is allowed in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age, less the amount of any payment (apart from child endowment) received for the child.

A widow who has a child or children in her care, except a woman whose husband is in prison, is eligible for a pension unless the value of her property (excluding her home, furniture, and personal effects) exceeds £1,750. The annual rate of pension for other widows is reduced by £1 for every complete £12 of property (other than the home, &c.) above £200 up to £1,750. No pension is payable in these cases if the value of the property (other than the home, &c.) exceeds £1,750.

#### WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1953.

State.	Pensions Current. <i>c</i>		Children for Whom Pensions Payable.	Average Weekly Rate of Pension.	Pensions Paid, 1952-53.	
	Total.	Per 10,000 Population			Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
N. S. Wales <sup>a</sup>	16,812	49	7,815	3 0 2	2,630,192	15 6
Victoria ..	10,173	42	3,844	2 19 4	1,534,582	12 11
Queensland	<b>6,814</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3,158</b>	<b>3 1 1</b>	<b>1,058,670</b>	<b>16 8</b>
S. Australia <sup>b</sup>	3,163	40	1,334	2 19 4	485,809	12 5
W. Australia	2,686	43	1,127	2 19 3	404,072	13 3
Tasmania ..	1,380	45	702	3 0 7	220,364	14 7
Total ..	41,028	47	17,980	3 0 0	6,333,689	14 6

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding 16 pensions in respect of inmates of benevolent homes.

#### 14. WAR PENSIONS.

War pensions are a responsibility of the Commonwealth Government, and are paid to disabled ex-servicemen and their dependants. For members of the Forces who served outside Australia or in combat against the enemy within Australia, pensions are payable on account of death or incapacity which occurred at any time during the whole period of service. For others, incapacity or death must have been attributable to service. For all members of the Forces with at least six months' camp service, a condition which existed before enlistment is pensionable if it is considered to have been aggravated by war service.

The rate of pension varies according to the pensioner's previous service rank and the extent of his injury. Special rates are payable to wives, widows, and dependants, and an attendant's allowance is payable in cases necessitating the employment of an attendant. (For details, see *Commonwealth Year Book*.)

War pensions paid in Queensland during the last ten years are shown in the following table.

## WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Recipients. <i>a</i>		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fortnight.		Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.	Recipients.	Total Payments.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No.	£
1943-44	10,398	17,059	1,177,089	2 4 5	1 4 11	25.9	1,116
1944-45	12,270	19,305	1,291,869	2 4 10	1 4 1	29.3	1,209
1945-46	15,681	24,731	1,466,574	1 19 10	1 2 3	37.1	1,353
1946-47	17,498	27,503	1,616,412	1 19 5	1 1 2	41.0	1,473
1947-48	18,389	29,731	1,793,996	2 0 0	1 1 2	43.2	1,609
1948-49	19,395	32,162	2,074,951	2 5 9	1 2 9	45.2	1,819
1949-50	20,862	36,156	2,381,093	2 8 0	1 1 8	48.6	2,029
1950-51	21,919	39,954	3,016,499	3 3 11	1 6 3	51.3	2,499
1951-52	22,645	42,699	3,777,019	3 12 5	1 6 1	52.7	3,046
1952-53	23,304	45,236	4,109,763	4 1 1	1 8 5	53.9	3,230

*a* As at 30th June each year.

A comparison of war pensions paid by the Commonwealth Government in the various States is shown in the following table.

## WAR PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

Where Payable.	Recipients.		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fort- night.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N. S. Wales <sup>a</sup> ..	66,787	122,654	11,769,571	3 19 5	1 11 2
Victoria ..	52,785	95,281	9,918,742	4 2 0	1 13 3
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>23,304</b>	<b>45,236</b>	<b>4,109,763</b>	<b>4 1 1</b>	<b>1 8 5</b>
S. Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	18,157	37,874	3,349,467	4 3 1	1 8 7
W. Australia ..	17,747	34,860	2,921,367	3 12 7	1 7 4
Tasmania ..	7,795	16,171	1,714,609	5 2 9	1 11 6
United Kingdom	1,437	2,970	491,712	4 13 1	3 7 0
Elsewhere ..	383	533	80,564	3 9 2	2 10 8
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>188,395</b>	<b>355,579</b>	<b>34,355,795</b>	<b>4 1 1</b>	<b>1 11 1</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory.



# 15. COMMONWEALTH PENSIONS AND SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the total expenditure on social and health services and war and service pensions in each State for the year 1952-53.

## SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES AND PENSIONS EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

Item.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia. <i>b</i>	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total. <i>c</i>
<i>Social Benefits.</i>	£1,000.	£1,000.	<b>£1,000.</b>	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Age and Invalid Pensions ..	30,533	17,476	<b>10,723</b>	6,308	4,842	2,542	72,424
Funeral Benefits ..	112	70	<b>37</b>	24	18	9	270
Child Endowment	20,012	13,996	<b>8,343</b>	4,770	4,053	2,059	53,244
Widows' Pensions	2,630	1,535	<b>1,059</b>	486	404	220	6,334
Maternity Allowances ..	1,195	872	<b>497</b>	305	249	128	3,248
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits ..	3,305	1,435	<b>911</b>	283	222	99	6,255
Community Rehabilitation	87	167	<b>54</b>	85	53	8	454
<i>Health Benefits.</i>							
Hospital Benefits	2,842	1,805	<b>1,136</b>	630	551	259	7,223
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	2,470	1,835	<b>854</b>	636	505	138	6,487
National Health Services—							
Medical Benefits for Pensioners	808	404	<b>208</b>	169	119	32	1,740
Medicines for Pensioners ..	365	139	<b>97</b>	65	49	14	729
Nutrition of Children ..	706	433	<b>55</b>	175	92	60	1,521
Miscellaneous	46	26	<b>54</b>	13	17	13	183
Tuberculosis Campaign <i>d</i> ..	1,519	1,662	<b>541</b>	389	600	165	4,876
Mental Institutions ..	209	151	<b>99</b>	36	18	10	523
<i>Pensions.</i>							
War ..	11,770	9,919	<b>4,110</b>	3,349	2,921	1,715	34,356
Service ..	765	504	<b>396</b>	216	278	66	2,225
Total ..	79,374	52,429	<b>29,174</b>	17,939	14,991	7,537	202,092
Total per Head of Population ..	£ s. d. 23 7 9	£ s. d. 22 2 0	£ s. d. 22 18 7	£ s. d. 22 18 11	£ s. d. 24 10 7	£ s. d. 24 18 3	£ s. d. 23 2 9

*a* Including Australian Capital Territory.

*b* Including Northern Territory.

*c* Including amounts paid abroad and for administration.

*d* Including Tuberculosis Allowances and reimbursements to States.

*Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.*—For details, see Chapter 12.

*Friendly Societies.*—See Chapter 14.

## Chapter 6.—LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

### 1. DEVELOPMENT.

The greater part of the territory of Queensland is Crown land held under lease and controlled by the Land Administration Board under the Secretary for Lands. The State is divided into Land Agents' Districts, each in charge of a Commissioner. The Department of Mines controls leases and licenses of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Attached to the Department of Lands are the Sub-Department of Forestry, the Bureau of Investigation (Land and Water Resources), the Co-ordinating Board under *The Stock Routes and Rural Lands Protection Acts*, and the Prickly Pear Land Commission. Control of water resources is under the Department of Irrigation and Water Supply.

*History.*—For many years after the colony was established the problem of land tenures remained unsettled and the subject of lively controversy. Much experience had to be gained before it was possible to survey and to classify the pastoral and agricultural lands of the colony. There was from the outset an eager desire to create more intensive settlement on lands in the possession of the squatters, while on the other hand the pastoral industries required stability of tenure to protect their improvements. These objects were achieved to some extent by the granting of leases to squatters who gave up parts of their occupied land, subject to the effective occupation of the leasehold. Agricultural and grazing farms were established and the sale of land brought important revenues for government purposes. The "grazing farm" was an early device to promote closer settlement. In the eighties there developed the principle of leasehold as against freehold, but the conditions of leasehold continued to be the subject of much controversy, particularly over pre-emptive rights of renewal and variations of rentals. The revenue needs of the colony made for a continuance of land sales, but eventually the principle of leasehold became settled policy for pastoral lands.

In 1916 the principle of leasehold tenure was extended to exclude generally the further alienation of any land, and a system of perpetual lease was introduced. Settlement is encouraged by allowing the sale of the rights to these leases after a period without variation in rental because of transfer, and it has proceeded on this basis except for a period from 1929 to 1932, when the previous system of purchase on long terms was reverted to.

### 2. LAND ADMINISTRATION.

*The Land Administration Board.*—The Board, established in 1928, is charged with the administration of the unalienated 84·4 per cent. of the State held under the main classes of Crown tenures, namely Pastoral Lease, Grazing Selection, and Agricultural Selection, and with making available from time to time, under the appropriate tenure, such lands as come into the hands of the Crown by resumption, expiry, surrender, or forfeiture of existing tenures. Lands which remain unoccupied (9·1 per cent. of the whole area) are either permanently reserved for public purposes or are too inferior or remote for settlement.

*Pastoral Leases.*—The more remote pastoral lands are dealt with under Pastoral Lease tenure, with a term of lease up to 30 years in ten-year

periods. The opening period rental is fixed by the Crown, and that for the remaining periods by the Land Court. A number of pastoral properties are still held in large Pastoral Leases, areas of 500 square miles being not uncommon for sheep, and for cattle 1,500 square miles or more, particularly where the country is far removed from the railway or is rough or dry country with a lower stock-carrying capacity. Conditions as to animal and vegetable pests may be imposed; also the maximum area held by the applicant is restricted in the case of Preferential Pastoral Holdings. Pastoral Holdings are subject to certain Crown rights of resumption of up to one-half of the area for closer settlement purposes. The lessee of any Pastoral Holding may apply for a new lease at any time during the last rental period (generally ten years) and so ascertain his future in advance of expiry of the current lease.

*Grazing Selections.*—Grazing Selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are made available in areas of about 20,000 acres for sheep and up to 60,000 acres for cattle. Grazing Homesteads, Grazing Farms, and Development Grazing Selections have a term of lease up to 28 years, in seven-year periods, with rents fixable as in Pastoral Leases. Pest control and stock and improvement conditions apply, and the selection must be fenced within the first three years. A Grazing Homestead is subject to the condition of personal residence by the selector during the first seven years of the term, after which the condition may be performed by the selector or his registered bailiff. A Grazing Farm is subject to the condition of occupation continuously by the selector or his registered bailiff. There is a keen demand for land available at the present time for grazing selection, and the only way the Crown can obtain land for new grazing settlement is by resumptions which accrue from time to time from the large pastoral holdings or on the expiration of leases. At any time during the last seven years of the term of his lease, a lessee of a Grazing Selection may apply to the Minister for consideration of his selection with a view to obtaining a new lease.

*Perpetual Leases (Farming and Dairying Lands).*—Land suitable for mixed farming and dairying is made available under Perpetual Lease. These leases have a first period of 15 years, the second year being rent free. Subsequent periods are for 7 years. Opening rents are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the notified capital value, rentals for subsequent 7-year periods being determined by the Land Court. Conditions as to residence, occupation, pest control, cultivation, and development may attach.

*Perpetual Lease Prickly Pear Development Selections.*—These leases were opened in land reclaimed from prickly pear by the Cactoblastis and other insects. Conditions were imposed on these selections to secure the eradication of the prickly pear from the whole of the selections and developing of the land and bringing into production of at least one-half of it during the first five years, by ring-barking the useless timber and undergrowth and keeping the ring-barked area free from regrowth suckers or undergrowth. During the first 5 years the land had to be cleared of pear by infecting it with pear-destroying insects, and during this period no rent was payable. For the next 15 years rent became payable at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the notified capital value; and, for each succeeding period of 7

years, the rent is determinable by the Land Court at a sum equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the capital value of the land at the commencement of each assessment period. The land formerly infested by prickly pear has again been brought under occupation and intensive development. (See below.)

*General Conditions.*—Applications for land open for selection must be lodged at the Land Office of the district in which the land is situated.

The deposit to be lodged with an application for land is the first year's rent, but in the case of selection tenures one-fifth of the survey fee must also be paid with the application, the balance of the survey fee being payable by the successful applicant over the next four years. Payment of survey fee may also be imposed when land is opened under Preferential Pastoral Lease tenure.

In the case of competition for Pastoral Lease blocks, priority as between the applicants is decided by auction, and the amount bid by the successful applicant becomes the rent to be paid by him for the first ten years of the term. In the case of simultaneous applications for a Preferential Pastoral Lease, priority is determined by lot (Land Balloting). The same system is adopted for all classes of selection tenure.

Leases of selections may be transferred or sublet to qualified persons with the permission of the Minister, who also has discretionary powers over the raising of mortgages on certain leases. When the land comprised in the expired lease of a Pastoral Lease or Grazing Selection is made available under selection tenure, the late lessee has priority in respect of the whole area if the land is not suitable for subdivision, or in the selection of at least a good living area if it is.

The lessee of a Grazing Selection or Pastoral Holding whose land is situated in a declared Closer Settlement Area and whose lease has more than seven years to run may apply to have his holding reviewed; and if the land is suitable for subdivision into three or more blocks he may be granted new leases, under closer settlement tenures, over two of such blocks. The remainder would be used for new settlement.

### 3. RECLAMATION OF PRICKLY PEAR LANDS.

Prickly pears, which are natives of North and South America, were brought into Australia in the early days of colonisation. Several kinds became noxious weeds, but the two related species, the common pest pear, *Opuntia inermis*, and the spiny pest pear, *Opuntia stricta*, increased and spread to such a degree as to overrun very large areas of good pastoral lands, extending from the hinterland of Mackay through the Central Highlands, the Burnett River basin, the Darling Downs, south and south-west Queensland as far west as Charleville and St. George, and across the border into New South Wales. The peak of the invasion was reached about 1925, when approximately 60,000,000 acres in Queensland were affected, of which about 22,000,000 acres represented very densely infested lands. At this time it was estimated that the pest was spreading at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 acres annually.

In 1919 the Commonwealth Prickly Pear Board, a co-operative organisation representing the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Queensland, was given the task of investigating the possibilities

of the control of the pest by insect and other natural enemies. Officers were dispatched to search for and to study the insects attacking prickly pear in North and South America. About 150 different kinds of insects, restricted to these plants, were discovered. After it had been proved by comprehensive experiments that various insects were unable to feed on plants other than prickly pear, many kinds were introduced into Australia, where breeding stations were set up. Of the different insects successfully established, the most outstanding was the South American moth borer, *Cactoblastis cactorum*, which was introduced in 1925. With the aid of State bodies, notably the Prickly Pear Land Commission in Queensland, 3,000,000,000 of this insect were distributed.

The destruction brought about by *Cactoblastis* has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Within ten years it had virtually eradicated the whole of the 22,000,000 acres of dense prickly pear, and had completely stopped the spread of the plants. The two major pest pears have now been reduced to the proportions of scattered plants, with restricted areas of heavier infestation here and there. The whole of the former dense pear country, hitherto useless and mainly unoccupied, has been reclaimed and settled for pastoral, dairying, and general farming purposes.

#### 4. AREAS AND TENURES.




The following table shows the total area of the State, the area in occupancy, and the areas held under each main group of tenures at the end of each of the last five years.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND.

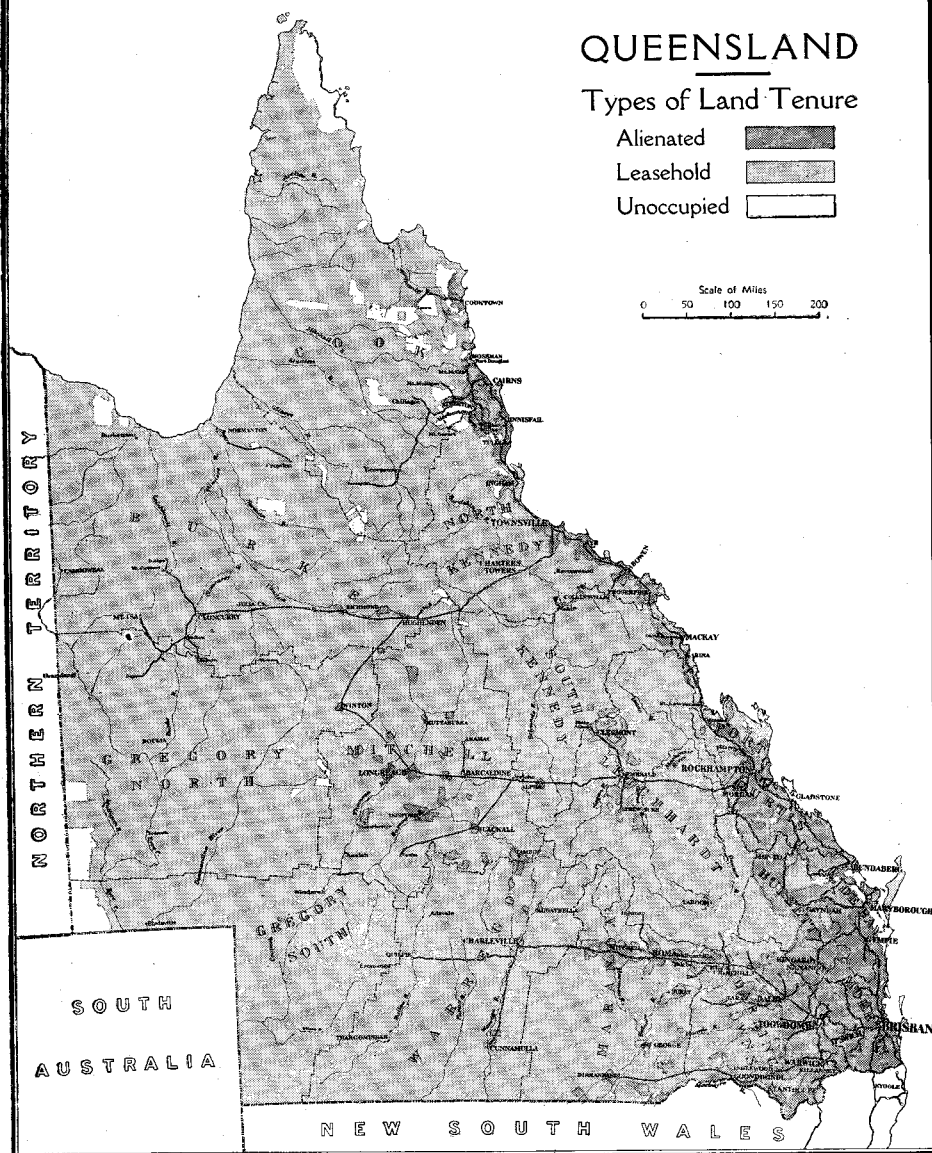
Type of Tenure.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Alienated—					
By Purchase .. ..	23,031	23,391	23,707	24,049	24,326
Without Payment ..	92	92	92	92	92
In Process of Alienation ..	4,639	4,271	3,951	3,609	3,331
Total Alienated ..	27,762	27,754	27,750	27,750	27,749
Pastoral Leases .. ..	243,244	242,637	243,540	244,114	249,215
Occupation Licenses ..	18,531	20,257	17,882	17,776	13,018
Grazing Farms and Homesteads .. ..	84,705	85,663	87,197	88,051	88,587
Perpetual Leases .. ..	6,507	7,063	7,046	7,048	6,567
Forest Grazing Leases ..	1,792	1,737	1,683	1,649	1,644
Under Mining Acts .. ..	466	481	500	529	537
Leases for Special Purposes	1,490	1,583	1,796	2,046	2,563
Total Leased .. ..	356,735	359,421	359,644	361,213	362,131
Total Occupied ..	384,497	387,175	387,394	388,963	389,880
Roads and Stock Routes ..	3,498	3,545	3,593	3,625	3,641
Reserved for Public Purposes	17,335	18,701	18,749	18,797	19,058
Unoccupied and Unreserved	23,790	19,699	19,384	17,735	16,541
Total Area .. ..	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120

# QUEENSLAND

## Types of Land Tenure

Alienated	
Leasehold	
Unoccupied	

Scale of Miles  
0 50 100 150 200



This map shows the tenures by which the occupied portions of the State are held, and the portions which remain completely unoccupied. Details of the areas held under various kinds of leases from the Crown are shown on page 125.

*Land Tenures, Australia.*—Land areas and tenures in the various States are shown hereunder.

## LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, AT END OF 1952.

State.	Private Lands.		Crown Lands.		Total Area.	Proportion Private Lands.
	Alienated.	In Process of Alienation.	Leased.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	%
N.S.W. <sup>a</sup>	51,592,836	14,136,656	116,711,652	15,595,976	198,037,120	33.19
Vic. ..	30,487,979	2,424,615	7,217,538	16,115,628	56,245,760	58.52
Q <sup>land</sup>	24,140,505	3,609,146	361,212,951	40,157,398	429,120,000	6.47
S.A. ..	13,689,195	753,064	138,288,934	90,513,607	243,244,800	5.94
W.A. <sup>a</sup>	23,634,215	12,226,597	206,437,832	382,290,156	624,588,800	5.74
Tas. <sup>a</sup>	6,238,642	344,401	2,744,390	7,450,567	16,778,000	39.24
N.T. <sup>a</sup> ..	455,322	..	180,014,826	154,646,652	335,116,800	0.14
A.C.T. <sup>b</sup>	65,857	41,224	320,626	173,093	600,800	17.82
Total	150,304,551	33,535,703	1,012,948,749	706,943,077	1,903,732,080	9.66

<sup>a</sup> At 30th June, 1953.

<sup>b</sup> Including Jervis Bay area, 18,000 acres.

*Land Revenue.*—Land revenue is one of the main sources of Government Consolidated Revenue apart from taxation, and particulars of receipts by the Lands Department for five years are shown in the next table. Rents from leased Crown lands provide the major proportion of the revenue.

## LAND REVENUE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	£	£	£	£	£
Rents—					
Pastoral ..	396,311	425,597	437,469	509,172	653,339
Grazing ..	586,084	635,274	677,027	794,816	989,459
Perpetual Leases	81,672	90,321	135,396	114,354	159,160
Special ..	34,543	35,088	40,583	42,890	51,981
Total ..	1,098,610	1,186,280	1,290,475	1,461,232	1,853,939
Sales ..	69,504	76,616	120,560	84,010	81,834
Other—					
Surveys ..	10,313	12,696	18,044	21,797	31,443
Other ..	40,517	53,875	48,074	51,508	56,921
Total ..	50,830	66,571	66,118	73,305	88,364
Total Revenue	1,218,944	1,329,467	1,477,153	1,618,547	2,024,137

## 5. IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

The Department of Irrigation and Water Supply is the State authority responsible for water conservation, irrigation, and domestic and stock water supplies in rural areas, and it also controls artesian and sub-artesian bores in declared areas.

*Development of Water Resources.*—The Land and Water Resources Development Act, 1943, set up a State instrumentality to function continuously as an Investigation Bureau, with provision for Advisory Committees, to plan, co-ordinate, and provide for the development and use of water resources in a manner calculated best to increase the population, settlement, and development of the State.

The Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is required to prepare and submit a plan for a co-ordinated programme of work for the conservation, replenishment, utilisation, and distribution of these waters, and is also required from time to time to make recommendations to the Government regarding the carrying out of works in this programme.

*Major Projects.*—Investigations are in progress on a number of major projects for water conservation, flood control, irrigation, and power generation. The biggest of these is the Burdekin project, under the general control of the Burdekin River Authority, and involving the construction of a main dam 99 miles from the river mouth, and a diversion dam 20 miles downstream from which water will be delivered through main and subsidiary supply channels to the irrigable land. Provision is also being made for power generation at the main dam. Irrigation Areas have been established at Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg, extending from about 24 to 63 miles from the river mouth, where a total of 91 irrigated tobacco farms have been allotted, 81 to returned servicemen and the balance to settlers applying under the group settlement provisions of the Land Acts. Water is pumped from the river at central stations and delivered through channel systems which will ultimately be linked with the main Burdekin scheme. The completed Gorge Weir, 79 miles from the river mouth, will provide for an expansion to 200 farms.

Work is in progress on the Marceba-Dimbulah Project, construction of which was authorised in 1952. The establishment of plant and equipment at Tinaroo Falls Dam site is proceeding, together with construction of the township and other facilities required in connection with the construction of the dam. Channel construction is in progress, and investigations are proceeding on all aspects of the project.

The possibility of major schemes in the Dawson Valley and on the Nogoa River near Emerald is also under investigation. In the Dawson Valley, an Irrigation Area was established at Theodore some 25 years ago, and an area of about 2,000 acres is irrigated from a central pumping station with a channel distribution system. Water is stored by three weirs. Construction of works to serve a further 2,400 acres adjacent to Theodore has been commenced.

Investigations are proceeding on schemes for utilising water from the Border Rivers in Southern Queensland.

*Weirs.*—Thirty-four weirs have been built on various streams in the State, and two more are under construction. These weirs assist in the regulation of the stream flow, and make available a limited quantity of water for irrigation, generally by individual pumping plants. Except for the settlements at Theodore, Clare, and Millaroo, irrigation development in Queensland at present is practically all the result of the establishment of private pumping plants by individual farmers.



Following completion of the weir on the Balonne River, the St. George Irrigation Area has been established and construction of works to serve some 14,000 acres is in progress. Water will be pumped from the weir pool and delivered through a channel system.

*Underground Supplies.*—Considerable investigation has been undertaken in the testing of underground supplies in the Lockyer Creek and the Pioneer, Fitzroy, Burnett and other river basins.

*Irrigation on Rural Holdings.*—According to returns received from primary producers for 1952-53, irrigation of crops or pastures was practised on 4,919 holdings, or 11·6 per cent. of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 106,418 acres, or 4·4 per cent. of the total area under crop, and 20,275 acres of pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 25·8 acres. Principal crops irrigated are shown below, in comparison with 1951-52.

## CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1951-52.			1952-53.		
	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.	%	Acres.	Acres.	%
Sugar Cane ..	394,088	54,566	13·8	421,682	55,887	13·3
Vegetables ..	63,143	21,946	34·8	65,921	20,878	31·7
Fruit ..	37,868	3,225	8·5	40,088	3,186	7·9
Tobacco ..	5,038	3,996	79·3	4,339	3,438	79·2
Cotton ..	4,480	487	10·9	5,866	701	12·0
Other..	1,516,584	24,436	1·6	1,881,544	22,328	1·2
All Crops ..	2,021,201	108,656	5·4	2,419,440	106,418	4·4

The next table shows the distribution, in statistical divisions, of crops irrigated during 1952-53. Of the 20,275 acres of pasture irrigated during that year, 18,000 acres were in the Roma Division.

## DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	To-bacco.	Cotton.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Moreton ..	28	14,520	942	..	..	16,466	31,956
Maryborough ..	10,238	1,821	1,476	33	..	3,058	16,626
Downs ..	..	195	43	863	..	586	1,687
Roma ..	..	17	30	..	..	..	47
South Western ..	..	6	27	..	..	19	52
Rockhampton ..	..	658	92	..	557	1,719	3,026
Central Western ..	..	13	17	..	..	5	35
Far Western ..	..	4	1	..	..	..	5
Mackay ..	2,147	52	15	..	..	15	2,229
Townsville ..	43,243	3,175	452	347	144	333	47,694
Cairns ..	231	401	80	2,195	..	126	3,033
Peninsula & Nth. West	..	16	11	..	..	1	28
Total Queensland	55,887	20,878	3,186	3,438	701	22,328	106,418

Underground supplies of water are used more than surface water. In 1952-53, on 2,339 holdings, 66,432 acres were irrigated with water from bores, spears, or wells, while, on 2,268 holdings, 52,923 acres were irrigated with surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, &c. On 61 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 370 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 244 irrigators on 6,880 acres, while the remaining 7 irrigators did not specify the source of water used on their 88 acres.

A total of 19,558 acres was irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of any pumping plant. Among power-plants, oil engines pumped water for 60,996 acres and electric motors for 40,742 acres. Most of the electric motors were used in the Moreton Division and in the Ayr sugar district.

Spray lines were used to distribute water over 42,609 acres, chiefly vegetable crops in the Moreton and Maryborough Divisions. Channels or furrows were used over 70,854 acres, and water was applied to 4,791 acres by flooding.

*Artesian Water.*—The following table gives particulars of artesian bores in the Great Artesian Basin since 1884.

ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND.

Date.	Bores Flowing.	Bores Ceased Flowing.	Total Bores Drilled.	Daily Flow. <i>a</i>	Total Depth Drilled.	Average Depth of New Bores. <i>b</i>
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Gal	1,000 Ft.	Feet.
31st December, 1884	3	..	3	0.02	0.3	100
31st December, 1894	262	5	267	99,600	311	1,180
31st December, 1904	647	46	693	265,700	1,065	1,770
31st December, 1914	1,068	161	1,229	354,900	2,013	1,770
31st December, 1924	1,251	325	1,576	328,500	2,587	1,650
31st December, 1934	1,291	523	1,814	282,400	2,914	1,370
31st December, 1938	1,352	596	1,948	262,100	3,053	1,040
31st December, 1943	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109	930
31st December, 1948	1,439	685	2,124	227,780	3,190	700
30th June, 1953 ..	1,507	826	2,333	221,800	3,407	837

*a* These figures are a combination of actual measurements for some bores and of estimated flows between dates of measurements for the remainder.

*b* New bores drilled during period since preceding entry in this column.

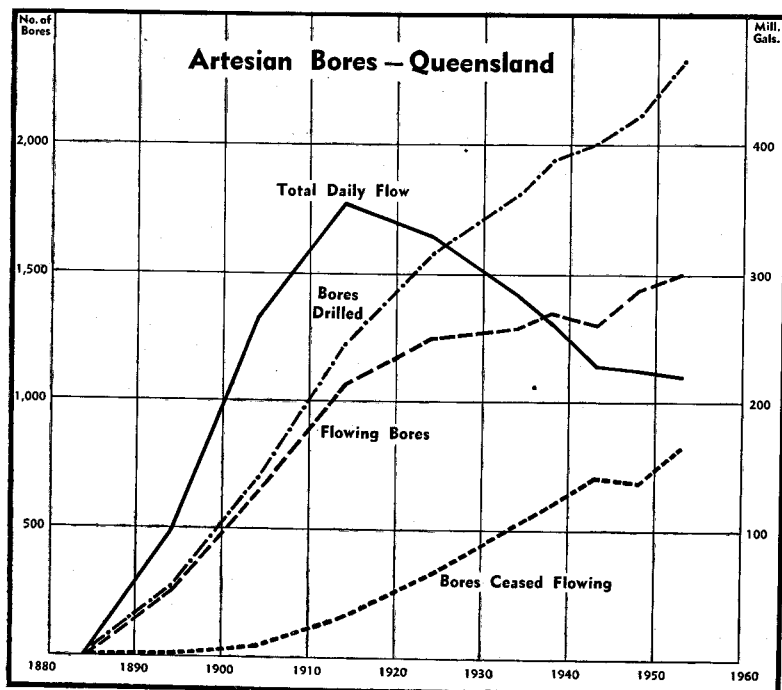
The diagram on the next page shows the history of artesian bores since 1884. It will be seen that, although the number of new bores put down each year has remained fairly steady, the number of bores ceasing to flow has increased sufficiently to prevent any substantial increase in the number of flowing bores since the middle 1920s. Moreover, the output of flowing bores has declined so that the total daily flow of all bores is now only about two-thirds of its volume in 1914.

During 1937 the Government took in hand the matter of diminishing flows from artesian bores, with the idea of conserving the output by

inspecting and licensing all bores. Information regarding the great majority of flowing supplies is now available, and is being checked by field inspections.

The average depth of bores put down was at a maximum during the twenty years ended 1914. Since that time, bores have on the average been not so deep, and the average depth of new bores put down since 1948 has been only 837 feet, compared with 1,770 feet during the early years of this century.

A committee of experts, under the chairmanship of the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, which was appointed by the Queensland Government to investigate certain aspects relating to the Great Artesian Basin (Queensland Section), with particular reference to the problem of diminishing supply, made its first interim report on 31st January, 1945. The committee stated that its objective was to indicate a policy, based upon a scientific knowledge of the Basin and the laws governing its water content, by which the maximum benefits may be obtained from the artesian supplies. In general, the committee's interim conclusion was that the observed diminution of flow from existing bores was due to a lowering of the pressure under which artesian water is held in the aquifers, or water-bearing strata. When a bore is drilled the outflow of water permits a lessening of the distension of the beds, and the weight of the overlying



rocks exerts a "squeezing effect", which produces a large initial flow termed the "flush flow". The "flush flow" exceeds the later flow, which, when the distension has been sufficiently reduced, depends solely upon the water pressure that can be maintained by the head from the intake beds. Over most of the Great Artesian Basin, pressure is being maintained by replenishment through intake beds along its eastern edge. Available data support the view that diminution of flow has resulted almost entirely from diminution of pressure in the water beds. The estimated discharge from all bores in Queensland from the time each commenced to flow to the end of 1943 was only equal to 1 inch over the Queensland portion of the Basin, or, assuming no replenishment since the first bore was drilled, only sufficient to lower the level in the intake beds by 5 feet.

Any new bore will suffer a gradual diminution of pressure over a long period, and, if situated on comparatively high ground, may cease flowing, but it will continue to supply water if pumped. It has also been established that the total or partial closing of the valve on the outlet of a bore will prolong its flowing life; and where the construction of a bore will permit control, it is sound policy for owners to regulate the flow of their bores so as not to exceed actual requirements.

The committee concluded that available evidence indicated that over much of the Basin the bores will continue to supply water.

For a more detailed account, see 1945 *Year Book*.

*Sub-artesian Bores.*—Since 1936, all sub-artesian bores within the area prescribed by *The Water Acts, 1926 to 1942*, are required to be registered. This area coincides generally with the Great Artesian Basin, which is approximately the area lying inland from the Dividing Range.

Endeavours are made to locate all sub-artesian bores over 500 feet in depth situated outside the prescribed area, but a large number of sub-artesian bores outside the area are not registered.

The depth of sub-artesian bores is much less than artesian bores, as sub-artesian bores are drilled only to the level of water in the sub-artesian basin and water is obtained by pumping. Artesian bores are drilled to a lower level where pressure forces the water to the surface.

At 30th June, 1953, there were 2,525 registered sub-artesian bores over 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 2,265,000 feet, while at the same date there were 7,011 registered sub-artesian bores under 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 1,391,000 feet. The average depth of all registered sub-artesian bores is 383 feet, compared with 1,442 feet for artesian bores.

## 6. FORESTRY.

The Sub-Department of Forestry controls the disposal of timber resources on Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and selection tenures which reserve timber to the Crown. The proportion of timber from Crown lands has been increasing as private resources have become depleted, and the revenues are important. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued. The following table gives particulars of operations for five years.

## STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Forest Reservations—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
State Forests, Permanent	4,022	4,101	4,283	4,501	4,597
Timber Forests, Temporary	3,118	3,128	3,114	3,099	3,254
National Parks .. ..	731	740	741	765	765
Nurseries .. .. .	No. 26	No. 28	No. 28	No. 28	No. 29
Reforestation—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Area of Plantations ..	41	46	49	53	57
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration <sup>a</sup> ..	502	522	530	504	515
Harvesting and Marketing—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
Logs .. .. S. Ft.	207,603	201,961	187,435	238,339	206,008
Sleepers .. .. Pieces	439	526	643	1,104	1,322
R'way Timbers { S. Ft.	361	240	565	1,160	1,174
Lin. Ft.	125	151	91	134	98
Bridge Timbers { S. Ft.	104	155	67	48	21
Lin. Ft.	1	7	..	..	..
House Blocks and Poles .. Lin. Ft.	748	731	783	1,136	810
Fencing Timber { Pieces	322	337	445	557	451
Lin. Ft.	203	172	229	263	227
Mining Timber { Pieces	102	88	44	143	147
Lin. Ft.	522	367	220	325	622
Fuel .. .. Tons	41	82	79	75	53
Survey—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Assessment and Valuation Surveys .. ..	237	271	202	163	131
Total Area Dealt with to Date .. ..	6,667	6,938	7,140	7,303	7,434
Finance—	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Receipts, Sales of Timber	1,021	1,001	1,265	2,168	2,527
Receipts, Other .. ..	10	12	16	33	19
Expenditure on—					
Marketing of Timber ..	626	722	694	971	1,136
Reforestation <sup>b</sup> .. ..	692	870	1,112	1,512	1,246
National Parks .. ..	35	35	45	44	25
Administration, &c. ..	131	143	176	222	241
Access Roads <sup>c</sup> .. ..	69	78	102	171	149
Resumption of Timberlands	16	17	14	12	7
Purchase of Plant .. ..	..	16	35	79	21

<sup>a</sup> In process of being rechecked to determine effective area.

<sup>b</sup> Expenditure from Loan Fund and Special Funds.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding expenditure by Main Roads Department on Forestry Access Roads.

The work of the Sub-Department of Forestry in the field of reforestation aims at making adequate provision for the timber requirements of the State. It falls naturally into two broad classes, namely, establishment of plantations of softwoods and the improvement of natural stands of hardwoods, cypress pine, and cabinetwoods of North Queensland. A minimum of 200,000 acres of good quality softwood plantations is

considered necessary and the aim is to achieve that target by 1980. By the end of 1953, approximately 60,000 acres of plantations of native and exotic softwoods had been established, and this is being extended by the annual planting of about 5,000 acres.

Principal species planted is hoop pine, which occurred naturally in the rain forests of South Queensland, and this species accounts for over half the area planted. Other native species planted to a lesser extent are kauri pine, bunya pine, and Queensland maple. All four species produce timbers which compare favourably with the best of other countries. These plantings are confined to areas of rich soil which originally carried rain forests or jungle. Centres of operations include the Brisbane Valley, the Mary Valley, Nanango, Kilcoy, Kilkivan, Kalpowar, and the Atherton Tableland.

Growth of hoop pine in plantations has proved most satisfactory and, on average sites, the selected high pruned trees attain an average height of 80 feet and an average girth of 33 inches by age 25 years. Merchantable thinning is commenced at age 13 to 15 years and, with the exhaustion of the natural stands of hoop pine, the timber from these thinnings is becoming more and more important to the State.

Kauri pine, under suitable conditions, makes growth very little inferior to hoop pine, but has proved more exacting in its site requirements. It has one great advantage in that it possesses the ability of clearing itself of branches at spacings which permit rapid growth of the individual tree. This attribute ensures the production of a larger proportion of high quality wood.

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of U.S.A. Slash pine has proved less exacting than loblolly pine from the same region and has proved suitable for planting over a wide range along the eastern coastal plain from Brisbane to north of Rockhampton. Centres of planting are Beerwah, Toolara (Coondoo Creek—near Gympie), Tuan Creek (near Maryborough), and Bowenia (near Yeppoon). The oldest plantations are at Beerwah and were established in 1928. At age 24 years in 1952, the average height of the slash pine was 77 feet and the average girth breast high was 38 inches for the 144 stems per acre remaining. Merchantable thinnings had yielded 1,530 cubic feet per acre and the standing volume was 3,000 cubic feet per acre.

In recent years Honduras slash pine has been introduced into the planting programme at these coastal centres and, particularly at Bowenia, it promises to become one of the important species in this work. Its growth rate at this early stage is better than that of slash pine and its wood is reputedly superior for general purposes.

Planted to a lesser degree than slash pine are *Pinus patula* at Peehey, and *Pinus radiata* at Passchendaele and Peehey.

In all softwood plantations the object is the production of the maximum quantity of high quality wood consistent with a reasonably

high total production of merchantable timber. To achieve this planting, spacings of not closer than 8 feet by 8 feet are adopted and early and heavy thinnings are applied to promote the growth of the best trees, which are pruned clear of branches to a height of 21 feet.

The improvement of the natural forests is effected by cultural treatments, which are designed to secure adequate regeneration of the best species and to improve their representation in the forest and to promote the growth of the best individuals by the removal of useless trees and undesirable species.

Research work is being carried out on the major practical problems associated with the reforestation programme. Nursery and early plantation procedures have been proven, and the determination of thinning schedules in advance of the requirements of the growing stands is the main task in hand. Tree breeding is another important phase of plantation work, and this has been directed at strain improvement in slash and hoop pine and at development of disease resistant strains in *Pinus radiata*. With the hardwoods, cypress pine, and the cabinetwoods in North Queensland, regeneration problems are still being studied. In addition, work is being done to determine the spacing requirements of the principal species, the control of regrowth of unwanted stems by use of hormones, and the control of mistletoe by the injection of 2-4-D.

All reforestation work is founded on a policy of complete protection.

Systems for the protection of all planted and treated areas from fire hinge in the first place on quick detection from lookouts, or, where these are not available, by patrol. Telephones, or transeiver wireless sets, serve for quick communication, and access roads to permit speedy attack on fires are developed where possible. Firelines and breaks are also constructed to serve as a basis for fire fighting—in jungle country green breaks and ploughed lines are used—in coastal hardwood forest, green breaks only—and in the western forests, where visibility is essential, cleared breaks replace the green breaks.

Parallel with silvicultural research, the Department maintains a programme of forest products research. This research has a twofold purpose. On the one hand, it aims to ensure the provident use of the existing resources, and, on the other, the production, in reforestation operations, of wood having qualities suitable for the needs of the State.

Application of preservative measures against fungal and insect attack, conditioning of wood for use by correct seasoning practice, efficient methods of conversion from the log to useful products, the establishment and maintenance of standard grading rules, the study of the physical properties and strength values of the wood produced in the State's forests, and the development of new methods of fabrication are current forest products research projects.

In its permanent camps, the Department has adopted the policy of establishing weatherproof barracks and hutments instead of tents, and provision of amenities for employees is a major Departmental consideration.

On National Parks, the Department's development policy has been based on the cardinal principle of preserving the natural beauty and scientific interest of the areas. Therefore stress has been laid on construction of walking tracks for access purposes. These, smooth-surfaced and on easy grades, provide a delightful way of seeing the parks, and their construction causes little damage.

The number of persons employed in all activities of the Forestry Department at 30th June, 1953, was 1,922.

#### 7. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

In all Australian States, it is accepted that action should be taken to achieve more uniform development throughout all parts of the State, with planned regional development. In Queensland, a committee of the Bureau of Industry, consisting of four members, was appointed in August, 1944, to prepare recommendations on regional development. The committee reported in February, 1945, recommending that the State be divided into 25 regions. In December, 1945, the matter was referred back to the committee, to which four additional members were appointed, and its final proposals for the State to be divided into 18 regions were adopted.

Queensland's general local administration is in the hands of Local Authorities (134 from June, 1949—see page 33), many of which are too small, both in population and resources, to carry out the full range of services which may be appropriately administered on a local basis. Hence, there are, in addition, various *ad hoc* authorities, e.g., hospital boards, ambulance transport brigades, harbour boards, water supply and electricity boards. Moreover, many functions, which might well be administered locally, have remained centralised in the hands of the State Government. Regional development aims at strengthening and increasing the efficiency of local government, and then expanding its functions.

For the names of the 18 regions finally adopted, their areas, total populations, and populations per square mile, see previous *Year Books*, and for a fuller account of the work of the committee which recommended the adoption and demarcation of the regions, see pages 131 and 132 of the 1949 *Year Book*.

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## Chapter 7.—PRODUCTION.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

The total volume of production of all kinds, which is the best measure of the wealth of the State, consists of the output of primary and secondary industries, and also the output of the no less important tertiary (or service) industries. The latter supply services such as transport and communications, trade facilities, and professional and administrative services, and are discussed in other chapters under Social Services, Transport and Communication, Trade, and Employment. Primary and secondary industries are detailed in this chapter.

The net production of all industries—primary, secondary, and tertiary—in Queensland was valued at £131,500,000 in the last pre-war year, 1938-39. The importance of tertiary industry is shown by the fact that its services were valued, in that year, at £75,500,000, or 57·4 per cent. of the total production of the State. Production of primary industry was worth £39,000,000, or 29·7 per cent. of the total, while the production of secondary industry was worth £17,000,000, or 12·9 per cent.

Primary industry and, to a lesser extent, secondary industry are fundamental to the wealth of the State. The net value of primary production is usually about twice as great as secondary production. In primary industry, four main products provide approximately two-thirds of the total value; they are wool, dairy products, beef, and sugar. The remaining third is made up by coal and minerals, timber, pig meats, mutton and lamb, fisheries, poultry, and agricultural products other than sugar, of which wheat, green fodder, maize, sorghum, hay, pineapples, tomatoes, and bananas are usually the largest items.

The value of Queensland's natural grasslands is seen from the fact that nearly all the sheep and beef cattle are maintained on them—the sheep on the open grasslands of the central west and the cattle on the rougher and more wooded pastures of the east and north and in the dry far west. These natural grasslands were practically fully stocked by 1891, and offer little or no scope for further development except in wetter parts near the east coast. On the other hand, they show little deterioration or erosion compared with those of the southern States.

Since about 1920, the produce of Queensland's eastern coastal lands has surpassed in value that of the natural grasslands. This has been largely due to the clearing of land for sugar growing and dairy pastures.

### 2. RURAL INDUSTRIES.

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1952-53, on 42,382 holdings, which had a total area of 358,331,000 acres. The distribution of holdings in statistical divisions is shown in the following table, which also gives the numbers of holdings carrying various types of live stock.

## RURAL HOLDINGS AND LIVE STOCK OWNERS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Statistical Division.	Total Holdings.	Total Area of Holdings.	Holdings Carrying—			
			Dairy Cattle.	Beef Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ..	10,472	3,243,226	8,418	880	143	4,729
Maryborough ..	7,510	7,682,697	6,338	1,239	78	3,835
Downs ..	9,006	15,393,055	6,545	2,982	1,970	3,592
Roma ..	1,279	20,364,493	424	1,042	832	134
South Western	595	54,115,875	108	520	527	19
<i>Total South</i>	<i>28,862</i>	<i>100,799,346</i>	<i>21,833</i>	<i>6,663</i>	<i>3,550</i>	<i>12,309</i>
Rockhampton	3,897	21,702,487	2,657	1,602	160	1,528
Cent. Western	1,118	42,672,428	304	852	668	40
Far Western..	347	59,685,564	88	203	280	5
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>5,362</i>	<i>124,060,479</i>	<i>3,049</i>	<i>2,657</i>	<i>1,108</i>	<i>1,573</i>
Mackay ..	2,186	3,560,459	1,442	245	6	154
Townsville ..	1,440	20,061,995	484	423	8	130
Cairns ..	3,802	11,690,296	1,757	269	8	537
Peninsula ..	56	15,756,851	11	42	..	3
North Western	674	82,402,060	87	584	397	24
<i>Total North</i>	<i>8,158</i>	<i>133,471,661</i>	<i>3,781</i>	<i>1,563</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>848</i>
Total Q'land	42,382	358,331,486	28,663	10,883	5,077	14,730

*Sizes of Flocks and Herds.*—In 1949-50, a special classification of sheep flocks and cattle herds was made, according to the number of stock on each holding. Particulars are shown in the following table.

## FLOCKS AND HERDS ACCORDING TO SIZE, QUEENSLAND, 31ST MARCH, 1950.

Size of Flock or Herd.	Sheep.		Dairy Cattle.		Beef Cattle.	
	Flocks.	Stock.	Herds.	Stock.	Herds.	Stock.
	No.	1,000.	No.	1,000.	No.	1,000.
Under 5 ..	399	9	5,133	13	1,098	12
5 to 19 ..			5,012	52		
20 to 49 ..			6,595	229		
50 to 99 ..			8,672	615		
100 to 499 ..	465	129	3,710	524	3,583	844
500 to 999 ..	413	305	..	..	977	681
1,000 to 1,999 ..	629	913	..	..	830	1,664
2,000 to 4,999 ..	1,320	4,378	..	..		
5,000 to 9,999 ..	810	5,572	..	..	151	1,505
10,000 and Over ..	333	6,266	..	..		
Total ..	4,511	17,582	29,122	1,433	9,804	4,872

*Growers of Crops.*—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1952-53. The numbers for sugar cane are of growers of five or more acres, while those for wheat, maize, and sorghum represent growers of twenty or more acres. The numbers shown for the fruit and vegetable crops are of growers of one or more acres.

## GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Wheat.	Maize.	Sorghum.	Pine-apples.	Bananas.	Potatoes.	Tomatoes.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ..	245	143	211	42	1,126	1,074	1,307	739
Maryborough ..	1,345	451	714	522	470	203	299	91
Downs ..	..	3,855	243	800	..	..	64	408
Roma ..	..	156	..	5	..	..	1	1
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>1,590</i>	<i>4,605</i>	<i>1,168</i>	<i>1,369</i>	<i>1,596</i>	<i>1,277</i>	<i>1,671</i>	<i>1,239</i>
Rockhampton ..	93	350	54	431	112	56	67	149
Central Western ..	..	15	..	21	..	..	..	..
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>93</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>149</i>
Mackay ..	1,764	..	3	..	13	29	27	23
Townsville ..	590	..	2	1	70	36	70	315
Cairns ..	2,177	..	298	..	65	93	22	40
Peninsula ..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
North Western ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>4,531</i>	..	<i>304</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>382</i>
Total Queensland	6,214	4,970	1,526	1,823	1,859	1,493	1,857	1,770

*Machinery on Holdings.*—The following table shows the types of machinery used on rural holdings. See page 129 for irrigation.

## MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Description.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ploughs (All Kinds) ..	62,870	62,011	61,982	62,049	61,640
Disc Cultivators ..	22,138	22,662	23,346	24,032	25,421
Rotary Hoes ..	2,916	3,200	3,561	4,182	4,555
Harrows (Leaves) ..	108,291	109,186	110,763	113,530	115,145
Scarifiers ..	30,800	31,890	31,316	31,473	30,943
Other Cultivators ..	20,816	20,906	21,264	21,786	22,198
Fertiliser Distributors ..	6,120	6,283	6,618	6,790	7,164
Grain Drills ..	7,631	8,341	8,775	9,279	10,088
Maize or Cotton Planters ..	8,370	8,022	7,971	7,856	7,908
Sugar Cane Planters ..	4,653	4,709	4,753	4,806	4,833
Headers, Strippers, Harvesters ..	3,812	4,082	4,343	4,709	5,351
Reapers and Binders ..	1,559	1,548	1,551	1,535	1,482
Mowers, and Hay Rakes ..	24,345	24,464	24,774	24,785	25,281
Fruit Spraying Plants (Power) ..	1,001	1,068	1,182	1,392	1,919
Fruit Graders ..	827	828	867	874	908
Milking Machines (Stands) ..	41,112	43,105	44,228	45,048	46,071
Shearing Machines (Stands) ..	13,535	14,134	14,484	15,300	15,941
Tractors—Wheeled ..	17,980	20,616	24,406	26,953	29,579
Tractors—Crawler or Track ..	2,781	3,111	3,388	3,941	4,419
Stationary Engines ..	40,355	42,125	44,016	45,874	46,917
Electric Motors ..	4,841	5,715	6,967	7,725	8,730

*Employment in Rural Industries.*—The numbers of persons working on rural holdings are shown below. (Employment in fisheries, mining, and manufacturing is shown in sections 7, 8, and 10 of this chapter.)

PERMANENT FULL-TIME WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

At 31st March.			Proprietors. <i>a</i>	Unpaid Relatives.	Employees.	Total.
MALES.						
1949	..	..	43,614	5,181	20,267	69,062
1950	..	..	43,160	5,147	20,171	68,478
1951	..	..	43,131	5,027	20,714	68,872
1952	..	..	43,196	5,112	19,640	67,948
1953	..	..	44,001	5,301	19,934	69,236
FEMALES.						
1949	..	..	9,421	4,340	3,208	16,969
1950	..	..	10,851	5,096	3,467	19,414
1951	..	..	10,238	6,095	3,822	20,155
1952	..	..	9,618	5,397	3,833	18,848
1953	..	..	10,435	5,772	3,737	19,944
TOTAL.						
1949	..	..	53,035	9,521	23,475	86,031
1950	..	..	54,011	10,243	23,638	87,892
1951	..	..	53,369	11,122	24,536	89,027
1952	..	..	52,814	10,509	23,473	86,796
1953	..	..	54,436	11,073	23,671	89,180

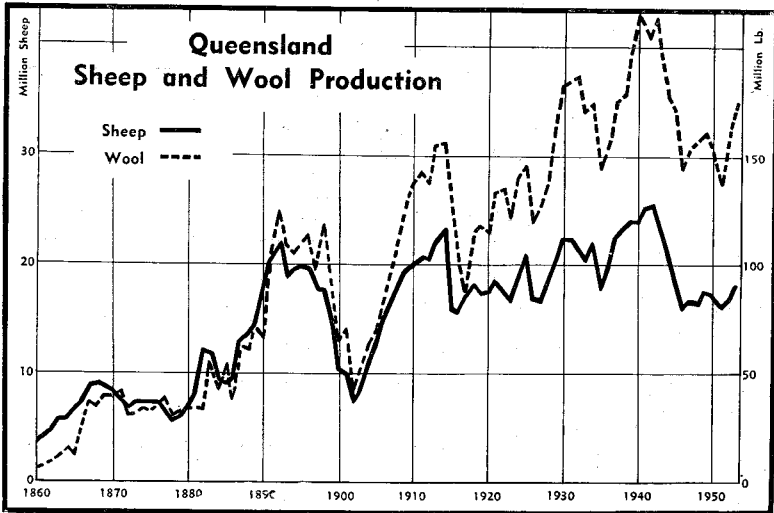
*a* Including share-farmers.

The permanent full-time employees shown in the above table were recorded as having received wages (including the value of board and lodging when it was supplied) to the value of £11,410,941 in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1953. In addition, £14,065,316 was stated to have been paid to all seasonal or casual workers during the twelve months. At 31st March, 1953, 23,474 males and 1,225 females were recorded as being engaged in such temporary employment, but their numbers would vary greatly at different seasons of the year.

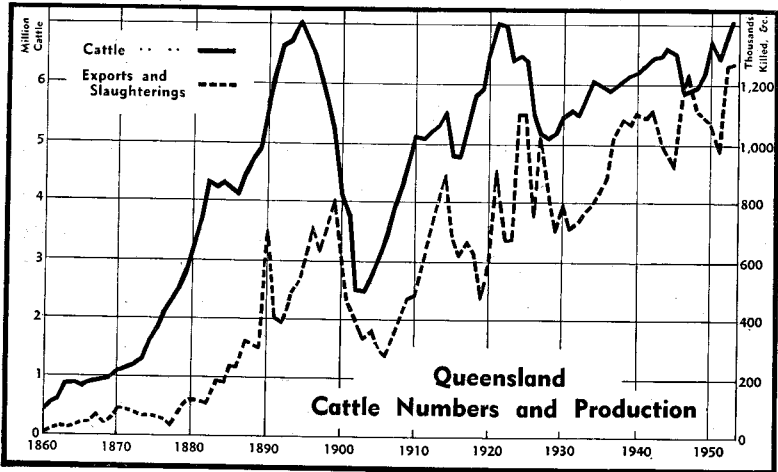
### 3. LIVE STOCK.

More than half the total of rural production in Queensland comes from sheep, and beef and dairy cattle. The cattle are spread throughout the State but most thickly along the wet eastern coastline. Nearly all the dairy cattle are south of Rockhampton. The main sheep belt is a broad strip running north-west and south-east through the centre of Queensland, but not extending to the Gulf of Carpentaria. Pig breeding, generally associated with dairy farming, is confined mostly to the Moreton, Maryborough, and Downs districts.

*Types of Live Stock.*—Since March, 1943, live stock have been classified according to their principal types. The table on page 142 shows the results of such classification for the last five years.



The above graph shows the number of sheep in Queensland each year, and the corresponding wool production. Wool production has increased more than the number of sheep, reflecting the breeding of better sheep for wool.



The above graph shows the number of cattle of all kinds in Queensland each year, and, to a different scale, the number slaughtered for home consumption and export, plus net outward border crossings, roughly indicating the productivity of the cattle industry. In calculating the number of cattle slaughtered, nine calves have been taken as equal to one head of large stock.

## LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH.

Description.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
<i>Horses.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Draught over 1 Year ..	107,768	96,708	82,209	73,435	63,110
Other over 1 Yr.	194,743	196,063	192,931	195,247	196,171
Foals under 1 Yr.	14,750	14,453	13,466	13,477	13,899
Total Horses ..	317,261	307,224	288,606	282,159	273,180
<i>Beef Cattle.</i>					
Bulls ..	69,683	76,997	74,781	78,546	80,413
Cows and Heifers	2,251,542	2,468,323	2,411,910	2,554,369	2,567,229
Calves under 1 Yr.	844,263	985,603	856,351	912,170	1,070,851
Other ..	1,706,530	1,762,427	1,794,673	1,833,312	1,984,506
Total Beef Cattle	4,872,018	5,293,350	5,137,715	5,378,397	5,702,999
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>					
Bulls ..	27,965	27,369	26,876	28,474	28,143
Cows Milking ..	693,413	666,398	572,448	641,400	661,256
Cows Dry ..	233,883	261,732	250,174	226,583	253,607
Heifers ..	234,317	229,800	224,350	231,810	214,325
Calves under 1 Yr.	172,269	175,241	149,186	173,456	163,144
Other <sup>a</sup> ..	70,913	79,658	73,625	71,275	62,733
Total Dairy Cattle	1,432,760	1,440,198	1,296,659	1,372,998	1,383,208
Total All Cattle	6,304,778	6,733,548	6,434,374	6,751,395	7,086,207
<i>Sheep.</i>					
Rams ..	217,546	210,762	215,870	218,451	235,469
Breeding Ewes ..	7,501,191	7,353,567	7,041,578	7,265,554	7,494,134
Other Ewes ..	952,778	981,453	1,116,383	668,193	1,035,107
Lambs & Hoggets	3,372,276	3,201,102	1,666,018	3,037,632	3,009,746
Wethers ..	5,538,361	5,730,694	6,123,669	5,839,793	6,419,532
Total Sheep ..	17,582,152	17,477,578	16,163,518	17,029,623	18,193,988
<i>Pigs.</i>					
Boars ..	11,484	11,137	9,883	10,386	10,793
Breeding Sows ..	46,964	47,761	39,292	44,700	50,826
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips ..	120,478	119,556	87,233	103,839	115,104
Baconers and Porkers ..	120,574	104,163	91,165	95,123	112,066
Backfatters ..	4,573	2,852	2,565	2,009	2,219
Stores ..	87,763	89,522	86,391	79,752	93,445
Total Pigs ..	391,836	374,991	316,529	335,809	384,453

<sup>a</sup> Including calves, cows, &c., for slaughter.

Beef and dairy cattle totals increased during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1954, by 6·0 and 0·7 per cent. respectively. For beef cattle, the increase brought their total to its highest level for 31 years, but although there were 87,000 more dairy cattle than two years earlier, their total was still 190,000 below its 1943 peak.

An increase in sheep numbers of 1,164,000, or 6·8 per cent., during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1954, took their total to its highest point for eight years, but it was still only 71 per cent. of the number at 31st March, 1943.

*Live Stock in Australian States.*—Queensland's share in the total live stock of Australia is indicated in the following table.

LIVE STOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31ST MARCH, 1953.

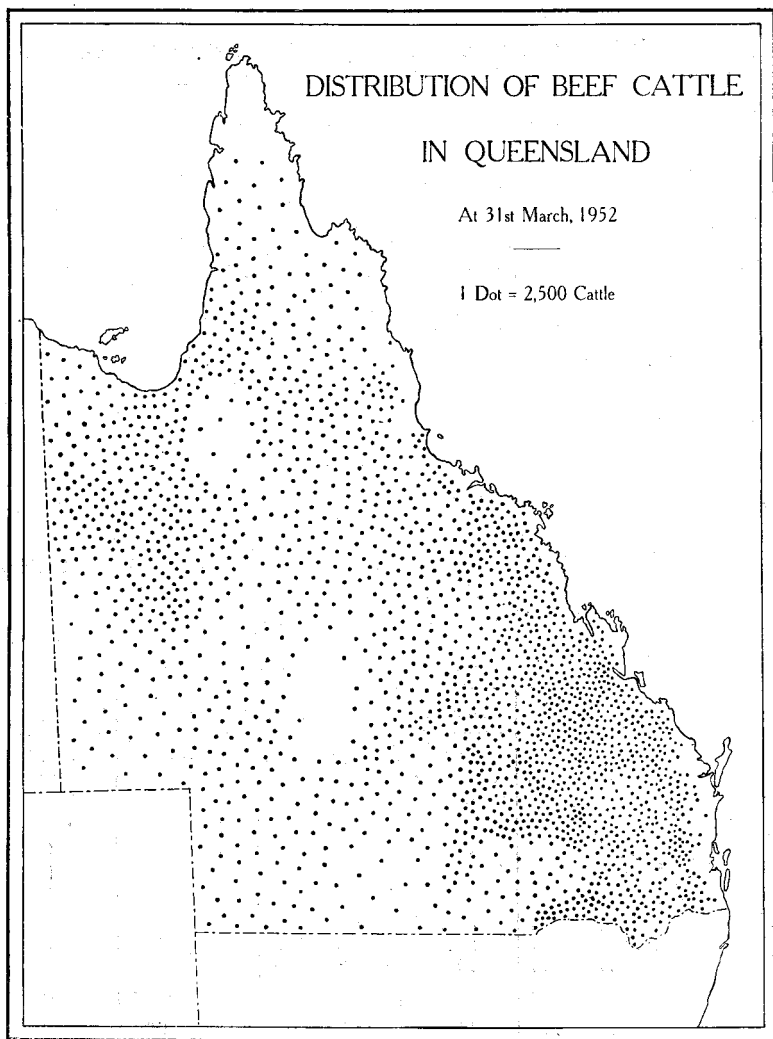
State or Territory.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	298,367	3,648,733	57,461,000	298,690
Victoria .. ..	153,662	2,297,208	21,368,196	182,824
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>282,159</b>	<b>6,751,395</b>	<b>17,029,623</b>	<b>335,809</b>
South Australia ..	57,354	482,578	12,036,514	58,657
Western Australia	50,241	846,261	12,474,672	76,195
Tasmania .. ..	18,224	275,131	2,421,539	39,378
N. Territory <sup>a</sup> ..	34,645	935,602	33,773	799
A. C. Territory ..	840	9,700	246,800	180
Total Australia ..	895,492	15,246,608	123,072,117	992,532
% Q'land of Total	31·5	44·3	13·8	33·8

<sup>a</sup> At 31st December, 1952.

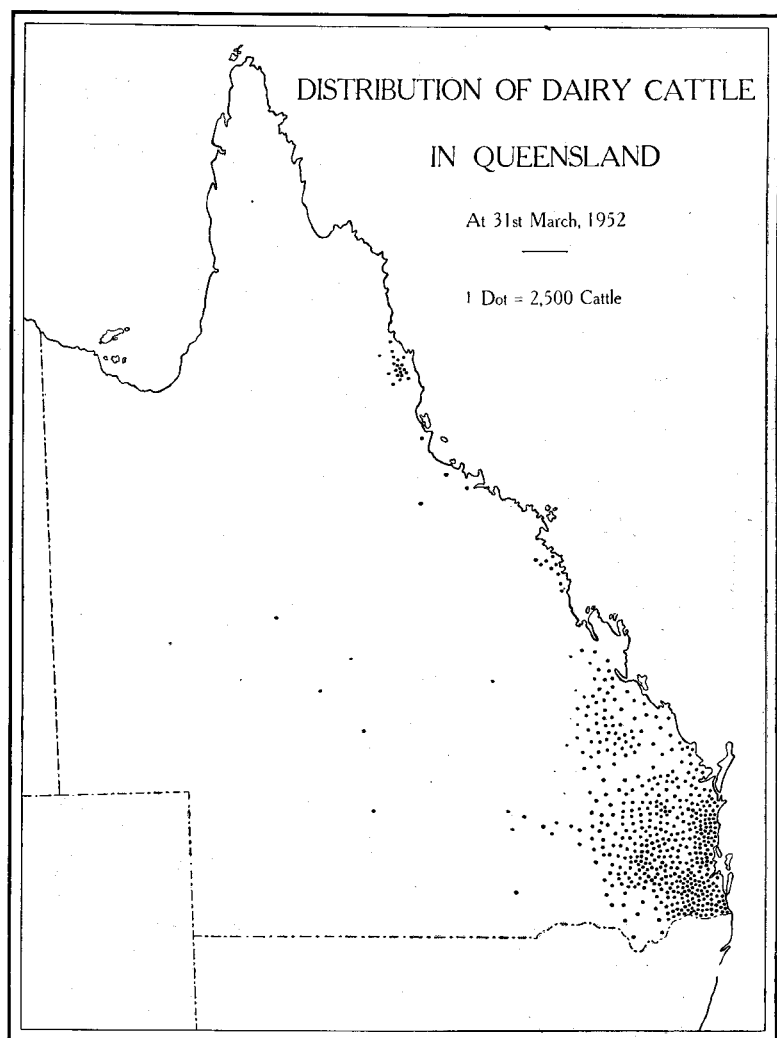
*Distribution of Live Stock.*—Numbers of live stock in statistical divisions are shown in the following table, and the distribution of beef and dairy cattle, sheep, and pigs in the maps on pages 144 to 147.

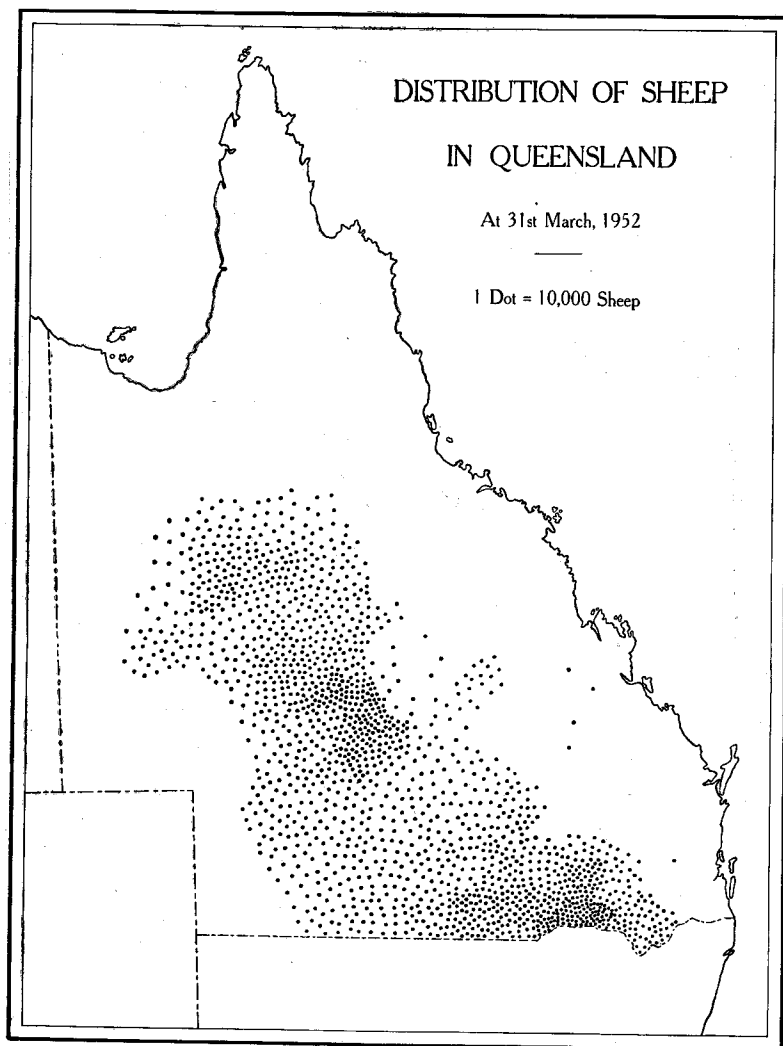
LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH, 1953.

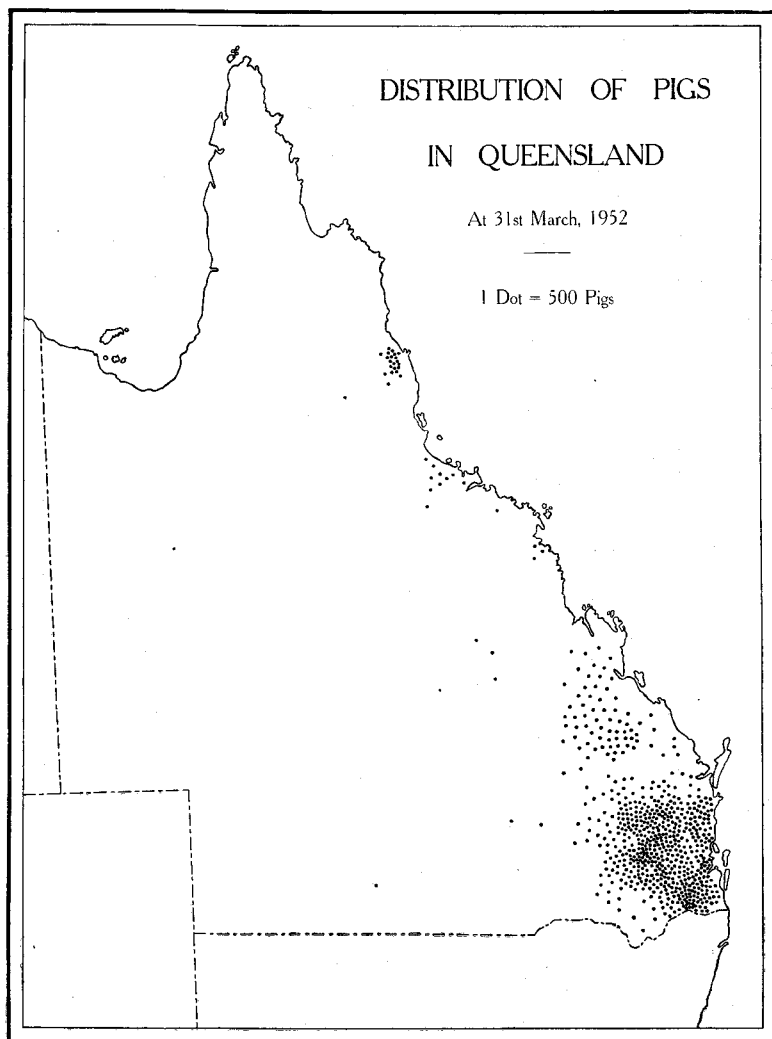
Statistical Division.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton .. ..	35,634	550,188	9,848	98,187
Maryborough .. ..	33,703	719,951	3,789	93,596
Downs .. ..	38,444	791,067	2,878,851	85,678
Roma .. ..	15,884	410,292	3,094,795	1,349
South Western .. ..	13,968	309,649	3,828,522	242
<i>Total South</i> .. ..	<i>137,633</i>	<i>2,781,147</i>	<i>9,815,805</i>	<i>279,052</i>
Rockhampton .. ..	30,407	1,127,097	73,540	37,382
Central Western .. ..	21,867	619,553	3,817,791	1,937
Far Western .. ..	11,353	302,408	1,718,491	109
<i>Total Central</i> .. ..	<i>63,627</i>	<i>2,049,058</i>	<i>5,609,822</i>	<i>39,428</i>
Mackay .. ..	11,554	145,225	922	1,186
Townsville .. ..	16,386	445,297	2,130	5,138
Cairns .. ..	14,388	206,326	824	9,926
Peninsula .. ..	4,832	86,014	..	175
North Western .. ..	33,739	1,038,328	1,600,120	904
<i>Total North</i> .. ..	<i>80,899</i>	<i>1,921,190</i>	<i>1,603,996</i>	<i>17,329</i>
Total Queensland ..	282,159	6,751,395	17,029,623	335,809











*Increase and Slaughtering.*—The following table shows the natural increase and slaughtering of live stock, including slaughterings on stations and farms, in Queensland for ten years.

LIVE STOCK, INCREASE AND SLAUGHTERING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Cattle (incl. Calves) Slaughtered.	Sheep.				Pigs Slaughtered.
		Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Lamb- ing.	Sheep (incl. Lambs) Slaughtered.	
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.
1943-44..	972,274	7,417,251	3,536,173	47·7	2,206,604	536,421
1944-45..	957,109	6,872,199	3,110,739	45·3	1,906,691	509,057
1945-46..	798,892	6,430,750	3,103,636	48·3	1,434,278	456,879
1946-47..	1,112,746	5,990,869	2,152,802	35·9	1,238,894	429,176
1947-48..	1,146,668	6,540,702	3,730,189	57·0	1,047,958	402,143
1948-49..	1,093,859	6,159,620	3,278,247	53·2	988,919	497,960
1949-50..	1,112,954	6,847,643	3,869,703	56·5	1,002,763	511,247
1950-51..	1,187,427	6,858,001	3,721,830	54·3	772,243	463,031
1951-52..	1,057,406	6,200,471	2,061,849	33·3	802,562	369,885
1952-53..	1,267,338	6,108,167	3,339,524	54·7	1,063,181	399,633

*Stock Losses.*—Losses of cattle from drought and other causes were a little above normal in 1953-54, totalling 350,579, compared with 366,324 in 1952-53 and 809,534 in 1951-52. Sheep losses, which average about 1,500,000 for good seasons, were 1,421,728 in 1953-54 and 1,500,872 in 1952-53, following two years with high figures of 2,062,017 and 2,247,028.

*Meatworks.*—Meatworks in Queensland have had a varying history. Before refrigerated export was introduced they were few in number, and one of their principal tasks was the boiling down for tallow of otherwise useless sheep carcasses. Between the late 1880s and 1899, however, the industry expanded from 5 establishments to 47, employing 3,200 persons instead of 200. Three years of drought reduced operations to one-third of this level by 1903. Very slowly the industry was rebuilt to reach a new peak in 1914, when 24 establishments employed 5,400 persons to handle 550,000 cattle and 700,000 sheep. There was a decline to about two-thirds of this scale in the 1920s and 1930s, but during the 1939-1945 War the industry reached a new record of over 6,000 employees and a corresponding increase in output.

In 1952-53 there were 21 meatworks and 9 bacon factories in operation in the State, including large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Board is made at the end of Chapter 10.

The following table shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30th June, 1953. Other particulars will be found in section 10 of this chapter.

MEATWORKS, INCLUDING RABBIT FREEZING WORKS, AND BACON FACTORIES.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Establishments No.	28	28	27	29	30
Workers <sup>a</sup> .. No.	5,773	6,230	6,373	5,879	6,716
Salaries and Wages					
Paid .. .. £1,000	2,521	3,028	3,656	3,820	5,229
Stock Killed—					
Cattle and Calves No.	833,098	838,714	899,021	755,893	991,513
Sheep .. No.	401,382	398,704	257,865	321,450	486,892
Lambs .. No.	86,379	88,347	58,862	67,195	81,729
Pigs .. No.	452,159	459,124	417,946	325,856	359,297
Fresh Meat Produced—					
Beef, Veal 1,000 Lb.	276,194	274,041	314,993	265,060	344,913
Mutton 1,000 Lb.	17,191	16,697	10,613	13,127	20,327
Lamb 1,000 Lb.	2,925	2,896	1,784	2,169	2,675
Bacon, Ham 1,000 Lb.	20,192	21,173	18,520	14,633	14,111
Pork .. 1,000 Lb.	16,774	16,752	15,953	12,609	8,136
Canned					
Products 1,000 Lb. <sup>b</sup>	48,779	60,896	57,350	50,850	74,324
Value of All					
Products .. £1,000	20,318	25,513	31,929	33,970	47,664

<sup>a</sup> Average number of workers during period of operation.

<sup>b</sup> Weight of meat, vegetables, and other constituents.

*Meat Exports.*—The following table gives details of the exports of meat and allied products to oversea markets; it does not include the products of wild animals. In 1952-53, 105 horses were exported, of which 81 went to Hong Kong and 20 to Siam.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Country to which Exported.	Meat. <sup>a</sup>	Hides and Skins.	Leather.	Tallow.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	18,781,416	171,565	26,125	158,149
Other British ..	4,325,194	2,455	66,225	28,838
Egypt ..	645,887	..	..	..
France ..	17,889	257,480	..	..
Germany ..	94,940	8,285	..	4,618
Italy ..	92,914	2,436	..	29,291
Japan ..	42,413	169,919	..	22,280
Netherlands ..	50,168	22,507	..	37,155
U.S.A. ..	412,892	3,190	..	..
Other Countries ..	312,445	84,022	12,877	31,526
Total ..	24,776,158	721,859	105,227	311,857

<sup>a</sup> Excluding poultry and rabbits and hares.

Deducting the value of crossings into this State, cattle worth £5,426,009 and pigs worth £230,883 left borderwise for other States in 1952-53. (There was a net import of sheep worth £280,884 from other States during that year.) In addition, large quantities of pig products, canned meats, hides, and tallow were sent to other States. Stock prepared at the Brisbane Abattoir in 1952-53 for interstate destination comprised 18,174 cattle, 1,282 calves, 1,775 sheep, 1 lamb, and 5,495 pigs.

## 4. WOOL.

Wool is the State's most valuable single product. Almost all the sheep are pure-bred merinos.

The industry is largely conducted on grazing properties in the natural grasslands of the west. Only a small portion of the sheep are on agricultural farms, these being nearly all on the Darling Downs. The best grazing lands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west are largely given over to sheep, while cattle occupy the coarser-grassed country of the Gulf and coast, and the less reliable country of the far west. Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties having shorn over 250,000 sheep in a season. Many of the original large leaseholds have been subdivided into grazing selections of about 20,000 acres, and are commonly run by individual families, while pastoral companies manage many of the large leaseholds.

## WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year. <i>a</i>	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Total Wool Produced. <i>b</i>	Value of Wool Produced. <i>c</i>
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	£
1943-44 .. ..	23,918,077	194,354,517	12,655,677
1944-45 .. ..	21,411,376	178,719,395	11,966,753
1945-46 .. ..	19,955,644	173,249,484	10,864,186
1946-47 .. ..	17,807,046	144,819,591	15,791,369
1947-48 .. ..	16,832,805	153,564,000 <sup>d</sup>	28,057,000 <sup>d</sup>
1948-49 .. ..	17,156,033	156,655,000 <sup>d</sup>	32,623,000 <sup>d</sup>
1949-50 .. ..	17,182,290	162,256,000 <sup>d</sup>	46,878,000 <sup>d</sup>
1950-51 .. ..	17,800,232	154,667,000 <sup>d</sup>	88,818,000 <sup>d</sup>
1951-52 .. ..	17,522,337	138,767,000 <sup>d</sup>	47,190,000 <sup>d</sup>
1952-53 .. ..	17,326,402	163,149,000 <sup>d</sup>	59,903,000 <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Year ended 30th June.

<sup>b</sup> Including clip, dead wool, fellmongered wool, and wool on skins exported or utilised on holdings.

<sup>c</sup> Valued at average price of greasy wool on Brisbane market.

<sup>d</sup> Adjusted to conform with available Australian disposals data in accordance with a decision of conference of Statisticians of all States.

Of the total number of sheep shorn in 1952-53, 2,261,405 (13.1 per cent.) were lambs.

*Australian Wool Production.*—Queensland first supplanted Victoria as the second wool-producing State in the nineties. It then generally remained slightly ahead of Victoria until the end of the second world war, except during the first five years of the present century and from 1917 to 1920. New South Wales produced nearly one-half of the Australian wool, while Queensland and Victoria together supplied about one-third.

Partly because of a series of poor seasons, Queensland production has been at a much lower level since the war. In the other States production

has meanwhile increased. Thus South Australia produced in 1952-53 almost as much wool as Queensland, and Victorian production was 55 per cent. above the Queensland total. In that season, New South Wales provided more than two-fifths, Victoria one-fifth, Queensland and South Australia each approximately one-eighth, and Western Australia one-tenth of the total wool. Quantities produced in the various States (in terms of wool in the grease) were:—New South Wales, 556,600,000 lb.; Victoria, 252,200,000 lb.; Queensland, 163,100,000 lb.; South Australia, 158,700,000 lb.; Western Australia, 128,100,000 lb.; and Tasmania, 19,800,000 lb., making up an Australian total (with Territories) of 1,281,100,000 lb.

*Queensland Wool Districts.*—The following table shows the wool clip in statistical divisions. After the addition of dead and fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins, the wool production as shown is still below what is estimated to be the correct total (see previous page). The figures in this table are as returned by sheep-owners and may be used as a measure of the relative importance of the wool industry in divisions.

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Statistical Division.	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Produced (including Crutchings).		Proportion of Wool Produced in Each Division.	Proportion of Total Sheep in Each Division.
		Total.	Per Sheep.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Grsy.	%	%
Moreton .. ..	11,359	70,372	6.20	0.1	0.1
Maryborough ..	3,755	22,831	6.08	0.0	0.0
Downs .. ..	2,902,677	24,251,456	8.35	16.5	16.7
Roma .. ..	3,128,924	27,587,405	8.82	18.8	18.1
South Western ..	3,743,951	34,348,150	9.17	23.4	21.6
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>9,790,666</i>	<i>86,280,214</i>	<i>8.81</i>	<i>58.8</i>	<i>56.5</i>
Rockhampton ..	67,611	500,077	7.40	0.3	0.4
Central Western ..	3,862,615	33,316,869	8.63	22.7	22.3
Far Western ..	1,705,748	14,300,080	8.38	9.8	9.8
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>5,635,974</i>	<i>48,117,026</i>	<i>8.54</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>32.5</i>
Mackay .. ..	655	2,682	4.09	0.0	0.0
Townsville .. ..	2,339	17,744	7.59	0.0	0.0
Cairns .. ..	1,046	8,353	7.99	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
North Western ..	1,895,722	12,345,103	6.51	8.4	11.0
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>1,899,762</i>	<i>12,373,882</i>	<i>6.51</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>11.0</i>
Total Queensland ..	17,326,402	146,771,122	8.47	100.0	100.0

*Wool Exports.*—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The following table shows the destinations of oversea exports during the five years ended 30th June, 1953, and the last pre-war year, 1938-39.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND.<sup>a</sup>

Country to which Exported.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY).						
Belgium .. ..	28,384	24,306	18,681	18,482	8,053	10,991
Canada .. ..	23	1,747	1,154	1,928	284	138
France .. ..	32,671	46,859	26,462	21,932	20,795	20,918
Germany .. ..	13,485	3,317	9,493	7,046	6,700	7,459
Italy .. ..	4,906	18,261	9,256	10,817	12,810	11,101
Japan .. ..	11,092	7,353	10,891	14,128	25,376	43,482
Netherlands ..	5,581	3,553	2,628	1,123	474	260
Poland .. ..	2,160	5,264	7,967	4,184	1,988	854
Sweden .. ..	2,098	1,506	630	1,761	143	382
Switzerland ..	731	1,401	746	436	857	339
Turkey .. ..	111	2,309	882	332	1,598	1,258
United Kingdom ..	77,091	85,651	71,069	54,968	33,912	38,164
U.S.A. .. ..	4,974	21,564	26,380	41,125	30,702	12,258
U.S.S.R. .. ..	5	6,131	976	3,495	..	..
Other Countries ..	3,801	6,434	6,241	3,243	4,626	2,737
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>187,113</b>	<b>235,656</b>	<b>193,456</b>	<b>185,000</b>	<b>148,318</b>	<b>150,341</b>

## VALUE (£1,000).

Belgium .. ..	1,161	4,038	3,363	7,612	2,277	3,343
Canada .. ..	1	295	236	1,196	109	43
France .. ..	1,388	8,551	5,754	11,092	6,680	7,143
Germany .. ..	700	791	2,543	3,773	2,505	2,969
Italy .. ..	254	4,226	2,334	5,931	4,531	4,277
Japan .. ..	604	1,756	2,950	8,046	10,392	17,642
Netherlands ..	280	891	698	606	156	89
Poland .. ..	112	1,424	3,116	2,451	1,007	356
Sweden .. ..	105	361	163	1,065	49	153
Switzerland ..	46	296	192	271	335	156
Turkey .. ..	6	661	302	251	633	545
United Kingdom ..	3,381	15,632	15,511	30,469	11,264	13,665
U.S.A. .. ..	290	5,107	7,321	26,403	12,005	4,612
U.S.S.R. .. ..	b	1,744	312	2,102	..	..
Other Countries ..	194	1,380	1,843	1,794	1,810	1,147
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>8,522</b>	<b>47,153</b>	<b>46,638</b>	<b>103,062</b>	<b>53,753</b>	<b>56,140</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excluding noils and wool waste.<sup>b</sup> £267.

Included above is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1938-39, 12,494,000 lb. of scoured wool were exported overseas, 8,454,000 lb. going to the United Kingdom, and most of the remainder to France, Belgium, and Germany. In 1952-53, exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 8,151,000 lb., the principal importing countries being United Kingdom (3,612,000 lb.), France (1,127,000 lb.), U.S.A. (921,000 lb.), Japan (902,000 lb.), Belgium (467,000 lb.), and Germany (455,000 lb.).

*Wool Sales.*—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30th June, 1953, are shown in the next table.

After September, 1939, owing to war conditions no public sales were held as the British Government acquired the whole of the output from



Australia, less the quantity used within Australia, and the value of the wool was appraised. Public auction sales were resumed on 16th September, 1946. A note on the marketing of wool is given in Chapter 10.

## BRISBANE WOOL MARKET.

Year.	Sales. <i>a</i>	Bales Sold.	Wool Sold.		Amount Realised.	Average Price per Lb.	
			Greasy.	Scoured.		Greasy.	Scoured.
	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	£	d.	d.
1943-44	16	611,157	174,336,167	13,432,179	13,096,411	15-89	27-82
1944-45	11	533,090	151,670,749	11,335,379	11,416,193	16-04	27-09
1945-46	13	591,417	169,723,974	12,073,473	12,589,117	15-87	27-11
1946-47	9	469,033	129,839,611	10,582,791	16,473,533	26-48	48-68
1947-48	8	478,680	138,910,375	8,876,596	28,665,231	45-35	65-37
1948-49	9	484,040	141,554,543	6,198,373	32,387,030	51-29	82-66
1949-50	8	521,710	153,921,744	5,577,007	46,168,218	68-47	97-17
1950-51	9	554,705	160,272,400	5,212,784	99,136,400	141-74	206-50
1951-52	8	467,265	134,736,024	3,654,121	48,957,421	84-01	117-67
1952-53	9	530,052	161,743,734	3,573,556	61,855,194	88-85	132-80

*a* Appraisals from 16th October, 1939, to 16th September, 1946.

*Wool Processing.*—In 1952-53 there were 12 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and 4 woollen mills. The mills used the equivalent of 2,106,000 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

## WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.			1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Establishments ..	No.		16	17	16	16	16
Workers <i>a</i> ..	No.		1,221	1,292	1,267	1,000	868
Salaries and Wages	£		391,951	442,703	553,071	504,764	505,306
Materials Used—							
Sheepskins ..	1,000		620	577	593	588	561
Greasy Wool	1,000 Lb.		22,726	21,157	25,695	12,303	12,537
Production—							
Scoured Wool <sup>b</sup>	1,000 Lb.		13,467	13,677	15,426	8,664	8,882
Woollen Cloth	Sq. Yds.		1,847,862	1,199,410	1,633,713	1,120,857	1,042,207
Blankets ..	Pairs		6,958	22,387	25,671	11,161	4,063

*a* Average number of workers during period of operation.

*b* Including wool obtained from skins in fellmongeries; also wool subsequently used in woollen mills.

## 5. DAIRYING.

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland behind Cairns. Butter, cheese, and milk produced in 1952-53 were worth £31,950,076 (including subsidy), while the value of pig products produced in the related industry of pig-raising was £7,678,298. The following table gives particulars for the last ten years.

## DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dairy Cows and Heifers. <i>a</i>			Production.		Oversea Exports.	
	Total. <i>b</i>	Cows.		Butter.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cheese.
		In Milk.	Dry.				
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
1943-44	1,290,398	749,162	273,697	103,032	24,051	40,175	3,109
1944-45	1,267,829	742,387	258,991	96,334	22,635	32,237	1,170
1945-46	1,242,071	714,800	273,035	102,567	26,936	61,552	9,554
1946-47	1,145,742 <sup>c</sup>	653,940	259,716 <sup>c</sup>	75,359	17,292	36,888	4,788
1947-48	1,159,625 <sup>c</sup>	694,244	251,930 <sup>c</sup>	105,382	21,607	73,637	7,086
1948-49	1,189,229 <sup>c</sup>	700,908	262,565 <sup>c</sup>	107,029	21,041	84,337	10,744
1949-50	1,197,069 <sup>c</sup>	693,413	269,339 <sup>c</sup>	109,278	20,276	72,693	6,109
1950-51	1,197,759 <sup>c</sup>	666,398	301,561 <sup>c</sup>	107,321	19,440	55,443	5,585
1951-52	1,083,785 <sup>c</sup>	572,448	286,987 <sup>c</sup>	63,195	10,529	4,422	1,528
1952-53	1,135,430 <sup>c</sup>	641,400	262,221 <sup>c</sup>	110,712	21,143	58,993	6,123

*a* As at 31st March.*b* Including all heifers one year and over.*c* Including half of "Other" dairy cattle shown on page 142.

The distribution of the dairying industry in the various statistical divisions of the State is shown hereunder.

## DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Statistical Division.	Dairy Cows. <i>a</i>	Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>b</i>	Butter Made.		Cheese Made.	
				On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>c</i>	On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>c</i>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
Moreton ..	276,058	74,213	269	228	33,523	..	294
Maryborough..	235,972	58,873	249	240	33,847	..	2,050
Downs ..	195,371	64,002	328	243	24,219	..	18,252
Roma ..	9,876	1,442	146	22	644	..	..
South Western	2,018	137	68	2	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>719,295</i>	<i>198,667</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>735</i>	<i>92,233</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>20,596</i>
Rockhampton	122,951	26,166	213	104	13,322	..	547
Cent. Western	5,819	246	42	11	..	..	..
Far Western ..	1,086	36	33	1	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>129,856</i>	<i>26,448</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>13,322</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>547</i>
Mackay ..	15,854	2,153	136	59	641	..	..
Townsville ..	3,785	439	116	5	..	..	..
Cairns ..	33,608	9,553	284	19	3,581	..	..
Peninsula ..	112	8	72	..	..	..	..
North Western	1,111	31	28	1	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>54,470</i>	<i>12,184</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>4,222</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Total Q'land ..	903,621	237,299	263	935	109,777	..	21,143

*a* Milking and dry cows, and half of "Other" dairy cattle shown on page 142, at 31st March, 1953.

*b* Year ended 31st March, 1953, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns.

*c* Year ended 30th June, 1953.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1952-53, Moreton and Maryborough Statistical Divisions each produced nearly one-third of the State's total production. Downs Division produced nearly one-quarter, and most of the remainder came from Rockhampton and Cairns Divisions. Almost all the cheese comes from the Downs.

*Dairying in Australian States.*—A comparison of dairying production in the various States is made in the following table.

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

State or Territory.	Cows. <i>a</i>	Total Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>b</i>	Butter Made. <i>c</i>	Cheese Made. <i>c</i>	Bacon and Ham Made. <i>c d</i>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.
N. S. Wales ..	847,932	317,385	374	87,080	7,085	29,630
Victoria ..	947,061	436,417	461	130,319	50,145	18,288
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>903,621</b>	<b>285,757</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>110,714</b>	<b>21,143</b>	<b>21,302</b>
S. Australia ..	155,956	84,249	540	17,881	23,417	6,861
W. Australia ..	133,923	49,830	372	14,880	2,011	8,272
Tasmania ..	96,040	44,269	461	14,274	596	1,985
A. C. Territory..	2,010	688	342	11	..	..
<b>Totale ..</b>	<b>3,086,543</b>	<b>1,218,595</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>375,159</b>	<b>104,397</b>	<b>86,338</b>

*a* At 31st March, 1953.

*b* Year ended 30th June, 1953.

*c* Factories and farms combined; former for year ended 30th June, 1953, latter for year ended 31st March, 1953.

*d* Cured weight; including pressed and canned bacon and ham converted to "bone in" weight.

*e* Excluding Northern Territory for which no figures are available.

*Dairy Farms and Factories.*—Statistics of the operations of dairy farms and factories for five years are as follows.

DAIRY FARMS AND FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Dairy Farmers <i>a</i> No.	30,089	29,122 <sup>r</sup>	28,205	28,512	28,663
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	1,309	1,319	1,040	810	935
on Farms { £	138,010	147,354	118,029	119,626	164,526
Dairy Factories No.	97	95	93	91	89
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	804,670	859,067	960,179	1,057,460	1,196,076
Plant .. £	915,999	991,255	1,125,344	1,307,936	1,460,871
Workers <i>b</i> .. No.	1,648	1,657	1,655	1,502	1,614
Salaries and Wages £	644,631	711,429	822,779	921,443	1,085,975
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	105,721	107,959	106,281	62,385	109,777
<i>c</i> £	12,555,924	14,132,507	15,571,540	12,033,676	23,569,115
Cheese Made { 1,000 Lb.	21,033	20,273	19,439	10,528	21,143
<i>c</i> £	1,372,336	1,479,258 <sup>r</sup>	1,551,750	1,071,514	2,388,956

*a* Owners of one or more dairy cattle.

*b* Average for whole year.

*c* Values include subsidy. For cheese, the output of certain small factories, for which figures are not included in the preceding items, is included here.

*r* Revised since last issue.

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 154.

*Poultry Farming.*—Raising of poultry for commercial purposes was at first generally carried on as an adjunct to dairying. However, in recent years, it has become so important commercially that a distinct industry has grown up, and many holdings are now given over entirely to the production of poultry and eggs. This has been responsible for the stepping up of the production of fodder suitable for poultry feed. It is only during recent years that any systematic attempt has been made to collect detailed statistics of poultry farming. At 31st March, 1953, 987 commercial poultry farmers kept 747,000 fowls, of which 641,000 were hens and pullets, while on other rural holdings there were 583,000 fowls. Recorded egg production during 1952-53 amounted to 6,285,000 dozen from commercial poultry farms and 2,635,000 dozen from other rural holdings. The total recorded egg production of 8,920,000 dozen amounted to about 86 eggs per year per head of the Queensland population. Unrecorded production of eggs from small flocks kept by householders in towns and townships is responsible for the production of at least as many eggs as recorded production. The consumption of eggs in 1944 was estimated for Australia at 278 per civilian, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. A Family Budget Enquiry in Queensland in 1939-40 showed an average consumption per head per week of 6.0 in October, 1939, falling to 3.8 in April, 1940, when seasonal conditions reduced the supply, and averaging 4.9 per week, or 255 eggs over the whole year. (See Chapter 10 for marketing of eggs.)

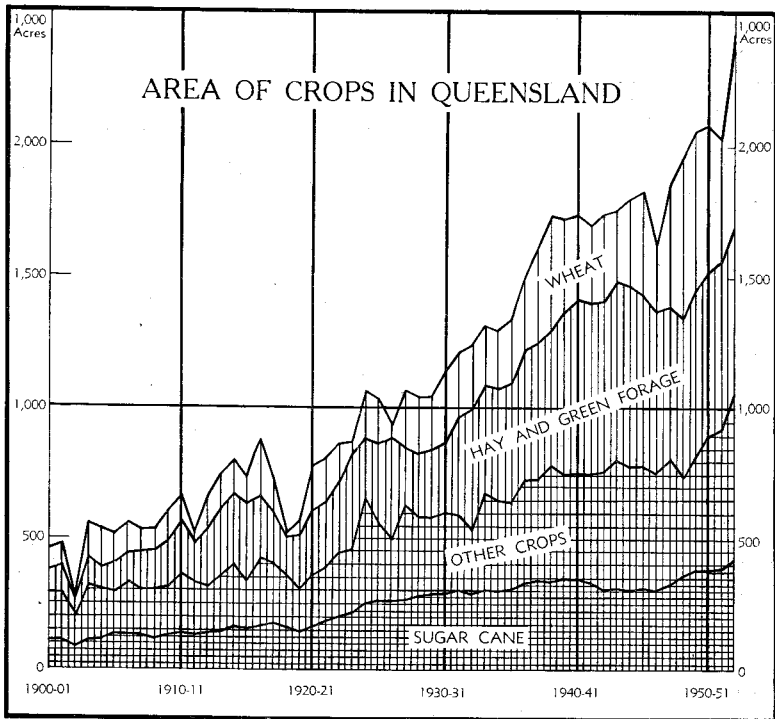
Other poultry recorded on the holdings of commercial poultry farmers and other farmers at 31st March, 1953, were 56,000 ducks, 12,000 turkeys, and 5,000 geese.

*Bee Keeping.*—In 1952-53, returns were received from 711 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 2,166,000 lb. of honey, equal to an average of 87 lb. per productive bee hive, compared with 706,000 lb. and an average of 45 lb. per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 29,700 lb. was produced in 1952-53. The value of the products of the industry in 1952-53 was estimated at £102,000.

## 6. AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of Queensland differs from that of the other States because of the large proportion made up of tropical crops and fruits. It is of particular interest as in Queensland and in northern New South Wales is found probably the only attempt in the world to cultivate cane sugar, cotton, bananas, and pineapples entirely with white labour. How successful this has been may be judged by comparison of recent years' production with that of 1900-01. The table on page 158 provides a comparison between the season 1900-01, conditions at the beginning of the 1939-1945 War, and the three latest seasons available.

The diagram on the next page illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland



over the last half century. The total area under all crops is nearly five times as great as it was fifty years ago, and over the last twenty years, during which the area under crop in Australia as a whole has not increased, the Queensland figure has almost doubled. By 1952-53, Queensland had nearly 2 acres of crops per head of population, compared with a little over 2 acres for Australia as a whole.

The increase in the area of wheat has been an important part of the rise in Queensland's crop acreage during the last twenty years. A major part of the increase during this period has been due to the expansion of wheat-growing on the northern and western Downs.

The large increase in the acreage of hay and green forage has been a natural accompaniment of the growth of the dairying industry.

The principal components of the "other crops" section of the diagram are miscellaneous grain crops, chiefly maize and sorghum; orchard and plantation fruit crops, among which bananas are decreasing and pine-apples increasing; all types of vegetables, of which pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, and beans are the most important; and other field crops, including peanuts, linseed, sunflower seed, tobacco, and cotton.

Sugar cane, the most stable element in Queensland agriculture, made its greatest increase in the decade following the first World War.

## PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.			1900-01.	1939-40.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
<i>Area.</i>							
Sugar Cane <sup>a</sup>	.. Acres		72,651	262,181	263,666	273,370	274,757
Maize	.. Acres		127,974	176,844	112,467	111,181	108,230
Sorghum	.. Acres	c		4,397	166,311	169,558	190,619
Wheat	.. Acres		79,304	362,044	558,780	454,543	724,495
Green Forage	.. Acres		41,445	550,716	583,304	604,190	572,212
Hay	.. Acres		42,497	59,970	44,934	43,308	65,408
Cotton	.. Acres		..	41,212	2,952	4,480	5,866
Peanuts	.. Acres	c		12,337	16,656	13,312	18,920
Potatoes	.. Acres		11,060	12,446	10,783	11,465	11,641
Pumpkins	.. Acres		14,232	28,097	26,292	26,373	28,016
Tobacco	.. Acres		665	3,653	4,142	5,038	4,339
Bananas <sup>b</sup>	.. Acres		6,215	6,345	5,240	4,036	3,662
Pineapples <sup>b</sup>	.. Acres		939	5,451	6,957	5,549	6,258
<i>Production.</i>							
Sugar Cane	.. 1,000 Tons		848	6,039	6,692	5,005	6,842
Maize	.. 1,000 Bush.		2,457	3,345	3,029	2,439	2,650
Sorghum	.. 1,000 Bush.	c		62	3,683	2,652	3,239
Wheat	.. 1,000 Bush.		1,194	6,795	8,785	6,632	18,662
Hay	.. Tons		78,758	102,750	101,319 <sup>d</sup>	79,489 <sup>d</sup>	134,622 <sup>d</sup>
Cotton	.. 1,000 Lb.	..		17,528	1,102	1,406	2,184
Peanuts	.. 1,000 Lb.	c		13,020	11,896	10,160	18,901
Potatoes	.. Tons		20,014	28,306	24,725	33,001	35,051
Pumpkins	.. Tons		43,740	75,164	58,260	53,130	69,464
Tobacco	.. 1,000 Lb.		452	2,094	2,144	4,667	3,431
Bananas	.. 100 Bush.		8,705	6,328	5,963	4,469	3,848
Pineapples	.. 100 Doz.		4,248	23,819	25,074	17,859	22,092
<i>Yield per Acre.</i>							
Sugar Cane	.. Tons		11.68	23.03	25.38	18.31	24.90
Maize	.. Bush.		19.20	18.91	26.93	21.94	24.49
Sorghum	.. Bush.	c		14.12	22.15	15.64	16.99
Wheat	.. Bush.		15.06	18.77	15.72	14.59	25.76
Hay	.. Tons		1.85	1.71	2.25	1.84	2.06
Cotton	.. Lb.	..		425	373	314	372
Peanuts	.. Lb.	c		1,055	714	763	999
Potatoes	.. Tons		1.81	2.27	2.29	2.88	3.01
Pumpkins	.. Tons		3.07	2.68	2.22	2.01	2.48
Tobacco	.. Lb.		679	573	518	926	791
Bananas	.. Bush.		140	100	114	111	105
Pineapples	.. Doz.		452	437	360	322	353

<sup>a</sup> Area cut for crushing each year.<sup>b</sup> Area bearing only.<sup>c</sup> Not collected separately.<sup>d</sup> Excluding hay cut from permanent pasture.

*Agriculture in Australian States.*—The next table provides a comparison of the area, production, and yield, in the various States, of agricultural crops which are of particular importance in Queensland.

AGRICULTURAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

Crop.	New South Wales.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	West-ern Aus-tralia.	Tas-man-ia.	Total, Six States.
<i>Area.</i>							
Sugar Cane <sup>a</sup> Acres	5,202	..	<b>274,757</b>	..	..	..	279,959
Maize .. Acres	60,647	5,175	<b>108,230</b>	..	13	9	174,074
Sorghum .. Acres	4,982	..	<b>190,619</b>	..	..	..	195,601
Wheat 1,000 Acres	2,702	2,232	<b>724</b>	1,544	2,999	7	10,208
<i>Green</i>							
Forage 1,000 Acres	662	40	<b>572</b>	286	576	179	2,315
Hay .. 1,000 Acres	388	753	<b>65</b>	214	227	110	1,757
Cotton .. Acres	..	..	<b>5,866</b>	..	..	..	5,866
Peanuts .. Acres	789	..	<b>18,920</b>	..	10	..	19,719
Potatoes .. Acres	18,119	52,851	<b>11,641</b>	9,231	8,079	35,347	135,268
Pumpkins <sup>b</sup> Acres	5,802	2,543	<b>15,417</b>	664	1,005	80	25,511
Tobacco .. Acres	445	1,719	<b>4,339</b>	..	1,525	..	8,028
<i>Production.</i>							
Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons	126	..	<b>6,842</b>	..	..	..	6,968
Maize 1,000 Bush.	2,113	203	<b>2,650</b>	..	c	d	4,966
Sorghum 1,000 Bush.	89	..	<b>3,239</b>	..	..	..	3,328
Wheat 1,000 Bush.	56,670	50,335	<b>18,662</b>	33,919	35,458	156	195,200
Hay .. 1,000 Tons	579	1,245	<b>135</b>	317	290	192	2,758
Cotton 1,000 Lb.	..	..	<b>2,184</b>	..	..	..	2,184
Peanuts 1,000 Lb.	917	..	<b>18,901</b>	..	16	..	19,834
Potatoes .. Tons	51,132	133,148	<b>35,051</b>	43,880	52,759	114,500	430,470
Pumpkins <sup>b</sup> Tons	18,150	13,573	<b>33,490</b>	3,845	2,910	354	72,322
Tobacco 1,000 Lb.	514	1,494	<b>3,431</b>	..	1,068	..	6,507
<i>Yield per Acre.</i>							
Sugar Cane Tons	24.17	..	<b>24.90</b>	..	..	..	24.89
Maize .. Bush.	34.84	39.23	<b>24.49</b>	..	22.62	12.00	28.53
Sorghum .. Bush.	17.85	..	<b>16.99</b>	..	..	..	17.01
Wheat .. Bush.	20.97	22.55	<b>25.76</b>	21.97	11.82	23.39	19.12
Hay .. Tons	1.49	1.65	<b>2.06</b>	1.48	1.28	1.75	1.57
Cotton .. Lb.	..	..	<b>372</b>	..	..	..	372
Peanuts .. Lb.	1,162	..	<b>999</b>	..	1,557	..	1,006
Potatoes .. Tons	2.82	2.52	<b>3.01</b>	4.75	6.53	3.24	3.18
Pumpkins <sup>b</sup> Tons	3.13	5.34	<b>2.17</b>	5.79	2.90	4.43	2.83
Tobacco .. Lb.	1,155	869	<b>791</b>	..	700	..	811

<sup>a</sup> Area cut for crushing.  
<sup>c</sup> 294 bushels.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding pumpkins for animal fodder.  
<sup>d</sup> 108 bushels.

*Value of Agricultural Production.*—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1952-53 has been estimated at £71,124,113. By "gross value" is meant the value which the crops would have realised in the principal wholesale markets of the State. The figure is greater than the "local value", i.e., the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of agricultural products for 1952-53 has been estimated at £63,734,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Sugar Cane</i> —			
Cut for Crushing .. ..	274,757	6,841,536 tons	28,931,718
Cut for Plants .. ..	13,353	282,186 tons	1,160,490
Standover, &c. .. ..	131,724	..	..
<i>Cereals</i> —			
Wheat .. ..	724,495	18,662,391 bush.	15,400,825
Maize .. ..	108,230	2,650,365 bush.	1,905,253
Barley (2-row) .. ..	53,103	1,551,021 bush.	} 1,272,533
Barley (6-row) .. ..	18,776	557,958 bush.	
Oats .. ..	56,403	1,302,528 bush.	976,896
Rice .. ..	25	360 bush.	540
Rye .. ..	522	15,273 bush.	9,927
<i>Other Grain</i> —			
Canary Seed .. ..	21,124	339,135 bush.	454,200
Panicum, Millet, &c. .. ..	16,461	211,089 bush.	180,966
Sorghum .. ..	190,619	3,239,133 bush.	2,285,507
<i>Seed</i> —			
Lucerne .. ..	591	63,637 lb.	7,955
Sudan Grass .. ..	3,671	1,447,824 lb.	64,635
Permanent Pasture .. ..	a	251,335 lb.	34,559
<i>Fodders</i> —			
Oats .. ..	294,355	..	1,324,602
Sorghum .. ..	34,757	..	260,678
Sugar and Cow Cane .. ..	3,808	..	30,099
Other Green Forage .. ..	239,292	..	894,154
<i>Hay</i> —			
Lucerne .. ..	45,806	106,618 tons	1,620,149
Oaten .. ..	7,062	9,795 tons	195,900
Wheaten .. ..	8,284	11,476 tons	74,594
Other .. ..	4,256 <sup>b</sup>	7,784 tons	81,120
<i>Other Field Crops</i> —			
Arrowroot .. ..	356	4,054 tons	20,219
Broom Millet (Brush) .. ..	233	764 cwt.	5,997
Coffee .. ..	1	172 lb.	26
Cotton .. ..	5,866	2,184,268 lb.	106,665
Cow and Field Peas, &c. (Seed)	2,509	18,737 bush.	25,763
Ginger .. ..	27	280,988 lb.	3,512
Linseed .. ..	25,875	269,244 bush.	400,000
Peanuts .. ..	18,920	18,901,157 lb.	843,464
Potatoes .. ..	11,641	35,051 tons	1,076,650
Pumpkins .. ..	28,016	69,464 tons	443,061
Sunflower Seed .. ..	3,254	48,489 bush.	34,635



## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53—continued.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)—</i>			
Sweet Potatoes .. .. .	1,987	6,666 tons	59,265
Tobacco .. .. .	4,339	3,431,300 lb.	1,384,701
Other (including Nurseries, &c.)	597	..	55,702
<i>Citrus Fruit—</i>			
Lemons .. .. .	373	68,634 bush.	70,930
Mandarins .. .. .	1,137	103,390 bush.	189,979
Oranges .. .. .	2,897	242,555 bush.	397,878
Other .. .. .	105	17,174 bush.	19,603
<i>Other Orchard Fruit—</i>			
Apples .. .. .	4,965	204,754 bush.	502,011
Apricots .. .. .	239	16,803 bush.	44,280
Custard Apples .. .. .	218	12,696 bush.	20,765
Figs .. .. .	24	5,955 bush.	6,823
Mangoes .. .. .	473	28,079 bush.	32,046
Nuts .. .. .	99	38,580 lb.	1,929
Peaches .. .. .	1,207	81,691 bush.	163,999
Pears .. .. .	271	29,103 bush.	44,638
Plums .. .. .	963	73,893 bush.	169,711
Other .. .. .	34	2,481 bush.	8,028
<i>Grapes</i> .. .. .	2,565	6,337,994 lb.	335,955
<i>Plantation Fruit—</i>			
Bananas .. .. .	3,662	384,836 bush.	879,201
Papaws .. .. .	712	185,800 bush.	199,965
Passion Fruit .. .. .	42	4,192 bush.	14,493
Pineapples .. .. .	6,258	2,209,185 doz.	2,461,255
Strawberries .. .. .	190	812,759 lb.	72,976
Other .. .. .	22	..	2,156
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i> ..	13,632	..	..
<i>Vegetables—</i>			
Beans, French .. .. .	5,205	555,168 bush.	984,605
Beans, Navy .. .. .	2,038	19,085 bush.	33,399
Cabbages and Cauliflowers ..	1,949	484,474 doz.	321,459
Carrots .. .. .	493	1,698 tons	79,330
Cucumbers .. .. .	857	99,254 bush.	100,632
Lettuces .. .. .	267	191,787 bush.	83,108
Onions .. .. .	2,813	11,542 tons	192,835
Peas, Green .. .. .	1,126	55,601 bush.	130,315
Tomatoes .. .. .	5,833	732,613 bush.	1,663,171
Turnips .. .. .	536	1,614 tons	16,655
Watermelons and Rock Melons	1,060	3,321 tons	108,091
Other .. .. .	2,080	..	144,932
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>2,419,440</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>71,124,113</b>

<sup>a</sup> Harvested from 2,220 acres of permanent pasture.

<sup>b</sup> Not including 841 acres of permanent pasture, from which 1,051 tons of hay (included in following columns) were cut.

Gross values of agricultural products for the last five seasons, and for 1939-40, which was virtually the last pre-war season, are given on the next page.

## GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1939-40.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sugar Cane ..	10,429	16,943	17,360	17,795	17,922	28,932
Maize .. ..	607	1,197	1,468	1,756	2,143	1,905
Wheat .. ..	1,344	8,784	8,371	6,285	5,396	15,401
Other Cereals ..	89	397	415	417	503	2,260
Green Forage ..	1,220	1,563	1,725	2,037	2,974	2,509
Hay .. ..	568	900	1,117	1,241	2,229	1,972
Cotton .. ..	301	48	26	54	127	107
Peanuts .. ..	115	364	407	290	418	843
Potatoes .. ..	311	502	690	556	962	1,077
Pumpkins .. ..	316	646	542	685	1,021	443
Tobacco .. ..	193	391	767	940	1,423	1,385
Tomatoes .. ..	276	711	806	1,056	1,189	1,663
Apples .. ..	108	359	637	589	844	502
Bananas .. ..	374	640	519	711	901	879
Citrus Fruits ..	161	408	424	538	692	678
Grapes .. ..	87	150	165	260	287	336
Pineapples .. ..	467	941	1,293	1,587	1,540	2,461
Other Fruits ..	208	453	486	530	720	783
Other Agriculture	942	2,910	3,695	5,094	5,921	6,988
Total ..	18,116	38,307	40,913	42,421	47,212	71,124

*Agricultural Districts.*—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 164).

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Statistical Division.	Wheat.	Maize.	Bananas.	Pine-apples.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Tomatoes.
	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Dozen.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Bush.
Moreton ..	179	537	307	1,296	30	..	267
Maryborough ..	570	920	27	653	148	38	26
Downs ..	16,927	298	..	..	..	1,223	146
Roma ..	326	..	..	..	..	..	1
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South ..</i>	<i>18,002</i>	<i>1,755</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>1,949</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>1,261</i>	<i>440</i>
Rockhampton ..	560	99	11	183	1,734	24	54
Central Western ..	100	..	..	..	90	..	..
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central ..</i>	<i>660</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>1,824</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>54</i>
Mackay ..	..	3	4	7	3	..	4
Townsville ..	..	5	7	50	175	263	225
Cairns ..	..	787	29	20	3	1,882	9
Peninsula ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
North Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Total North ..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>796</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>2,146</i>	<i>239</i>
Total Queensland	18,662	2,650	385	2,209	2,184	3,431	733

*Sugar.*—The production of sugar cane is the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and it occupies most of the river flats and fertile valleys near the coast. Its distribution is an indication of the distribution of that class of land. Irrigation is practised at Inkerman in the Ayr district and in part of the Bundaberg area. Cultivation is intensive and the production per acre is high. The laborious part of the work is done in the winter, during the months when the more tropical areas are a favourite resort of tourists from the South. There is a great deal of technical research and collaboration between the mills and the cane-growers, who are mostly specialists. The production of sugar per acre of cane grown has increased with increased efficiency. The general organisation of the industry is outlined in the chapter on Marketing.

The industry is based on "Central Mills", of which 31 operated during the 1952 season. Fifteen of the mills were controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production.

The industry has passed through many phases. First came the experimental, then the efforts to establish plantations with Kanaka labour, and then a long and troublesome period of transition to white labour conditions (at first inefficient) under the protection of a Federal tariff for the Australian market. The effects of the 1914-1918 War stimulated production and oversea exports followed.

The industry may be roughly grouped into five main areas, the distribution among which is indicated in the second part of the next table. The most northerly division (Cairns in the table) stretches from Port Douglas in the north to Ingham in the south; Townsville covers the Townsville and Ayr districts; and Mackay embraces Proserpine and Mackay. Sugar is practically the only crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined to some extent with cane-growing. The two southern divisions are Maryborough (Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, and surrounding districts) and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane). The divisions used are the standard statistical divisions, as shown in the map in the front of this book, and in the table on the preceding page, with the following modifications to suit the distribution of the sugar industry:—(a) although actually in Rockhampton Statistical Division, Broadsound Shire, being portion of the Mackay sugar area, is included in Mackay Division; (b) the Shire of Miriam Vale, although in Rockhampton Statistical Division, has been transferred to Maryborough Division, as the cane is crushed at the Bundaberg mills. Some cane grown in the Cairns Division is crushed in a mill in the Townsville Division, and thus it is not possible to show "sugar per acre cut" separately for these divisions, while the figures for "cane for each ton of sugar" for these divisions are calculated on sugar made and cane crushed in the mills situated in each division.

Sugar production for 1953 was 1,220,000 tons, produced from 8,751,000 tons of cane cut from 333,000 acres.

## SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Season.	Area Cultivated. <i>a</i>	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Produced. <i>b</i>	Cane per Acre Cut.	Sugar per Acre Cut.	Cane for Each Ton of Sugar.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870 .. ..	6,342	2,188	<i>n</i>	2,854	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880 .. ..	20,224	12,497	<i>n</i>	15,861	<i>n</i>	1-27	<i>n</i>
1890 .. ..	50,922	40,208	<i>n</i>	68,924	<i>n</i>	1-69	<i>n</i>
1900 .. ..	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11-68	1-28	9-17
1910 .. ..	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19-45	2-23	8-73
1920 .. ..	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15-03	1-88	8-00
1930 .. ..	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15-89	2-33	6-83
1940 .. ..	350,851	263,299	5,180,868	759,416	19-68	2-88	6-82
1948 .. ..	366,042	257,944	6,433,556	910,049	24-94	3-53	7-07
1949 .. ..	381,324	272,812	6,518,042	896,413	23-89	3-29	7-27
1950 .. ..	381,545	263,666	6,691,706	879,844	25-38	3-34	7-61
1951 .. ..	388,348	273,370	5,005,172	704,341	18-31	2-58	7-11
1952 .. ..	419,834	274,757	6,841,536	934,614	24-90	3-40	7-32

*Cultivation and Production in Divisions, 1952.*

Cairns ..	144,450	114,071	3,147,100 <sup>c</sup>	421,921	27-59	} 4-12	{ 7-33
Townsville ..	47,794	27,715	1,041,639 <sup>c</sup>	161,871	37-58		
Mackay ..	144,500	85,710	1,589,767	226,472	18-55		
Maryborough	75,489	42,090	931,462	108,949	22-13		
Moreton ..	7,601	5,171	131,568	15,401	25-44		

*a* Excluding fodder crops.*b* 94 per cent. net titre.*c* Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 3,092,819 tons; and Townsville, 1,095,920 tons.*n* Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 948,877 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1952-53, 98·5 per cent. was produced in Queensland and 1·5 per cent. in New South Wales.

While the area under sugar cane in Queensland is again expanding after having fluctuated for nearly two decades between 300,000 and 350,000 acres, production in New South Wales reached its peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price, the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25. In these years Queensland's acreage also expanded rapidly from 148,000 acres in 1919-20 to 270,000 in 1925-26, and reached 351,000 acres in 1940-41. War-time shortages of manpower and fertilisers, and bad seasons, then caused some decrease, followed by increases to the record level of 419,800 acres in 1952-53. In New South Wales, after a fall to 15,500 acres in the late 1920s, the area in 1940-41 was still about the same as in 1924-25 (20,000 acres), and by 1952-53 it had fallen to 14,100 acres.

Canefields in Queensland in 1952-53 yielded, per acre harvested, 24·90 tons of cane or 3·40 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 24·17 tons of cane or 2·74 tons of sugar. The yield of sugar per acre harvested is usually much higher in New South Wales than in Queens-

land, but owing to the shorter time cane takes to reach maturity in the more northerly areas the yield per acre cultivated is frequently higher in Queensland. In 1952-53, owing to a poor season in New South Wales, both the yield per acre *harvested* and the yield per acre *cultivated* were higher in Queensland, the former by 24 per cent. and the latter by 121 per cent. Average yields of sugar per acre cultivated in 1952-53 were:—Queensland, 2.23 tons, and New South Wales, 1.01 tons, compared with 1.81 and 2.83 tons respectively in the previous year.

The increase in the efficiency of the sugar industry under white labour has been the outstanding achievement of Queensland agriculture in this century, and has been brought about by intense scientific and technical research, and its application to farm and mill practice.

For operations of sugar mills, see section 10 of this chapter.

*Fruit Crops.*—The value of the Queensland fruit crop in 1952-53 was £5,638,621. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and other tropical fruits, and supplies approximately one-sixth of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total. a
<b>Bearing Area—</b>							
Apples .. Acres	11,246	15,987	<b>4,965</b>	5,880	10,988	17,788	66,931
Bananas .. Acres	16,007	..	<b>3,662</b>	..	377	..	20,046
Citrus Fruits .. Acres	26,027	5,756	<b>4,512</b>	4,493	3,864	..	44,652
Grapes .. Acres	15,604	42,710	<b>2,565</b>	55,914	8,059	..	124,852
Pineapples .. Acres	196	..	<b>6,258</b>	..	..	..	6,454
<b>Production—</b>							
Apples 1,000 Bush.	1,063	1,962	<b>205</b>	589	1,651	3,757	9,231
Bananas 1,000 Bush.	1,790	..	<b>385</b>	..	69	..	2,244
Citrus 1,000 Bush.	3,247	798	<b>432</b>	1,086	501	..	6,064
Grapes .. Tons	68,768	255,973	<b>2,829</b>	215,736	16,754	..	560,060
Pineapples 1,000 Dz.	46	..	<b>2,209</b>	..	..	..	2,255
<b>Total Area under Fruit</b>							
Bearing .. Acres	87,646	95,439	<b>26,456</b>	77,826	26,552	24,567	338,573
Non-bearing .. Acres	20,491	17,763	<b>13,632</b>	11,426	4,173	1,508	68,998
<b>Gross Value of Fruit</b>							
Production £1,000	17,074	16,223	<b>5,639</b>	9,580	4,396	4,863	57,775

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

Pineapples and bananas are the most important fruit crops, and were worth £2,461,000 and £879,000 respectively in 1952-53. They are produced chiefly in the Moreton and Maryborough Divisions, bananas frequently being grown on steep hillsides and pineapples on frost-free lands between. Pineapples have shown a steady increase in acreage since the earliest times. Bananas reached their peak of 19,750 acres in 1928, but subsequently have declined to about one-third of that acreage. This has been due to epidemics of disease, and competition in southern markets from increased plantings in northern New South Wales.

Other tropical fruits, particularly the papaw, custard apple, and mango, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws (185,800 bushels in 1952-53) and custard apples (12,696 bushels in 1952-53) are grown chiefly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Oranges and mandarins, worth £588,000 in 1952-53, are grown fairly extensively in the coastal divisions, Maroochy (Nambour), Maryborough, Gayndah, Cardwell, and Rockhampton being the most important districts. Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth £336,000. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) is the main producer of grapes, and smaller quantities are grown at Roma and in the Moreton district. In 1952-53, 42,295 gallons of wine were made from 403,935 lb. of grapes, while 5,934,059 lb. were sold as table grapes.

The high country to the south of the Downs around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1952-53 the State produced 204,754 bushels of apples, 81,691 bushels of peaches, 73,893 bushels of plums, and smaller quantities of pears and apricots. The total quantity of these five fruits produced was only about half as great as in the record 1943-44 season, but its value was 68 per cent. higher at £925,000.

*Cotton.*—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-1865) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and an area of 12,963 acres planted in 1871 yielded a peak production of approximately 8 million lb. of seed cotton. The industry then rapidly declined and did not substantially revive until 1920-1923, when its acreage was expanded under the influence of a price of 5½d. per lb. of seed cotton guaranteed by the Queensland Government. The area rose to 50,186 acres in 1924, but then fell sharply, averaging about 20,000 acres from 1926 to 1931. Then followed a period of much higher acreages, reaching a peak of 66,470 acres in 1938. Attempts were made to stimulate production during the war years, and 1941 and 1942 seasons averaged about 15 million lb. of seed cotton from 60,000 acres. However, unfavourable seasons, labour shortages, and, to some extent, inexperience of farmers made it impossible to maintain the industry at this level, and by 1945 the area under cotton had fallen to under 8,000 acres with a yield of approximately 2 million lb. A further decline after 1947 reduced the area to 2,688 acres yielding less than 1 million lb. in 1949. Each of the next three years showed some recovery, figures for the 1952 season being 5,866 acres and 2·2 million lb. of seed cotton.

Since 1924 the Commonwealth Government has assisted the industry, first by a bounty on the crop and on manufactured yarn, later by a bounty on the crop only, and from 1943-44 by a guaranteed price which in some years has necessitated the payment of a bounty.

The Queensland crop is mainly grown by dry farming methods. The average yield per acre not only varies considerably from season to season, but is much lower than the yield obtained where irrigation is used.

Ginning and marketing are carried out by the Queensland Cotton Marketing Board, which operates ginneries at Whinstanes (Brisbane) and Rockhampton. (For details of the Board's operations, see Chapter 10.)

The present production of cotton is mostly in the Rockhampton and Maryborough Divisions, particularly in the Callide Valley and Upper Burnett. Banana Shire grew 70 per cent. of the 1952 crop.

*Grain Sorghum.*—This is a summer-growing crop which has made rapid strides in Queensland in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 190,619 acres in 1952-53 for a yield of 3,239,133 bushels of grain valued at £2,286,000. Large-scale production of grain sorghum by the Queensland-British Food Corporation (Queensland and British Governments) in the Central-Western Division was commenced in 1948-49, when 316,000 bushels were harvested from 29,286 acres. The largest production obtained was in 1950-51 (1950 harvest) when 70,000 acres produced 1,281,000 bushels. Yields in the next two seasons were poor, and the area sown for the 1953 harvest was drastically curtailed while arrangements were being made to subdivide the area into smaller holdings. Most of the sorghum acreage is now in the Downs Division.

*Forage or Saccharine Sorghums*, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and 34,757 acres were planted in 1952-53, from which fodder valued at £261,000 was obtained.

*Tobacco.*—Small amounts of tobacco have been grown in Queensland since the earliest days. A peak production was reached in 1894 with 915 acres yielding 1,072,000 lb. of cured leaf. At this time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895 with the exception of three years (1904 to 1906) of high area and production, and fell as low as 96 acres in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930. In 1952-53 Queensland produced 53 per cent. of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria, Western Australia, and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1952-53 was 4,339 acres, producing 3,431,300 lb. of dried leaf. About one-half of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), and most of the remainder from the Texas district, south of the Downs. Small quantities were produced in the coastal districts north and south of Townsville and near Bundaberg.

*Peanuts.*—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but, under tariff protection, the area expanded from 210 acres in 1923 to a peak of 9,994 acres in 1928. After a decrease to 1,486 in 1930, the acreage had risen to 21,220 in 1938. A decrease in the early war years was followed by increased areas, reaching 38,800 acres in 1946-47, which yielded 50,960,000 lb. of peanuts, valued at £849,000. In 1952-53, 18,920 acres yielded 18,901,157 lb., valued at £843,000. The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough Division, followed by the Atherton Tableland and areas near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 10).

*Canary Seed.*—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and, after two years with small acreages, to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the twenties the area was small and fluctuating, but it then increased from 3,299 acres in 1930 to 10,293

acres in 1933 and 21,239 in 1939. In 1952-53, 21,124 acres produced 339,135 bushels, worth £454,000. The production came from the Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba.

*Arrowroot.*—Queensland is the main producer of this crop, which comes from the rhizomes of a member of the canna family, the plant being known in other countries as “Queensland arrowroot”. Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861 the area grown was 14 acres; it had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a production of 14,619 tons. The area and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1952-53, the area was 356 acres and the production 4,054 tons, worth £20,000. The crop is grown in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division. See Chapter 10 for the marketing of this crop.

*Other Crops.*—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such peculiar interest to Queensland. Wheat, grown mostly on the Downs, was worth £15,401,000 in 1952-53. Maize was worth £1,905,000 in 1952-53 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown in Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Cairns Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

*Artificial Fertilisers.*—The following table gives particulars of areas fertilised and quantities used on the various crops.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Sugar Cane.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	Other Crops.	Pastures.	Total.
AREA FERTILISED (ACRES).						
1948-49 .. ..	230,373	14,284	17,461	31,457	1,543	295,118
1949-50 .. ..	246,611	15,294	16,834	36,867	1,730	317,336
1950-51 .. ..	249,505	16,548	17,625	37,045	2,891	323,614
1951-52 .. ..	250,247	17,602	18,623	38,451	2,811	327,734
1952-53 .. ..	282,823	18,784	19,826	46,398	5,433	373,264

SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT.).

1948-49 .. ..	99,347	14,343	11,530	30,124	1,605	156,949
1949-50 .. ..	124,814	13,500	8,117	31,478	1,964	179,873
1950-51 .. ..	154,214	10,276	7,888	31,906	3,190	207,474
1951-52 .. ..	163,975	12,647	8,193	37,251	3,499	225,565
1952-53 .. ..	207,100	14,793	9,316	44,578	7,290	283,077

OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT.).

1948-49 .. ..	857,380	91,821	115,902	18,382	1,244	1,084,729
1949-50 .. ..	1,022,987	103,272	118,130	20,854	841	1,266,084
1950-51 .. ..	1,002,730	112,553	127,280	23,989	1,191	1,267,743
1951-52 .. ..	946,313	116,986	130,273	30,339	2,718	1,226,629
1952-53 .. ..	1,076,010	115,481	136,667	30,068	3,144	1,361,370

TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT.).

1948-49 .. ..	4.2	7.4	7.3	1.5	1.8	4.2
1949-50 .. ..	4.7	7.6	7.5	1.4	1.6	4.6
1950-51 .. ..	4.6	7.4	7.7	1.5	1.5	4.6
1951-52 .. ..	4.4	7.4	7.4	1.8	2.2	4.4
1952-53 .. ..	4.5	6.9	7.4	1.6	1.9	4.4



## 7. FISHERIES.

Fisheries production of Queensland was worth £1,104,000 in 1952-53, compared with approximately £350,000 before the 1939-1945 War. From 1941-42 to 1943-44, fighting in the waters north of Australia stopped tropical fisheries, and there was a slight decrease in the catch of edible fish. In 1952-53 the quantity of edible fish caught was 14 per cent. higher than in 1938-39, but the value (£595,515) was over three times as great. Crabs and prawns, which were not important before the war, were worth £95,415. Oysters obtained were less than half of the 1938-39 quantity, but higher prices kept their value (£16,256) above the pre-war level. Among the tropical fisheries the quantity of pearl-shell had fallen by 56 per cent., but its value (£250,643) was over twice as great, while the quantity of trochus-shell was three times, and its value (£145,993) six times, as great as in 1938-39. In some pre-war years *bêche-de-mer* was worth up to £13,000, but none has been taken since 1947-48. The following table gives details of production for five years.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Product.		1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
QUANTITY.						
Fish	.. .. Tons	4,522	4,520	3,972	4,027	4,688
Crabs	.. .. 1,000	432	332	330	303	360
Lobsters	.. .. Cwt.	..	..	..	..	17
Prawns	.. .. 1,000 Lb.	262	297	378	375	500
Turtles	.. .. No.	5	..	..	..	..
Oysters	.. .. Sacks	3,702	3,523	1,716	2,460	2,694
Dugong	.. .. No.	..	115	..	..	..
Pearl-shell	.. .. Tons	961	1,191	697	446	495
Trochus-shell	.. .. Tons	401	559	1,278	1,159	995
VALUE.						
Fish	.. .. £	429,650	443,306	467,795	518,579	595,515
Crabs	.. .. £	25,500	21,244	23,655	28,525	30,415
Lobsters	.. .. £	..	..	..	..	194
Prawns	.. .. £	24,000	30,661	40,192	47,000	65,000
Turtles	.. .. £	25	..	..	..	..
Oysters	.. .. £	17,253	20,601	10,510	15,050	16,256
Dugong	.. .. £	..	1,050	..	..	..
Pearl-shell	.. .. £	390,594	423,079	292,740	253,420	250,643
Trochus-shell	.. .. £	27,370	50,548	227,625	232,932	145,993
Total	.. .. £	914,392	990,489	1,062,517	1,095,506	1,104,016

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, &c., amounted in 1953 to £11,905.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1952-53 are shown in the next table. In 1952-53, 86 boats, employing 918 men, were operating in tropical fisheries, compared with 88 boats and 924 men in 1940-41, before these fisheries were interrupted by the war.

## LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Particulars.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.	Tropical Fisheries.	Total.
Boats Engaged .. .. No.	3,717	46	86	3,849
Value of Boats and Equipment £	993,696	3,400	322,550	1,319,646
Men Employed .. .. No.	7,575	101	918	8,594

## 8. MINES AND QUARRIES.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. By 1873 its annual value exceeded £1m. From 1905 to 1918 the value (excluding quarry products) reached over £4m. in some years and was always at least £3m. It then fell to a relatively low level from 1921 to 1931, in most of these years not reaching £2m. Increasing activity during the 1930s raised the value from £1.3m. in 1931 to £5.1m. in 1940. High post-war prices of metals raised the value of mineral output to a record level of £23.1m. in 1952, and it was £21.5m. in 1953.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal minerals, and the total value of all minerals, produced in Queensland.

## MINERAL (EXCLUDING QUARRY) PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Mineral.	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
QUANTITY.						
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Gold <sup>a</sup> ..	147,248	76,282	88,249	78,580	84,642	71,818
Silver <sup>a</sup> ..	3,885,963	2,872,577	2,940,641	2,764,755	3,435,261	2,906,314
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Copper <sup>a</sup> ..	5,798	4,925	5,246	4,727	6,236	21,409
Tin ..	867	736	600	340	330 <sup>r</sup>	292
Lead <sup>a</sup> ..	45,292	37,697	39,173	33,076	39,395	36,168
Zinc ..	29,092	21,241	25,800	21,743	23,683	19,944
Rutile, &c. <sup>b</sup> ..	..	11,061	14,710	22,278	24,104	27,918
Coal ..	1,317,488	1,970,388	2,320,799	2,473,775	2,742,236	2,516,812
VALUE.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold <sup>c</sup> ..	1,428,598	930,445	1,367,124	1,237,464	1,375,465	1,159,072
Silver ..	325,000	584,075	981,973	1,096,375	1,323,235	1,105,931
Copper ..	289,927	758,374	962,307	1,205,597	1,902,267	6,589,365
Tin ..	200,652	396,412	383,313	307,229	336,671 <sup>r</sup>	222,485
Lead ..	685,856	4,136,607	5,032,679	6,520,962	6,564,910	3,511,906
Zinc ..	415,571	1,954,199	3,757,368	4,550,686	4,471,637	1,817,123
Rutile, &c. <sup>b</sup> ..	..	177,110	250,955	401,301	652,146	969,983
Coal ..	1,167,844	2,874,062	3,562,541	4,490,154	5,905,377	5,822,110
Other ..	43,514	46,805	50,934	390,607	607,883 <sup>r</sup>	347,405
Total ..	4,556,962	11,858,089	16,349,194	20,200,375	23,139,591	21,545,380

<sup>a</sup> Including the metal content of Mount Isa and Mount Morgan smelter products. In the table on page 173, production from these mines is included in terms of metal content of concentrates.

<sup>b</sup> Rutile-Zircon-Ilmenite-Monazite (see page 172).

<sup>c</sup> Including gold premium—1951, £20,129; 1952, £64,219; 1953, £46,491.

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

The first mineral to become important in Queensland was gold. By 1868 the annual production, mainly from Gympie and Rockhampton, was 112,000 fine oz., worth nearly £500,000. By 1872 copper from Clermont was worth £196,000; coal from Ipswich amounted to 28,000 tons; and 8,938 tons of tin from Stanthorpe were valued at £600,000.

*Gold* production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz. were produced, valued at £2,872,000. At this time the Charters Towers field was in its prime with 283,237 oz. for the year, followed by Mount Morgan with 199,262 oz. The Gympie fields in that year produced 76,309 oz., and the Croydon field 48,045 oz. Production declined after 1900 until by 1926 the output was worth only £44,000. It continued at a low ebb till 1933. From then till 1942 the annual value averaged a little over £1m.

During the war, activity in gold mining considerably slackened, efforts being centred more on the production of minerals suitable for the war effort, which was further stimulated by high prices for these minerals, with the result that the value of the baser metals produced greatly exceeded that of gold and silver.

The most important sources of gold in 1953 were Mount Morgan and Cracow, the latter being about 120 miles inland from Maryborough.

*Silver* has been produced in small quantities since 1870. Herberton was the main field, but during recent years the bulk has come from Mount Isa. Mount Isa Mines discontinued producing silver at the beginning of 1943 to concentrate on copper, but in the years 1950 to 1953 the State's silver production was back to about three-quarters of the pre-war quantity.

*Copper*.—Due to the development of the copper output of Mount Isa during the war, the copper production of the State increased nearly three-fold. After the war, the diversion of Mount Isa to lead and zinc production while a new copper treatment plant, opened early in 1953, was being installed, reduced the State's copper output to below the pre-war level, but the 1953 production of 21,409 tons, three-quarters of which came from Mount Isa, was the highest since 1913.

*Tin*.—Most of the tin produced is alluvial and is obtained by dredging methods, the chief source being at Mount Garnet, North Queensland, with smaller quantities near the southern border around Stanthorpe.

*Lead and Zinc* production has increased with the growth of Mount Isa. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced, but during the 1939-1945 War copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold output. Early in 1943, however, the production of these minerals was suspended in favour of copper, and in 1944 and 1945 there was no production at all. In 1946, production was resumed, and in 1953 the combined value of these metals was five times as great as in 1939. The quantity produced, however, was still below the 1939 level.

*Coal* production, most of which is consumed locally, showed a steady growth until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940, annual production was usually about 1,000,000 tons, but during the war it rose sharply, and in 1953 it was 2,516,800 tons. Ipswich is the main coal field, followed by Clermont, Callide, Bowen, and Maryborough.

and smaller amounts are mined in the Toowoomba, Rockhampton, and other districts. At Blair Athol, on the Clermont field, and also on the Callide field, coal is being obtained by open-cut methods. Large-scale operations on the Callide field commenced late in 1948. The field has been connected with the main railway system, and the railway to the coast has been improved to increase its carrying capacity. Coal is also transported by road to the port of Gladstone.

*Rutile-Zircon-Ilmenite-Monazite* is produced from beach deposits on the south-east coast of Queensland. These minerals are extensively used for munitions, welding rods, and other purposes.

*State Batteries, &c.*—To assist the mining industry, the State for many years has operated a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. The Oaks State battery at Kidston, and the Venus mill at Charters Towers, deal with gold ores; the State treatment works at Irvinebank treat tin ore; and crushings of tin ore used to be made by the State battery at Bamford, which was sold during 1949. With the exception of Irvinebank, all these ceased to function during the 1939-1945 War, but the Oaks battery (which has not operated since 1948) and the Venus mill (which is operating under a lease from the Mines Department) resumed operations in 1947. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work testing the various fields. There is a government assay office at Cloncurry, to which 1,402 samples were submitted during 1953, and the Mines Department operates several compressor and pumping plants.

*State Coal Mines.*—The State Government operates three coal mines— at Collinsville (near Bowen), Styx (north of Rockhampton), and Mount Mulligan (inland from Cairns). The output of these three mines amounted to 7 per cent. of the State's coal production in 1953.

*Persons Engaged.*—The number of persons engaged in mining in Queensland in 1953 was 8,277, or 6.4 per 1,000 population. Including workers in smelters and quarries, the number was 9,835. Details for the last ten years are shown in the following table.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Metalliferous Mining.		Coal Mining.		Smelters, Mills, &c.	Quarries.	Total.
	Above Ground.	Under Ground.	Above Ground.	Under Ground.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1944 ..	1,495	1,013	716	2,202	588	238	6,252
1945 ..	1,196	1,040	746	2,222	550	214	5,968
1946 ..	1,576	1,306	881	2,329	601	330	7,023
1947 ..	1,548	1,536	943	2,394	689	285	7,395
1948 ..	1,692	1,486	897	2,438	671	274	7,458
1949 ..	1,833	1,597	1,005	2,398	704	303	7,840
1950 ..	2,064	1,481	1,057	2,436	801	357	8,196
1951 ..	2,239	1,927	1,118	2,385	799	445 <sup>a</sup>	8,913
1952 ..	2,167	1,891	1,261	2,485	805	437 <sup>a</sup>	9,046
1953 ..	2,444	2,208	1,164	2,461	1,199	359 <sup>a</sup>	9,835

<sup>a</sup> As collected direct from quarries. Earlier figures in this column are as collected by the Mines Department from quarries gazetted under mining regulations.

*Mineral Production in Various States.*—The values shown in the following table (and in the table on page 170) comprise a heterogeneous collection of values ascribed to ores, concentrates, and metal contents of untreated or partly treated minerals, and are not satisfactory statistically, but they provide an approximate basis for the comparison of mineral outputs of the various States.

## MINERAL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1952.

Mineral.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
QUANTITY.						
Gold <sup>a</sup> .. Oz.	39,030	66,777	85,756	437	727,469	16,072
Silver <sup>a</sup> .. Oz.	6,756,254	5,846	3,223,462	644	209,581	1,078,268
Copper <sup>a</sup> .. Tons	3,562	..	6,966	2	7	7,722
Tin <sup>a</sup> .. Tons	396	39	330	..	65	771
Lead <sup>a</sup> .. Tons	173,433	..	40,793	51	5,495	8,424
Zinc <sup>a</sup> .. Tons	147,655	..	23,683	..	47	25,065
Coal <sup>b</sup> .. Tons	15,022,100	8,247,584	2,742,236	418,582	830,461	247,899
VALUE.						
Coal <sup>b</sup> .. £	43,283,357	4,229,634	5,905,377	429,709	2,457,296	341,561
Other .. £	30,068,639	1,635,976	17,438,659	4,544,269	13,920,985	9,996,468
Total <sup>c</sup> £	73,351,996	5,865,610	23,344,036	4,973,978	16,378,281	10,338,029

<sup>a</sup> Metallic contents of minerals produced in the individual States.

<sup>b</sup> Including brown coal in Victoria.

<sup>c</sup> The difference between the Queensland value and that shown in the table on page 170 is mainly due to the inclusion here of the value of crude salt gathered and the Mines Department's valuation of limestone and clay production.

Particulars of accidents in mines, quarries, and smelters in Queensland for the last ten years are given hereunder.

## ACCIDENTS IN MINES, QUARRIES, &amp;C., QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Mines.			Smelters, &c.			Quarries.		
	Acci- dents.	Persons.		Acci- dents.	Persons.		Acci- dents.	Persons.	
		Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1944 ..	310	5	305	68	1	67	..	..	..
1945 ..	341	7	337	74	1	73	4	..	4
1946 ..	306	8	301	67	..	67	2	2	..
1947 ..	361	5	358	77	2	75	..	..	..
1948 ..	297	5	292	54	1	53	..	..	..
1949 ..	280	5	275	61	1	60	..	..	..
1950 ..	327	4	323	72	..	72	1	1	..
1951 ..	286	5	285	73	..	73	3	..	3
1952 ..	386	6	380	72	..	72	5	..	5
1953 ..	382	9	373	98	1	97	4	..	4

*Quarries.*—The following table gives details of production, workers, and wages and salaries paid, according to class of stone, for the year 1953.

QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1953.

Class of Stone.	Quarries	Production.			Workers	Wages and Salaries.
		Dimension and Crushed Stone.	Gravel, &c.	Value.		
	No.	Tons.	Tons.	£	No.	£
Felstone, Por. hyry ..	3	18,807	12,517	23,409	21	13,817
Blue Metal .. ..	12	106,728	83,148	99,611	93	45,890
Limestone, &c. ..	18	61,287	2,037	128,975	136	63,574
Granite .. ..	5	16,669	11,373	28,850	45	24,583
Freestone, Sandstone	5	1,114	31,342	16,670	20	7,680
Other .. ..	8	..	181,237	46,805	44	20,922
Total ..	51	204,605	321,654	344,320	359	176,466

## 9. TIMBER.

Queensland possesses the largest area in any Australian State suitable for permanent forestry production, and its native timber resources have been an important asset in a continent not well endowed with soft woods. The exploitation of these timber assets has been an aid to settlement, but it has proceeded at a pace which threatens to exhaust accessible supplies long before the products of a still inadequate reforestation can replace them. In the process, however, this exploitation of wasting assets adds considerably to production.

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. The most important forest species are cypress pine, ironbark, and spotted gum. In the north, the "rain forest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods. Very large quantities have been destroyed in the process of farm clearing, but large quantities remain and are being used to an increasing extent for building construction, furniture, and veneers. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, silky oak, silver ash, and some others are well known. There is a great variety of lesser-known woods of high intrinsic value which are becoming more highly appreciated on the timber markets as time goes on. There has been a rapid increase in the production of plywood and veneers in recent years. Thinnings from exotic pine plantations established by the Forestry Department are already making an appreciable contribution to the softwood needs of the State, 57,600,000 super. feet having been milled to 30th June, 1953.

Chapter 6 on Land and Settlement includes an outline of the operations of the Forestry Department, and particulars of certain timbers.

There were 646 sawmills, 21 plywood mills, and 71 case mills from which returns were received for 1952-53. Operations of sawmills for five years are shown in the following table. The figures for timber produced do not include the sawn timber cut for sale by plywood mills and case mills, nor sawn timber produced and used by case mills. In 1952-53 these items together amounted to 7,610,683 super. feet.

## SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Mills .. .. No.	526	588	641	650	646
Workers <sup>a</sup> .. No.	6,537	6,736	6,987	7,523	7,382
Salaries and Wages <sup>b</sup> £	2,072,749	2,334,205	2,808,767	3,813,192	4,099,112
Land, Buildings, and Plant .. .. £	1,505,521	1,790,280	2,355,279	2,861,770	3,096,286
Sawn Timber Produced <sup>c</sup>					
Quantity 1,000 S. Ft.	222,142	223,306	224,704	261,521	263,598
Value .. .. £	5,542,058	6,169,157	7,796,610	10,946,504	11,988,597

<sup>a</sup> Average number of workers during period of operation, including working proprietors.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

<sup>c</sup> Only locally-grown timber included.

The sawmills were distributed in 1952-53 among the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 491; Central, 55; Northern, 100. The Southern division accounted for 193,328,556 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 20,014,352 super. feet, and the Northern for 50,255,509 super. feet.

Operations of plywood mills are shown in the following table, and reference to the marketing of plywood is made in Chapter 10.

## PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Mills .. .. No.	17	19	20	21	21
Workers <sup>a</sup> .. No.	1,294	1,478	1,469	1,451	1,097
Salaries and Wages <sup>b</sup> £	509,150	611,141	725,670	850,316	684,515
Land, Buildings, and Plant .. .. £	265,928	339,050	451,933	526,759	542,342
Logs Used 1,000 S. Ft.	34,335	36,177	34,258	35,787	23,516
Plywood <sup>c</sup> 1,000 Sq. Ft.	104,262	111,048	104,849	110,028	81,400
Veneers <sup>c</sup> 1,000 Sq. Ft.	18,463	18,008	57,677	47,139	25,593
Value of Plywood	£ 1,726,180	1,917,361	2,097,333	2,759,821	2,515,020
Value of Veneers	£ 90,253	104,947	310,160	283,594	165,040

<sup>a</sup> Average number of workers during period of operation, including working proprietors.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

<sup>c</sup> Including quantities made in sawmills.

## 10. MANUFACTURING.

For statistical purposes a factory has been defined in Australia as an establishment engaged in making or repairing articles, in which four or more workers are employed, or where some form of mechanical power is used. Thus all but the smallest manual workshops are included. At a Conference of Statisticians held in 1937 it was decided not to include electricity and gas establishments among ordinary factories, and these establishments are excluded from the figures given throughout this section. (For particulars of these, see section 11 of this chapter.)

*Manufacturing in Various States.*—The following figures, compiled in accordance with the above definition, include practically all manufacturing operations.

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

State.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>		Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Capital Values. <i>c</i>		Output.	Produc- tion. <i>d</i>
		Males.	Females.		Mach- inery and Plant.	Land and B'ldings.		
	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W.	19,126	285,371	88,462	260,277	165,408	162,807	1,099,264	441,934
Vic.	15,030	224,595	82,017	207,218	119,793	129,940	837,415	349,653
Q'land	<b>5,000</b>	<b>76,018</b>	<b>15,488</b>	<b>56,220</b>	<b>38,871</b>	<b>31,147</b>	<b>286,180</b>	<b>95,023</b>
S.A.	3,294	65,544	13,352	55,202	28,623	27,788	227,604	86,884
W.A.	3,325	37,415	6,558	27,270	15,269	18,169	113,239	46,803
Tas.	1,496	19,441	3,867	15,812	15,430	12,704	69,722	29,449
Total	47,271	708,384	209,744	621,999	383,394	382,555	2,633,424	1,049,746

*a* Average for whole year, including working proprietors.

*b* Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

*c* Book values as returned by factory owners.

*d* Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

The chief manufacturing States of Australia are New South Wales and Victoria. These two States have been favoured by their central position to serve an Australia-wide market, the advantages of large populations, and, in New South Wales, the possession of very extensive coal fields. In consequence of these facts, the Commonwealth tariffs have tended to give further impetus to the growth of manufactures in these States. Together, they accounted in 1952-53 for £791,587,000 out of a total value of production of £1,049,746,000 for all Australian manufactures. Of the remaining States, Queensland had the largest value of production by manufacturing. It is worth noting that while, in 1938-39, the development of manufacturing was greatest in New South Wales and Victoria, there was little variation in the value of production per head of population in the other four States. The war-time stimulus to manufacturing production, however, affected the various States unequally, and, in spite of much post-war development, manufacturing production per head was, in 1952-53, considerably lower in Queensland than in South Australia or Tasmania. For 1952-53, production per head was:—Victoria, £147·4; New South Wales, £131·3; South Australia, £113·3; Tasmania, £97·3; Western Australia, £76·6; Queensland, £74·7.



*Development of Secondary Industries.*—Under legislation passed in 1929, the Queensland Government has made advances and guaranteed loans to assist the development of new industries (see page 385). On 9th February, 1945, when war-time conditions were creating difficulties for secondary industries, and with a view to post-war development, the Government decided to appoint a departmental committee to make a detailed survey of existing secondary industries and to consider proposals for the expansion and development of such industries and the establishment of new industries. The Secondary Industries Development Committee was set up representing the State Electricity Commission, the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, the Bureau of Industry, and the Director of Employment. The Committee collaborated with private organisations representative of secondary industries throughout the State, made a detailed survey of secondary industries based on a regional plan and a number of special investigations into particular industries and problems affecting industries, and reported to Parliament in September, 1946.

In December, 1946, legislation provided for the establishment of a Secondary Industries Division within the Department of Labour and Industry, with a Director of Secondary Industries, as recommended by the Secondary Industries Development Committee. The new division, which took over the administration of Industries Assistance from the Bureau of Industry, advises and assists worthwhile industries.

*Manufacturing in Queensland.*—The following table summarises the operations of Queensland factories for five years.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Estab- lish- ments.	Work- ers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>b</i>	Capital Values.		Output.	Production. <i>c</i>
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1948-49	4,020	82,339	28,831,949	21,400,749	17,278,024	150,903,549	52,271,698
1949-50	4,433	89,163	34,031,762	23,878,204	19,441,391	170,709,006	60,091,691
1950-51	4,715	94,132	41,991,029	27,584,818	22,356,869	210,620,404	73,770,213
1951-52	4,858	94,024	50,832,860	33,034,080	26,393,062	242,607,747	89,304,791
1952-53	5,000	92,172	56,220,195	38,870,736	31,147,328	286,180,270	95,022,639

*a* Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

*b* Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

*c* Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

In the above table, the last column, "Production", represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the value of the things which they had to use to make these goods. (No allowance has been made for depreciation, and certain overhead expenses, such as insurance, which strictly should have been deducted to arrive at this figure, but it is not considered practicable to deduct these.) In manufacturing, many goods are treated in several factories, the output of one becoming the raw material of another. Hence such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and raw materials. The value of production is assessed without such duplications and should be

used in judging activity in manufacturing as a whole. It is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1952-53, production of factories (£95,023,000) was worth half of the value of the net production of primary industries (£189,233,000).

Fuller particulars than those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 148; butter and cheese factories, pages 154 and 155; sugar mills, page 164; and sawmills and plywood mills, page 175.

*Statistical Divisions.*—Details of factories in statistical divisions and in cities are shown in the following table.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Statistical Divisions and Cities.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output. <i>d</i>	Production (Value Added). <i>d</i>	Land, Buildings, and Plant. <i>d</i>
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan..	1,818	47,864	29,520,861	132,958,505	51,576,574	30,128,225
Moreton <sup>c</sup> ..	630	9,009	5,158,466	22,880,338	7,679,397	4,868,079
Ipswich ..	118	5,250	3,322,451	9,364,724	4,358,982	1,875,078
Maryborough	519	6,736	3,760,460	22,466,261	6,241,235	5,509,180
Bundaberg ..	69	1,320	773,780	4,961,963	1,685,674	1,077,095
Gympie ..	73	474	221,954	2,338,214	377,387	295,614
Maryborough	75	2,174	1,328,740	3,734,235	1,735,232	903,086
Downs ..	672	6,595	3,641,830	20,299,401	5,955,720	4,175,301
Toowoomba	214	3,605	2,175,047	9,499,892	3,430,504	2,369,554
Warwick ..	50	458	263,148	1,870,102	502,392	372,591
Roma ..	95	418	173,021	799,132	310,076	230,279
South Western	39	213	95,633	280,434	164,808	113,174
Total South	3,773	70,835	42,350,271	199,684,071	71,927,810	45,024,238
Rockhampton <sup>d</sup>	324	5,864	3,703,398	22,116,341	5,319,973	2,692,484
Rockhampton	180	4,487	2,869,918	13,342,378	4,060,171	1,764,154
Cent. Western	76	438	215,030	692,084	354,304	181,868
Far Western..	8	21	8,787	36,886	18,799	19,115
Total Central	408	6,323	3,927,215	22,845,311	5,693,076	2,893,467
Mackay ..	161	2,894	1,845,542	12,156,432	3,136,306	3,499,792
Mackay ..	86	975	517,542	1,731,738	904,569	450,553
Townsville ..	248	4,865	3,350,592	18,074,948	5,738,377	5,633,487
Charters Trs.	32	161	69,196	263,084	134,731	101,168
Townsville..	148	2,871	1,899,314	7,166,049	2,994,717	1,745,109
Cairns ..	361	6,777	4,309,423	26,918,521	7,408,770	10,621,289
Cairns ..	82	1,815	1,139,824	4,133,971	1,697,061	1,804,875
Peninsula ..	12	94	50,579	97,931	44,285	58,355
North Western <sup>d</sup>	37	384	386,573	6,403,056	1,074,015	2,287,436
Total North	819	15,014	9,942,709	63,650,888	17,401,753	22,100,359
Total Q'land..	5,000	92,172	56,220,195	286,180,270	95,022,639	70,018,064

<sup>a</sup> Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding the metropolitan area.

<sup>d</sup> From 1952-53, a changed method of allocation of mineral treatment operations, under which all treatment of ores prior to smelting is now classed as mining production, reduced the values of output, production, and land, buildings and plant for factories. Rockhampton and North-Western Divisions are specially affected.

Southern Queensland factories, in 1952-53, accounted for 76 per cent. of the State's total factory production. Brisbane, the main industrial centre of the State, has a large variety of industries of all types, and Ipswich has the chief workshops of the extensive railway system of Queensland. Sawmills and butter factories are the principal factories in the rest of Moreton and in the Maryborough and Downs Divisions, and nearly all the cheese factories are situated in these areas, particularly in the Downs Division. About 18 per cent. of the State's factory production in 1952-53 was from Northern Queensland. Sugar mills, meatworks, smelting works, and sawmills were most important. The remaining 6 per cent. of production was from Central Queensland, the most important factories being meatworks at Gladstone and Rockhampton, and butter factories. There is a cotton ginnyery at Rockhampton.

Metropolitan factories accounted for £51,576,574, or 54·3 per cent., of the total factory production of the State for 1952-53, and provided 52·5 per cent. of the total salaries and wages. Over the fourteen years since the last pre-war year (1938-39), factory employment had increased by 70 per cent., the proportionate increase in the metropolitan area being about the same as that in the State as a whole.

Outside Brisbane, the greatest factory development is in Ipswich where the value of production is usually worth slightly more per head of population than in Brisbane, railway workshops and woollen mills being important. Other cities with high manufacturing activity per head are Maryborough, where engineering works are important; Rockhampton and Townsville, with meatworks and railway workshops; Cairns, where sawmills and plywood and veneer mills usually account for one-third of the production; Toowoomba, mainly agricultural implements, bacon, flour, butter, and cheese; and Bundaberg, with sugar milling and refining and engineering.

#### FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1952-53.

Industry.	Estab-lish-ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Metropolitan Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	5	219	141,020	1,529,969	418,259	335,913
Meat (incl. Bacon)	13	2,947	2,320,953	26,913,078	4,487,451	1,944,484
Other Food, Drink	221	5,317	3,260,587	23,538,484	7,202,639	5,873,664
Sawmills, Plywood	70	1,663	1,083,310	4,188,456	1,711,278	673,611
Wool Scours, &c. . .	6	208	157,732	1,132,375	324,370	177,680
Boots and Shoes . .	28	1,575	851,886	2,309,109	1,062,049	448,636
Millinery, Dressmkg	67	1,695	640,328	2,019,984	966,930	374,476
All Other Clothing	172	3,738	1,698,455	4,978,610	2,633,054	1,234,878
Vehicles . . . . .	264	5,902	3,863,712	10,082,205	6,948,876	2,588,884
Other Metal Indus.	332	10,645	7,072,317	21,284,671	10,632,926	6,179,085
Printing, Stationery	97	3,616	2,312,846	7,915,200	3,948,175	3,042,650
Other Industries . .	543	10,339	6,117,715	27,066,364	11,240,567	7,254,264
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	<i>1,818</i>	<i>47,864</i>	<i>29,520,861</i>	<i>132,958,505</i>	<i>51,576,574</i>	<i>30,128,225</i>

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1952-53—*continued.*

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£

*Moreton Division (excluding Metropolitan).*

Butter and Cheese	15	341	212,738	7,340,462	342,413	603,013
Other Food, Drink	137	861	406,464	2,715,208	767,340	798,297
Sawmills, Plywood	159	1,795	967,125	3,263,152	1,594,744	758,118
Clothing .. ..	44	536	185,794	529,636	331,990	162,146
Vehicles .. ..	140	3,766	2,452,542	5,128,237	3,006,497	1,047,521
Other Metal Indus.	30	267	148,115	434,569	235,403	309,707
Printing, Stationery	10	112	68,932	155,557	104,137	65,269
Other Industries ..	95	1,331	716,756	3,313,517	1,296,873	1,124,008
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>630</i>	<i>9,009</i>	<i>5,158,466</i>	<i>22,880,338</i>	<i>7,679,397</i>	<i>4,868,079</i>

*Maryborough Division.*

Raw Sugar ..	7	1,180	751,442	4,701,933	1,339,393	2,429,503
Butter and Cheese	17	308	210,835	7,569,448	340,730	504,329
Other Food, Drink	96	680	334,512	3,735,491	996,825	788,713
Sawmills, Plywood	116	1,424	780,704	2,543,095	1,223,452	531,574
Clothing .. ..	31	152	46,042	122,960	78,964	66,833
Vehicles .. ..	135	1,031	534,569	1,275,927	778,051	489,231
Other Metal Indus.	32	1,320	793,071	1,688,975	997,962	363,684
Printing, Stationery	13	135	78,953	183,874	129,157	99,367
Other Industries ..	72	506	230,332	644,558	356,701	235,946
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>519</i>	<i>6,736</i>	<i>3,760,460</i>	<i>22,466,261</i>	<i>6,241,235</i>	<i>5,509,180</i>

*Downs Division.*

Butter and Cheese	39	500	345,405	7,422,546	551,981	670,080
Meat (incl. Bacon)	5	348	276,201	2,347,424	467,472	195,835
Other Food, Drink	119	710	374,637	2,937,904	781,809	791,959
Sawmills, Plywood	122	1,004	489,724	1,996,682	871,145	372,695
Clothing .. ..	47	445	165,486	356,686	267,694	189,797
Vehicles .. ..	198	1,513	765,901	1,993,857	1,167,606	728,565
Other Metal Indus.	43	1,322	848,807	2,016,503	1,178,473	750,118
Printing, Stationery	20	251	139,026	388,056	251,280	131,769
Other Industries ..	79	502	236,643	839,743	418,260	344,483
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>672</i>	<i>6,595</i>	<i>3,641,830</i>	<i>20,299,401</i>	<i>5,955,720</i>	<i>4,175,301</i>

*Roma Division.*

Food and Drink ..	24	68	21,097	313,985	60,768	81,710
Sawmills, Plywood	30	150	64,676	205,358	101,059	56,753
Metal Industries ..	33	174	78,092	256,579	132,305	72,380
Other Industries ..	8	26	9,156	23,210	15,944	19,436
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>173,021</i>	<i>799,132</i>	<i>310,076</i>	<i>230,279</i>

## FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1952-53—continued.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No..	£	£	£	£
<i>South Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	11	37	10,374	65,073	26,947	25,085
Metal Industries ..	18	132	66,067	167,659	107,620	54,645
Other Industries ..	10	44	19,192	47,702	30,241	33,444
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>95,633</i>	<i>280,434</i>	<i>164,808</i>	<i>113,174</i>
<i>Rockhampton Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	6	146	104,036	2,974,987	120,431	354,264
Meat (incl. Bacon)	3	2,213	1,599,860	10,462,871	1,868,073	783,036
Other Food, Drink	63	485	238,424	1,313,812	491,684	458,707
Sawmills, Plywood	48	340	158,021	508,274	247,914	110,979
Clothing ..	34	182	62,324	193,388	109,532	69,468
Vehicles ..	86	1,358	832,038	1,683,999	1,156,359	397,873
Other Metal Indus. <sup>c</sup>	24	475	318,193	3,315,598	687,321	261,850
Printing, Stationery	9	117	65,635	187,688	106,015	76,769
Other Industries ..	51	548	324,867	1,475,724	532,644	179,538
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>5,864</i>	<i>3,703,398</i>	<i>22,116,341</i>	<i>5,319,973</i>	<i>2,692,484</i>
<i>Central Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	20	59	19,706	117,845	63,906	26,639
Sawmills, Plywood	8	108	59,014	207,833	80,033	24,331
Wool Scours, &c...	3	16	13,105	23,932	17,102	37,630
Clothing ..	7	27	8,660	26,321	16,910	10,788
Metal Industries ..	31	191	100,950	279,587	153,299	74,592
Other Industries ..	7	37	13,595	36,566	23,054	7,888
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>438</i>	<i>215,030</i>	<i>692,084</i>	<i>354,304</i>	<i>181,868</i>
<i>Far Western Division.</i>						
Metal Industries ..	3	8	4,001	11,371	7,964	9,696
Other Industries ..	5	13	4,786	25,515	10,835	9,419
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>8,787</i>	<i>36,886</i>	<i>18,799</i>	<i>19,115</i>
<i>Mackay Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	8	1,539	1,152,234	9,604,393	1,887,308	2,751,176
Other Food, Drink	38	314	170,886	1,011,569	376,368	342,586
Sawmills, Plywood	17	132	68,338	243,502	113,644	101,378
Clothing ..	14	90	28,387	88,170	55,707	32,647
Vehicles ..	41	282	128,306	418,752	239,780	110,073
Other Metal Indus.	13	313	183,396	459,685	281,441	55,460
Printing, Stationery	5	65	38,471	91,001	60,703	28,491
Other Industries ..	25	159	75,524	239,360	121,355	77,981
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>2,894</i>	<i>1,845,542</i>	<i>12,156,432</i>	<i>3,136,306</i>	<i>3,499,792</i>

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1952-53—continued.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Townsville Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	4	952	755,327	6,724,877	1,699,202	3,058,363
Meat (incl. Bacon)	4	961	838,754	6,192,215	1,392,448	1,185,353
Other Food, Drink	66	334	142,568	801,588	375,335	312,346
Sawmills, Plywood	10	208	126,326	427,901	180,791	145,355
Clothing ..	29	177	63,688	189,718	112,443	88,986
Vehicles ..	47	1,287	860,015	1,546,251	1,050,610	352,868
Other Metal Indus.	34	416	253,293	787,166	371,340	180,468
Printing, Stationery	11	140	81,170	248,602	159,490	90,101
Other Industries ..	43	390	229,451	1,156,630	396,718	219,647
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>4,865</i>	<i>3,350,592</i>	<i>18,074,948</i>	<i>5,738,377</i>	<i>5,633,487</i>
<i>Cairns Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	10	2,633	1,955,149	17,768,115	3,703,222	7,321,610
Butter and Cheese	4	59	42,578	801,928	60,931	76,838
Other Food, Drink	78	823	476,003	2,686,508	843,070	1,324,613
Sawmills, Plywood	81	1,597	955,878	2,901,795	1,387,476	809,321
Clothing ..	23	139	47,811	140,198	82,582	68,266
Vehicles ..	77	732	413,995	1,025,506	640,876	393,470
Other Metal Indus.	33	241	124,264	371,606	222,496	139,214
Printing, Stationery	10	134	83,336	191,386	150,251	113,470
Other Industries ..	45	419	210,409	1,031,479	317,866	374,487
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>6,777</i>	<i>4,309,423</i>	<i>26,918,521</i>	<i>7,408,770</i>	<i>10,621,289</i>
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>						
Metal Industries ..	5	50	31,036	39,338	28,099	16,668
Other Industries ..	7	44	19,543	58,593	16,186	41,687
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>50,579</i>	<i>97,931</i>	<i>44,285</i>	<i>58,355</i>
<i>North Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	16	59	29,885	132,990	62,179	44,363
Metal Industries <sup>c</sup>	14	285	337,211	6,175,198	980,038	2,206,537
Other Industries ..	7	40	19,477	94,868	31,798	36,536
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>386,573</i>	<i>6,403,056</i>	<i>1,074,015</i>	<i>2,287,436</i>
<i>Total State ..</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>92,172</i>	<i>56,220,195</i>	<i>286,180,270</i>	<i>95,022,639</i>	<i>70,018,064</i>

<sup>a</sup> Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

<sup>c</sup> See note *d* to table on page 178.

*Factories by Type.*—All the States of Australia have among their manufacturing industries a large proportion of local and workshop production, and of processing primary products, but the latter feature is most marked in Queensland. In the next table factories have been classified into three groups—processing, sheltered, and competitive.

## FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Statistical Division.	Processing.		Sheltered.		Competitive.	
	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value Added).	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value Added).	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value Added).
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
Metropolitan ..	7,845	10,178,742	14,583	14,140,785	25,436	27,257,047
Moreton <sup>b</sup> ..	2,615	2,301,155	4,625	3,779,340	1,769	1,598,902
Maryborough ..	3,175	3,128,239	1,787	1,355,609	1,774	1,757,387
Downs ..	2,110	2,211,482	2,387	1,947,173	2,098	1,797,065
Roma ..	173	126,973	240	181,512	} 39	25,498
South Western	18	10,635	161	130,266		
Total South	15,936	17,957,226	23,783	21,534,685	31,116	32,435,899
Rockhampton	3,073	2,890,392 <sup>c</sup>	2,073	1,793,310	718	636,271
Central Western	} 130	101,225	{ 258	217,361	56	39,808
Far Western ..			{ 15	14,709	..	..
Total Central	3,203	2,991,617	2,346	2,025,380	774	676,079
Mackay ..	1,825	2,227,522	539	467,318	530	441,466
Townsville ..	2,212	3,389,943	1,926	1,694,144	727	654,290
Cairns ..	4,549	5,313,955	1,387	1,214,433	841	880,382
Peninsula ..	} 278	954,361 <sup>c</sup>	{ 61	37,836	} 6	3,808
North Western			{ 133	122,295		
Total North	8,864	11,885,781	4,046	3,536,026	2,104	1,979,946
Total Q'land ..	28,003	32,834,624	30,175	27,096,091	33,994	35,091,924

<sup>a</sup> Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding the metropolitan area.

<sup>c</sup> See note *d* to table on page 178.

Processing works are an essential part of primary production, and are such that, owing to the bulky or perishable nature of the raw material which they treat, they must be established close to the production of this material. Large industries under this heading in Queensland include sugar mills, meatworks, and sawmills. Sheltered industries are those in which, through consideration of bulk or perishability or time, the factory has to be situated within reasonable distance of the market which it is to serve. This section includes bakeries, motor-repairing, newspapers, &c. Competitive industries are the secondary production of the State in a truly competitive sense. They are free of any ties either to sources of raw materials or to the markets they serve, and show the tendency of factories to localise themselves when not bound by some fact of raw materials or markets. Compared with the pre-war year 1938-39, the number of workers in processing industries in 1952-53 had increased by 41 per cent. while those in sheltered and competitive industries had increased by 81 and 92 per cent. respectively. In 1952-53 the metropolitan area had 75 per cent. of the workers in competitive industries, 48 per cent. of those in sheltered industries, and 28 per cent. of those in processing industries.

In 1938-39, 81 per cent. of the workers in competitive industries were engaged in factories of the metropolitan area, compared with 75 per cent.

in 1952-53. During the intervening period there had been a very satisfactory growth of such industries in the provincial centres, where factory employment is still mainly of the processing and sheltered types. Growth of competitive industries was specially marked in the Downs Division, where employment in such establishments rose from 503 to 2,098, an increase of 317 per cent. In Maryborough Division the increase was from 735 to 1,774, or 141 per cent., and in Cairns Division from 231 to 841, or 264 per cent. In Mackay and Townsville Divisions together the increase in employment in this group of industries was 130 per cent., compared with 98 per cent. in Rockhampton, 91 per cent. in Moreton, and 78 per cent. in the metropolitan area.

*Employment.*—The following table shows details for 1952-53, and totals for each of the last ten years, of employment in factories.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	All Workers. <i>a</i>			Juveniles. <i>b</i>			
					Under 16 Years.		Aged 16 and under 21.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar .. ..	31	6,386	109	6,495	81	4	460	58
Butter and Cheese ..	88	1,402	205	1,607	25	12	111	72
Meat (including Bacon)	30	6,130	586	6,716	131	15	705	138
Other Food and Drink	889	6,683	2,488	9,171	127	123	524	544
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	667	7,800	396	8,196	111	26	443	134
Wool Scours, &c. ..	12	232	2	234	1	..	7	..
Boots and Shoes ..	32	862	745	1,607	41	79	116	153
Millinery and Dressmkg.	79	99	1,663	1,762	..	158	8	710
All Other Clothing ..	392	1,567	3,782	5,349	41	306	179	1,177
Vehicles .. ..	1,076	15,518	811	16,329	425	35	2,196	288
Other Metal Industries	557	14,435	871	15,306	277	24	1,743	220
Printing and Stationery	184	3,292	1,329	4,621	93	79	377	388
Other Industries ..	963	11,612	2,501	14,113	356	245	1,387	731
Total .. ..	5,000	76,018	15,488	91,506	1,709	1,106	8,256	4,613

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1943-44 .. ..	2,588	49,889	13,860	63,749	1,724	1,017	7,591	4,954
1944-45 .. ..	2,720	50,481	12,650	63,131	1,562	992	7,255	4,461
1945-46 .. ..	2,882	52,442	11,870	64,312	1,234	1,020	7,005	4,022
1946-47 .. ..	3,305	58,125	12,286	70,411	1,232	998	7,991	4,376
1947-48 .. ..	3,580	62,338	13,223	75,561	1,262	955	8,060	4,481
1948-49 .. ..	4,020	67,099	14,552	81,651	1,335	1,068	7,613	4,698
1949-50 .. ..	4,433	71,565	16,005	87,570	1,492	1,139	7,653	4,665
1950-51 .. ..	4,715	75,746	17,389	93,135	1,661	1,178	7,490	4,760
1951-52 .. ..	4,858	76,189	16,666	92,855	1,713	1,076	7,691	4,345
1952-53 .. ..	5,000	76,018	15,488	91,506	1,709	1,106	8,256	4,613

*a* In terms of full employment for year.

*b* Number on pay-roll on pay-day nearest 15th June.



*Females.*—In 1910, 6,779, or 20·0 per cent., of the workers in Queensland factories during the period each was operating were females; in 1920 they numbered 7,185, or 16·6 per cent. At the onset of the depression female employment fell more slowly than male, 15·8 per cent. being females in 1925-26 and 17·7 per cent. in 1931-32, and during the recovery their increase was more rapid, the percentage of females for 1938-39 being 18·9. In the first four war years, male workers increased by 6,284, while female workers increased by 3,799; but the relative increase was much greater for females, and the proportion of females rose to a maximum of 22·0 per cent. in 1942-43. With a return towards peace-time conditions, the number of females decreased by 2,097 in the three years following 1942-43. In the next five years their number rose again to exceed the 1942-43 peak by 3,422, but a large increase of 23,304 males in these five years reduced the female proportion to 18·7 per cent. in 1950-51, and a fall in the number of females in 1951-52 and 1952-53 reduced it further to 16·9 per cent.

*Juveniles.*—The number of juveniles under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June, 1953, was 15,684, compared with 14,559 in 1939, but with the increase in total factory employment they were a smaller proportion of the whole. Compared with the position at the beginning of the war, juvenile employment in 1952-53 had increased by only 8 per cent., while the adult employment in factories had almost doubled. Employees under 16 years of age, both boys and girls, were fewer in 1952-53 than in 1938-39, but the numbers of male and female employees from 16 to 21 years were higher by 12 and 14 per cent. respectively. Employment of juveniles as a percentage of all employment of each sex at June, 1953, compared with corresponding figures for June, 1939, in brackets, was:—under 16 years, males 2·3 (4·3), females 7·2 (13·5); 16 and under 21 years, males 11·1 (17·9), females 30·0 (40·8).

*Size of Establishment.*—In the years before 1938-39, employment in factories of all size groups had been increasing. The increase was particularly marked in establishments with 11 to 20 workers, and in those with 101 workers or more. After 1938-39, war-time stimulation of the heavier industries, and the curtailment of non-essential production, which was largely the output of small establishments, caused a decrease in the employment provided in all sizes of factories up to 100 workers, and a big increase of employment in factories with 101 workers or more. With the return towards normal conditions the position changed. Large establishments with 101 workers or more lost some of their relative importance. Total employment in them fell from 36,492 in 1942-43 to 31,749 in 1945-46, but rose again and was 41,848 in 1952-53, which, however, was only 45·4 per cent. of all factory workers, compared with 57·1 per cent. in 1942-43. From 1945-46 to 1952-53, employment in factories of all size groups increased, but the increases were relatively not so great in the larger as in the smaller factories. Percentages of total workers in factories of various size groups in 1952-53, compared with their pre-war distribution (in brackets), were:—under 4 workers, 3·8 (4·2); 4 workers, 2·1 (2·0); 5 to 10 workers, 10·5 (9·8); 11 to 20 workers, 10·8 (10·8); 21 to 50 workers, 15·6 (15·8); 51 to 100 workers, 11·8 (14·6); 101 workers or more, 45·4 (42·7).

Of the industry groups shown in the following table for 1952-53, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments in Raw Sugar, where 96 per cent. of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers, Meat (including Bacon) with 94 per cent., Vehicles and Other Metal Industries with 56 and 55 per cent. respectively, and Boots and Shoes with 56 per cent. Vehicles also had a high proportion of workers (22 per cent.) in workshops with less than 11 workers. Small scale organisation was most apparent in Other Food and Drink (which includes bakeries), where 31 per cent. of the workers were in establishments with less than 11 workers. For all industries together, 45 per cent. of the workers were engaged in establishments with more than 100 workers, and 16 per cent. in establishments with less than 11 workers.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT,  
QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Industry.	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment.							All Estab-lish-ments.
	Under 4.	4.	5 to 10.	11 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 and Over.	
Raw Sugar .. ..	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Butter and Cheese ..	32	12	136	363	718	216	6,215	6,495
Meat (including Bacon)	5	..	16	48	136	171	6,340	6,716
Other Food and Drink	906	408	1,522	783	1,575	1,234	2,863	9,291
Sawmills, Plywood ..	444	252	1,430	1,615	1,970	1,412	1,356	8,479
Wool Scours, &c. ..	10	..	16	11	70	127	..	234
Boots and Shoes ..	10	..	25	111	251	319	896	1,612
Millinery & Dressmkg.	11	24	130	231	731	416	245	1,788
All Other Clothing ..	213	148	663	939	1,502	1,250	681	5,396
Vehicles .. ..	886	580	2,149	1,833	1,457	322	9,140	16,367
Other Metal Industries	267	172	1,185	1,355	2,268	1,696	8,400	15,343
Printing & Stationery	88	40	417	531	769	681	2,095	4,621
Other Industries ..	603	344	2,015	2,117	2,909	2,748	3,485	14,221
Total .. ..	3,475	1,980	9,704	9,956	14,356	10,853	41,848	92,172

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1943-44 .. ..	1,615	1,072	4,594	5,465	8,068	7,748	35,612	64,174
1944-45 .. ..	1,677	1,080	5,046	5,830	8,341	8,197	34,709	64,880
1945-46 .. ..	1,594	1,092	5,737	6,779	9,848	8,584	31,749	65,383
1946-47 .. ..	1,751	1,340	6,728	7,767	11,592	9,548	32,382	71,108
1947-48 .. ..	1,977	1,472	7,297	8,038	12,863	9,535	34,926	76,108
1948-49 .. ..	2,469	1,564	8,383	8,312	13,457	9,127	39,027	82,339
1949-50 .. ..	2,914	1,776	8,677	9,401	14,344	10,451	41,600	89,163
1950-51 .. ..	3,132	1,796	9,144	9,492	15,256	10,739	44,573	94,132
1951-52 .. ..	3,217	1,812	9,692	9,945	15,266	10,413	43,679	94,024
1952-53 .. ..	3,475	1,980	9,704	9,956	14,356	10,853	41,848	92,172

<sup>a</sup> Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each establishment was operating.

*Output and Costs.*—Values of output, power, fuel and materials used, and salaries and wages paid in the factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. (See page 177 for explanation of "Production".)

## FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Industry.	Output.	Power, Fuel, Light, &c., Used.	Other Materials Used.	Production (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages. <i>a</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar .. ..	39,447,828	452,334	30,183,363	8,812,131	4,747,918
Butter and Cheese ..	27,962,355	214,877	25,871,312	1,876,166	1,081,993
Meat (incl. Bacon) ..	47,663,669	695,513	38,568,824	8,399,332	5,228,861
Other Food and Drink	36,694,462	964,191	24,073,234	11,657,037	5,136,092
Sawmills, Plywood ..	16,596,946	277,382	8,786,303	7,533,261	4,783,627
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,168,409	19,303	800,313	348,793	177,941
Boots and Shoes ..	2,347,490	10,147	1,252,978	1,084,365	869,134
Millinery & Dressmkg.	2,111,688	10,665	1,094,353	1,006,670	657,316
All Other Clothing ..	6,534,859	101,857	2,778,522	3,654,480	2,285,754
Vehicles .. ..	23,881,269	293,370	8,202,216	15,385,683	10,093,133
Other Metal Industries	36,561,970	912,388	20,029,923	15,619,659	10,116,758
Printing & Stationery	9,412,255	98,962	4,368,272	4,945,021	2,890,815
Other Industries ..	35,797,070	1,062,338	20,034,691	14,700,041	8,150,853
Total .. ..	286,180,270	5,113,327	186,044,304	95,022,639	56,220,195

## SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1943-44 .. ..	88,066,054	1,501,456	57,586,299	28,978,299	17,739,848
1944-45 .. ..	90,240,765	1,500,705	59,127,600	29,612,460	17,625,674
1945-46 .. ..	88,739,284	1,523,601	58,110,241	29,105,442	17,615,548
1946-47 .. ..	97,534,238	1,716,051	61,579,304	34,238,883	19,876,781
1947-48 .. ..	122,323,963	1,989,099	78,538,223	41,796,641	23,656,540
1948-49 .. ..	150,903,549	2,404,477	96,227,374	52,271,698	28,831,949
1949-50 .. ..	170,709,006	2,837,325	107,779,990	60,091,691	34,031,762
1950-51 .. ..	210,620,404	3,497,819	133,352,372	73,770,213	41,991,029
1951-52 .. ..	242,607,747	4,295,129	149,004,827	89,304,791	50,832,860
1952-53 .. ..	286,180,270	5,113,327	186,044,304	95,022,639	56,220,195

*a* Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

*Capital Employed.*—The next table shows the horse-power of engines used, the value of capital equipment employed, and calculations showing the production, salaries and wages paid, and capital employed per worker. The capital values shown are depreciated book values as stated by the firms concerned. The table also shows the relative importance of each industry group per 1,000 of the State's population, and the change in total factory production per 1,000 population during the last ten years.

## FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, &amp;C., QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Industry.	Engines Used.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.	Per Worker.			Per 1,000 Mean Popula- tion.
			Produc- tion.	Salaries and Wages. <i>a</i>	Land, Bldgs., and Plant.	Produc- tion.
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar .. ..	81,868	15,738,669	1,357	731	2,423	6,926
Butter and Cheese ..	19,738	2,603,495	1,167	674	1,620	1,475
Meat (including Bacon)	23,773	4,371,719	1,251	779	651	6,601
Other Food and Drink ..	34,234	10,377,710	1,271	622	1,132	9,162
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	72,763	3,638,628	919	633	444	5,921
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,790	232,064	1,491	770	992	274
Boots and Shoes ..	825	455,097	675	548	283	852
Millinery and Dressmkg.	308	398,546	571	391	226	791
All Other Clothing ..	2,234	1,908,857	683	463	357	2,872
Vehicles .. ..	27,500	6,318,203	942	660	387	12,092
Other Metal Industries..	58,275	10,464,386	1,020	681	684	12,276
Printing and Stationery	7,641	3,676,179	1,070	646	796	3,887
Other Industries ..	63,660	9,834,511	1,042	613	697	11,554
Total .. ..	394,609	70,018,064	1,038	646	765	74,683

## SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1943-44 .. ..	218,220	27,857,942	455	287	437	27,477
1944-45 .. ..	231,479	28,438,466	469	289	450	27,714
1945-46 .. ..	240,732	29,350,665	453	284	456	26,850
1946-47 .. ..	261,100	31,315,198	486	282	445	31,207
1947-48 .. ..	269,661	33,868,285	553	326	448	37,498 <sup>r</sup>
1948-49 .. ..	291,860	38,678,773	640	369	474	45,818 <sup>r</sup>
1949-50 .. ..	309,750	43,319,595	686	407	495	51,217 <sup>r</sup>
1950-51 .. ..	336,883	49,941,687	792	472	536	61,105 <sup>r</sup>
1951-52 .. ..	365,075	59,427,142	962	574	640	72,023 <sup>r</sup>
1952-53 .. ..	394,609	70,018,064	1,038	646	765	74,683

<sup>a</sup> The figures in this column exclude working proprietors' drawings, and the rates are calculated on employees only.

<sup>r</sup> Reached in accordance with preliminary results of 1954 Census.

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period and, in the case of the relatively fixed item of land, buildings and plant, of fluctuations in the number of workers engaged. After 1931-32, capital per worker declined as employment increased, first, following the low levels during the economic depression, and, later, as a result of the war-time impetus to factory production, but it has been increasing again since 1946-47. Wages and salaries and production per worker in 1952-53 were about three times their 1938-39 levels, largely owing to price rises, but production per head of the State's population had, with the growth of industrial activity, reached over four times its pre-war level.

*Products.*—Quantities of the principal products made by factories are shown below, and values are given in the table on the next page.

## QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.		1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Aerated Waters	1,000 Gal.	8,041	8,841	8,686	10,730	9,637
Arrowroot	.. Tons	546	534	709	498	331
Beer	.. 1,000 Gal.	15,137	15,099	17,662	18,815	20,013
Biscuits	.. 1,000 Lb.	8,105	8,281	12,148	15,801	16,321
Bran & Pollard	1,000 Bush.	4,061	4,182	4,270 <sup>r</sup>	4,615	4,652
Bread	.. 1,000 Lb.	167,493	176,669	185,627	190,849	199,365
Bricks	.. 1,000	34,972	33,772	34,928	38,570	37,773
Butter	.. 1,000 Lb.	105,721	107,959	106,281	62,385	109,777
Cheese <sup>a</sup>	.. 1,000 Lb.	21,033	20,273	19,439	10,528	21,143
Cloth, Woollen	1,000 Sq. Yds.	1,848	1,199	1,634	1,121	1,042
Cotton Lint	.. 1,000 Lb.	713	255	402	549	755
Flour	.. Tons	105,099	106,873	110,381	118,557	125,971
Footwear—						
Boots and Shoes	.. Pairs	968,719	1,043,011	1,297,859	1,242,902	1,172,504
Slippers	.. Pairs	844,522	842,188	831,842	743,902	637,151
Fruit, Preserved <sup>b</sup>	1,000 Lb.	26,337	38,615	37,231	22,162	39,970
Hides and Skins	.. 1,000	1,319	1,326	1,216	1,139	1,560
Ice Cream	.. 1,000 Gal.	2,055	2,284	2,308	2,517	2,103
Jam	.. 1,000 Lb.	10,970	16,121	13,660	10,469	8,809
Leather—						
Dressed	1,000 Sq. Ft.	8,036	8,540	7,085	7,060	8,531
Sole	.. 1,000 Lb.	7,333	7,057	6,337	6,304	6,294
Lime	.. Tons	16,113	19,947	18,189	17,629	19,018
Meat—						
Beef and Veal	1,000 Lb.	276,194	274,041	314,993	265,060	344,913
Mutton & Lamb	1,000 Lb.	20,116	19,593	12,398	15,296	23,002
Pork	.. 1,000 Lb.	16,774	16,752	15,953	12,609	8,136
Bacon & Ham	1,000 Lb.	20,192	21,173	18,520	14,633	14,111
Canned	.. 1,000 Lb.	48,779	60,896	57,350	50,850	74,324
Motor Bodies	.. No.	1,762	3,464	3,536	3,314	3,456
Pickles, Sauces, &c.	1,000 Pts.	1,867	2,259	1,971	1,846	1,996
Plywood	1,000 Sq. Ft.	104,262	111,048	104,849	110,028	81,400
Rum	.. Pf. Gal.	715,586	708,701	660,526	680,693	526,264
Soap	.. 1,000 S. Ft.	150,594	116,078	141,015	138,665	128,605
Sugar, Raw	.. Tons	910,049	896,413	879,844	704,341	934,614
Timber, Sawn <sup>c</sup> —						
Hardwoods (including						
Brushwoods and Scrub-						
woods)	.. 1,000 S. Ft.			153,896	193,835	194,768
Softwoods—						
Native	.. 1,000 S. Ft.	212,031	213,759	53,120	62,111	68,019
Plantation	1,000 S. Ft.			6,345	7,961	3,391
Sleepers	.. 1,000 S. Ft.	12,255	11,125	14,170	19,297	28,174
Veneers	1,000 Sq. Ft.	18,463	18,008	57,677	47,139	25,593
Wheatmeal	.. Tons	6,082	8,428	9,914	10,071	7,751
Wool, Scoured	1,000 Lb.	13,467	13,677	15,426	8,664	8,882

<sup>a</sup> Including the output of certain small establishments not included as factories in the preceding pages.

<sup>b</sup> Including pulped fruit.

<sup>c</sup> Australian grown only, and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills of which the 1952-53 quantities (in 1,000 super. feet) were:—hardwoods, &c., 4,055; native softwoods, 229; plantation softwoods, 747. Sawn timber produced for sale as such by plywood and case mills is included.

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

Values of the commodities shown in the preceding table were as follows. The basis of valuation is the estimated selling value of the products at the factory door, undelivered.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	£	£	£	£	£
Aerated Waters ..	936,150	1,077,347	1,190,299	1,625,635	1,677,520
Arrowroot ..	33,982	49,675	58,290	37,691	25,723
Beer ..	1,555,346	1,544,662	1,974,125	2,271,071	3,095,301
Biscuits ..	398,941	434,050	682,690	979,530	1,432,628
Bran and Pollard ..	428,299	473,611	535,903 <sup>r</sup>	879,086	1,090,683
Bread ..	2,236,923	2,619,325	3,095,020	3,831,292	4,400,270
Bricks ..	257,692	276,835	339,212	434,858	449,411
Butter <sup>a</sup> ..	12,555,924	14,132,507	15,571,540	12,033,676	23,569,115
Cheese <sup>a</sup> ..	1,372,336	1,479,258	1,551,750	1,071,514	2,388,956
Cloth, Woollen ..	580,722	601,286	992,532	823,286	797,353
Cotton Lint ..	70,298	29,471	61,277	146,840	142,365
Flour ..	1,759,891	1,856,024	2,078,757	2,749,734	3,199,829
Footwear—					
Boots and Shoes ..	868,307	1,064,737	1,408,343	1,753,464	1,769,695
Slippers ..	233,962	254,650	314,077	344,800	282,682
Fruit, Preserved <sup>b</sup> ..	1,280,402	1,907,595	2,311,133	1,620,916	2,994,337
Hides and Skins ..	1,319,289	1,564,701	2,288,656	1,438,087	2,343,618
Ice Cream ..	757,862	889,822	895,355	1,087,867	1,150,668
Jam ..	426,125	703,733	739,073	683,161	636,950
Leather—					
Dressed ..	449,757	521,903	500,431	707,430	717,978
Sole ..	554,898	558,315	595,473	699,121	787,191
Lime ..	55,730	71,761	68,805	76,139	97,995
Meat—					
Beef and Veal ..	8,022,139	10,082,565	14,485,489	15,703,947	21,683,426
Mutton and Lamb ..	729,197	742,954	622,405	963,118	1,202,058
Pork ..	1,047,383	1,345,838	1,441,735	1,654,624	1,542,667
Bacon and Ham ..	1,865,527	2,241,121	2,319,446	2,564,198	2,652,969
Canned ..	3,642,686	5,085,408	5,909,244	6,365,218	11,764,972
Motor Bodies ..	299,115	393,537	497,974	582,321	615,745
Pickles, Sauces, &c. ..	95,340	124,709	125,497	129,669	157,104
Plywood ..	1,726,180	1,917,361	2,097,333	2,759,821	2,515,020
Rum ..	104,472	106,025	115,158	118,369	108,275
Soap ..	407,627	350,794	447,425	528,692	558,190
Sugar, Raw ..	22,613,075	23,358,967	24,282,124	23,613,770	39,058,681
Timber, Sawnc—					
Hardwoods (incl.					
Brushwoods and					
Scrubwoods)			5,676,579	8,156,343	9,001,482
Softwoods—					
Native ..	5,465,819	606,2091	1,768,244	2,564,816	2,961,289
Plantation			209,102	316,618	132,090
Sleepers ..	131,279	146,665	241,668	347,878	583,365
Veneers ..	90,253	104,947	310,160	283,594	165,040
Wheatmeal ..	100,563	138,873	183,330	236,815	202,535
Wool, Scoured ..	4,489,818	5,318,261	12,927,698	4,119,245	5,170,181

<sup>a</sup> Including subsidy and, for cheese, the output of certain small establishments not included as factories in the preceding pages.

<sup>b</sup> Including pulped fruit.

<sup>c</sup> See note *c* to table on page 189.

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

## 11. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

*Electricity.*—Fifty-two generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers were in operation at 30th June, 1953. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, seventeen factories—eight sugar mills, four garages, one distillery, one meatworks, one butter factory, one wool scour, and one metal extraction works—which generated electric power for their own use, and sold small amounts to nearby consumers, and also a large number of factories generating for their own use only. None of these is classified as a generating station in this section.

At 30th June, 1953, 35 Local Authorities operated electricity undertakings. Of these, 8 purchased and distributed power received in bulk, while the remaining 27—2 Cities (including Brisbane), 6 Towns, and 19 Shires—operated 29 generating stations. Regional Electricity Boards operated 14 stations and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland 1 station. The remaining 8 stations belonged to private concerns. The Brisbane City Council's 2 stations supplied most of the Greater Brisbane area, but the Southern Electric Authority's services included the central portion of Brisbane as well as most of south-eastern Queensland outside the metropolitan area.

Most of the larger plants were operated by coal-produced steam, and the smaller ones by crude oil or gas. The Barron Falls undertaking was the only substantial hydro-electric supply, but a very small water-driven plant operated at Mossman. A water-wheel, which in 1893 provided at Thargomindah the first electricity in a Queensland country town, was replaced by oil in 1951.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Value of Generating Stations. <i>b</i>	Horse- power of Engines Used.	Electricity Generated.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	H.P.	1,000 Units.	No.
1948-49 ..	47	885	4,567,288	276,121 <sup>r</sup>	783,633	229,047
1949-50 ..	45	967	5,244,498	291,053 <sup>r</sup>	859,578	243,852
1950-51 ..	45	1,023	7,028,616	314,816	997,233	256,806
1951-52 ..	44	1,066	9,125,906	344,264 <sup>r</sup>	1,134,855	273,678
1952-53 ..	52	1,176	14,630,607	437,858	1,232,475 <sup>c</sup>	290,236

*a* Average for whole year.

*b* Recorded book values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only, excluding all distribution plant.

*c* In addition, 116,610(000) units were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 6,135(000) units were sold by these factories.

*r* Revised since last issue.

The next table shows details of electricity stations in all States. The running costs of Tasmania's hydro-electricity stations are much lower than running costs in other States; the number of employees required is much less than in ordinary generating stations, and no fuel is required.

## ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

State.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Material Used.	Electric- ity Gen- erated. <i>b</i>	Value of Output. <i>c</i>	Value of Generat- ing Sta- tions. <i>d</i>
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Million Units.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	86	4,851	4,316	16,156	4,724	26,762	49,709
Victoria ..	68	2,608	2,318	7,743	3,014	14,095	26,262
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>5,034</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>7,599</b>	<b>14,631</b>
S. Australia ..	42	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	784	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>
W. Australia ..	95	1,003	917	2,910	554	5,110	10,199
Tasmania ..	6	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	1,222	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>10,891</b>	<b>9,675</b>	<b>35,501</b>	<b>11,530</b>	<b>60,083</b>	<b>123,701</b>

*a* Average for whole year.

*b* Excluding electricity generated in some other factories (see previous page).

*c* Valued at the generating station.

*d* Value of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only.

*e* Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

*State Electricity Commission.*—Established in January, 1938, the State Electricity Commission consisted of four Commissioners until 1st July, 1948, when a single Commissioner for Electricity Supply was appointed. The Commission's main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to ensure the safety of the public, to review prices charged to consumers, to grant licenses to supply electricity, and to control and advise the electricity undertakings generally. It is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland, and since its establishment substantial progress has been made in this direction.

By an agreement with the Commission, the City Electric Light Co. Ltd., Brisbane, in 1939 became the co-ordinating authority for the provision of electricity in an area of almost 9,000 square miles, extending from the southern border to Gympie. The company acquired undertakings at Ipswich, Southport, Nambour, Redcliffe, Coolangatta, Gympie, Beaudesert, and Boonah, and the transmission line from Brisbane to Somerset Dam. The agreement limited the rate of dividends to the ruling rate on Commonwealth bonds plus 2 per cent.; and the Government had the right to acquire the undertaking in 1954 or later.

From 1st February, 1953, the City Electric Light Co. Ltd. became, under legislation passed in 1952, a public undertaking called the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland, to the board of which the Commissioner for Electricity Supply and another government member were appointed. This authority has the right to supply the whole of the south-eastern corner of the State, excepting an area of the City of Brisbane supplied by the Brisbane City Council, and can acquire existing undertakings by agreement. The shareholdings existing at the date of transfer were converted to variable interest stock, and all further funds will be substantially provided by public loans guaranteed by the Queensland Government.



In 1940 an agreement was made with the Toowoomba Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd., whereby that company became the co-ordinating authority for the supply of electricity in the Toowoomba, Warwick, Killarney, and Allora districts. The supply was extended later to include Stanthorpe and a number of other adjacent districts on the Darling Downs. Dividends and tariffs were controlled; and the Government had the right to acquire the undertaking under specified conditions. Negotiations have been completed for the absorption of this undertaking by the Southern Electric Authority as a further step in the planned development of the electricity supply industry in south-eastern Queensland.

Orders for new schemes are granted by the Commission, and agreements are entered into setting out the terms and conditions of operation.

Other agreements have been concluded whereby the power-houses of the Brisbane City Council and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland have been inter-connected, and also the power-houses of electricity undertakings and industrial establishments in various parts of the State.

Two new power stations are in course of erection in the Brisbane metropolitan area. One is being constructed by the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland at Gibson Island, and the other by the Brisbane City Council at Tennyson. The generating capacity of these two stations, together with present facilities, will adequately cater for the anticipated needs of Brisbane and south-eastern Queensland.

The present organisation, control, and development of the electricity supply industry is designed to meet the special problems arising from low population density and to serve adequately Queensland's extensive primary producing economy and rapidly developing secondary industries. *The Regional Electric Authorities Acts, 1945 to 1954*, provide for the creation of regions of electricity supply and the constitution of Regional Electricity Boards to control the development of the regions. Provision is made for the transfer to the Boards of Local Authority electricity undertakings in other areas of the State, and for the acquisition of privately-owned undertakings as and when purchasing rights accrue. Each Board comprises representatives of the Local Authorities in its region and a representative of the State Electricity Commission.

At the middle of 1954, four Regional Electricity Boards (Cairns, Capricornia, Townsville, and Wide Bay-Burnett), covering an area of 95,000 square miles, were in operation. Constructional programmes of electrical development, including the erection of new central generating stations and transmission lines which were planned by the Commission in these regions, are now well advanced. The first major regional station was commissioned at Howard (Wide Bay-Burnett Region) in September, 1951, the second at Rockhampton (Capricornia Region) in September, 1952, and the third at Townsville (Townsville Region) in July, 1953, and ample supplies of electricity are now available for all purposes in these regions.

The full programme of development extends over a considerable period and is divided into two stages. During the first of these, which is now

virtually completed, new generating facilities and main transmission systems are being constructed to provide supply at basic locations. The second stage provides for the extension of this transmission system, where possible, from the basic locations then supplied into all parts of the region, the ultimate purpose of the plan being the provision of ring transmission lines within each region and then the construction of inter-connecting transmission lines between each region.

The Boards sell electrical appliances and equipment, including sales on hire-purchase, and the Commission acts as a central purchasing agency for Board and Local Authority electricity undertakings.

Special attention is being given to the electrification of small townships in western Queensland which cannot be included in regional areas at this stage, and are not large enough to be catered for by any major scheme. Plans have been prepared for the introduction of small schemes with a minimum of operating costs, which will also be entitled to the maximum subsidy available under the government subsidy scheme. These plans provide for electricity supply in centres of small population with potential consumers numbering between 50 and 200. The first township to receive supply under this plan was Ilfracombe, in May, 1951, and 13 others were receiving supply in June, 1954.

Electrical development is subsidised by the State Government up to one-third of capital cost based on annual loan charges, with special subsidies ranging from 50 to 65 per cent. for Authorities in isolated areas.

Electricity tariffs in Queensland are controlled by and receive the constant attention of the Commission with the object of always making supply available at the lowest possible cost, and, even though increases have been necessary in recent years, due to rising costs, it may be said that tariffs in any particular centre in Queensland compare very favourably with those charged in similar centres throughout Australia.

The sale or use of any equipment that is considered to be unsafe or dangerous may be prohibited by the Commission. All articles which have been prescribed by the Commission must be submitted for approval, and must bear a marking to this effect.

The Commission undertakes the raising of capital funds, by public and private loans, on behalf of the Regional Electricity Boards, and to 30th June, 1954, a total of £17·7m. had been raised.

From the calendar year 1938, at the beginning of which the Commission was established, to the financial year 1952-53, capital invested in electricity undertakings increased from £6·9m. to £52·4m., or by 659 per cent.; the number of consumers from 149,000 to 290,000, or by 95 per cent.; and the number of units sold from 192·2m. to 1,015·4m., or by 428 per cent. The average annual consumption per consumer rose by 171 per cent. during this period, and the increase in the average revenue per consumer was 257 per cent., the average revenue per unit sold having increased by 31 per cent. The areas of supply of electricity undertakings now include 94 per cent. of the population of the State, and four-fifths of the people in these areas are already receiving supply.

The following table has been compiled from information supplied by the State Electricity Commission. The electricity undertakings have been classified according to the number of consumers, and their finances reduced to a "per unit sold" basis. The smaller undertakings have a much higher cost per unit, with a correspondingly high price per unit sold to consumers.

## ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Number of Consumers Served.	Undertakings.	Consumers.	Average Consumption per Consumer.		Per Unit Sold.		
					<i>b</i>		
			<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	Average Cost.	Average Revenue.	Average Margin of Profit.
	No.	No.	Units.	Units.	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1— 250 ..	17	2,045	584	657	9.99	10.40	0.41
251— 500 ..	12	4,510	1,317	1,508	7.29	6.98	-0.31
501— 1,000 ..	5	3,502	1,422	1,552	5.38	5.45	0.07
1,001— 1,500 ..	3	3,305	1,320	1,681	5.73	5.73	..
1,501— 3,000 ..	1	1,947	1,192	1,951	3.89	4.40	0.51
3,001— 10,000 ..	2	9,201	1,718	1,804	3.91	4.12	0.21
Over 10,000 ..	7	265,468	3,213	3,676	2.25	2.48	0.23
Total ..	47	289,978	3,061	3,501	2.36	2.59	0.23

*a* Excluding consumption in respect of street lighting, water supply pumping, and bulk supply at special rates.

*b* All consumers.

The average revenue per consumer amounted to £37 14s. 10d., and, excluding consumers in respect of street lighting and other supplies at special rates, it was £34 10s. 6d.

*Gas.*—Gas is generated at sixteen gasworks in Queensland, four of which are situated in the metropolitan area. All are operated by private companies. The following table shows the progress of the industry during the last five years.

## GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Value of Works. <i>b</i>	Coal Used.	Gas Sold to Consumers.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	Tons.	1,000 C. Ft.	No.
1948-49 ..	16	409	1,091,061	195,018	2,392,693	101,920
1949-50 ..	16	426	1,145,927	195,985	2,343,534	104,844
1950-51 ..	16	421	1,222,392	208,047	2,479,635	107,709
1951-52 ..	16	428	1,347,245	215,424	2,508,358	110,501
1952-53 ..	16	441	1,740,782	204,502	2,500,310	113,446

*a* Average for whole year.

*b* Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.

Coke sold during 1952-53 amounted to 36,705 tons, valued at £99,557, and 1,292,742 gallons of tar were sold for £26,932. In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 2,031,642,600 cubic feet of gas during 1952-53.

A comparison of the gasworks in the various States for 1952-53 is made in the table on the next page.

## GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

State.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Value of Output.	Value of Works. <i>b</i>
	No.	No.	£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	Million C. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	39	1,529	1,317	945	17,514	13,301	6,385
Victoria ..	35	1,496	1,325	718	11,206	8,268	6,669
Queensland ..	16	441	334	205	2,500	1,625	1,741
S. Australia ..	3	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
W. Australia ..	4	212	157	64	1,224	961	1,357
Tasmania ..	2	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
Total ..	99	4,199	3,553	2,081	35,205	26,129	18,304

*a* Average for whole year.*b* Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.*c* Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

## 12. BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Before building operations were placed under State Building Control regulations at the end of 1945, particulars of approvals were available only for Brisbane, the other incorporated cities, and nine selected towns. From 1946 until Building Controls were abolished in August, 1952, records of building approvals embraced the whole State. The series has been continued since August, 1952, with the co-operation of Local Authorities, which retained their own building regulations except for a few Shires accounting for less than 5 per cent. of all building operations. The table on the next page shows particulars of approvals during the ten years ended 1953 as far as they are available. The figures give a fairly complete measure of all building operations proposed to be undertaken, the only operations exempt from approvals being small jobs of low value, mostly alterations and maintenance, and all governmental operations. Figures for the latter have been included in the table, except where otherwise indicated in the footnotes.

It may be noted however that while before the war it was probable that the number and value of approvals issued might be taken as a fairly accurate measure of the building work which was actually commenced in each year, shortages of materials and labour after the war caused the work actually commenced to be less than the approvals issued in the corresponding period. It has also been found that many approvals were obtained by persons who for various reasons did not proceed with the construction of the proposed dwellings. Commencements therefore have not been as numerous as dwellings approved. Since 1946 a regular statistical collection has been made from builders, including persons building their own houses (see page 199), and this has provided a measure of actual commencements. Commencements were a higher proportion of approvals issued in the metropolitan area than in the other parts of the State since the war. In the period 1946 to 1953, actual commencements of new dwellings were 84.9 per cent. of approvals issued in the metropolitan area, and 76.8 per cent. in the extra-metropolitan area.

## BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dwellings.			Other Building.	Total.
	New.	Additions, &c.			
BRISBANE.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1944 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	528	300	45	327	672
1945 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,778	1,233	73	357	1,663
1946 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	4,443	3,845	148	785	4,778
1947 .. ..	5,024	5,398	235	1,028	6,661
1948 .. ..	4,928	6,074	309	1,255	7,638
1949 .. ..	5,044	7,362	410	1,302	9,074
1950 .. ..	5,805	9,332	571	2,331	12,234
1951 .. ..	7,086	13,612	785	4,366	18,763
1952 .. ..	6,505	12,923	871	4,527	18,321
1953 .. ..	5,150	10,636	1,097	5,230	16,963
OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS. <sup>b</sup>					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1944 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	314	105	37	161	303
1945 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,315	719	108	327	1,154
1946 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	3,427	2,517	242	573	3,332
1947 .. ..	3,724	3,448	308	774	4,530
1948 .. ..	3,113	3,424	373	1,058	4,855
1949 .. ..	3,274	3,947	427	1,194	5,568
1950 <sup>b</sup> .. ..	3,595	4,877	528	1,316	6,721
1951 .. ..	3,564	5,942	672	1,760	8,374
1952 .. ..	3,268	5,567	786	2,340	8,693
1953 .. ..	3,835	6,878	825	3,613	11,316
REST OF STATE.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946 <sup>c</sup> .. ..	3,022	1,813	260	319	2,392
1947 .. ..	3,601	2,614	386	896	3,896
1948 .. ..	3,439	2,875	560	945	4,380
1949 .. ..	3,337	3,329	666	1,165	5,160
1950 .. ..	3,367	3,802	592	1,249	5,643
1951 .. ..	3,550	4,996	784	1,467	7,247
1952 .. ..	2,458	3,447	703	2,038	6,188
1953 .. ..	2,294	3,523	617	2,270	6,410
TOTAL QUEENSLAND.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946 .. ..	10,892	8,175	650	1,677	10,502
1947 .. ..	12,349	11,460	929	2,698	15,087
1948 .. ..	11,480	12,373	1,242	3,258	16,873
1949 .. ..	11,655	14,638	1,503	3,661	19,802
1950 .. ..	12,767	18,011	1,691	4,896	24,598
1951 .. ..	14,200	24,550	2,241	7,593	34,384
1952 .. ..	12,231	21,937	2,360	8,905	33,202
1953 .. ..	11,279	21,037	2,539	11,113	34,689

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Commonwealth Government building. Commonwealth building for civil use was very small in these years.

<sup>b</sup> Until the end of 1949, all incorporated provincial cities and nine selected towns; thereafter, all incorporated provincial cities (11) and towns (10).

<sup>c</sup> Excluding all governmental and semi-governmental building.

Details of the number of jobs and the value of work authorised for each type of work in each city and town during 1953 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

## BUILDING APPROVALS, 1953.

Local Authority Area.	Dwellings.			Other Building.			Total Value.
	New Buildings.		Additions, &c.	New Buildings.		Additions, &c.	
	No.	£		No.	£		
Brisbane ..	5,150	10,635,823	1,097,351	688	4,345,198	884,449	16,962,821
Bundaberg ..	149	252,132	39,465	38	146,931	24,206	462,734
Cairns ..	185	347,184	69,771	47	182,225	101,137	700,317
Charters T'rs	13	21,384	11,877	7	83,210	19,117	135,588
Gympie ..	53	83,197	20,265	15	290,030	14,920	408,412
Ipswich ..	452	780,768	53,903	32	67,208	49,160	951,039
Mackay ..	101	188,579	25,075	57	102,119	60,510	376,283
Maryborough	128	235,355	47,658	21	31,240	42,345	356,598
Rockhampton	430	731,991	67,843	63	116,659	128,792	1,045,285
Toowoomba	356	737,668	112,064	79	348,055	207,350	1,405,137
Townsville ..	480	839,912	76,169	67	191,117	56,616	1,163,814
Warwick ..	33	57,736	10,861	16	36,326	28,916	133,839
Total Cities	7,530	14,911,729	1,632,302	1,130	5,940,318	1,617,518	24,101,867
Bowen ..	32	43,949	4,452	8	9,760	7,392	65,553
Charleville ..	43	97,993	12,048	14	75,115	14,022	199,178
Dalby ..	114	184,771	20,997	24	49,699	33,273	288,740
Gladstone ..	49	70,591	4,265	7	3,005	8,253	86,114
Goondiwindi	11	31,699	7,238	6	9,295	3,712	51,944
Hughenden	8	16,390	354	4	11,254	500	28,498
Redcliffe ..	436	661,530	90,923	128	156,911	7,528	916,892
Roma ..	42	74,153	13,064	13	18,179	5,670	111,066
South Coast	720	1,421,702	136,576	434	809,363	61,820	2,429,461
Thursday Is.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Towns	1,455	2,602,778	289,917	638	1,142,581	142,170	4,177,446
Total Shires	2,294	3,522,734	617,042	924	1,860,360	409,794	6,409,930
Total Q'land	11,279	21,037,241	2,539,261	2,692	8,943,259	2,169,482	34,689,243

As pointed out earlier, the post-war shortage of building materials and building tradesmen caused a greater lag than formerly to occur between the time when a building was approved and its actual commencement and completion. To measure actual achievements, special collections of statistics have been undertaken from private building contractors and governmental constructing authorities, as well as from a sample of the very large number of persons who made their own arrangements to build a house without engaging a building contractor.

From these returns the following table has been constructed. Although some of the figures shown incorporate a certain amount of estimation, the

figures generally are believed to give a fairly accurate statement of the housing position. In the table all individual dwellings are counted separately, whether detached dwellings, tenements or flats, or dwellings attached to shops. Additional dwellings provided by conversion of existing dwellings into flats or by temporary conversion of military huts into houses or flats are not included.

## CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dwellings Approved. <i>a</i>	Dwellings Commenced.			Dwellings Completed.		
		Govt. Spon- sored. <i>b</i>	Other.	Total.	Govt. Spon- sored. <i>b</i>	Other.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1946 .. ..	10,892	948	6,667	7,615	700	4,838	5,538
1947 .. ..	12,349	1,320	8,518	9,838	1,041	8,275	9,316
1948 .. ..	11,480	1,294	7,687	8,981	1,219	7,853	9,072
1949 .. ..	11,655	1,852	7,926	9,778	1,548	7,659	9,207
1950 .. ..	12,767	1,970	8,305	10,275	1,790	8,299	10,089
1951 .. ..	14,200	2,919 <sup>r</sup>	9,074	11,993 <sup>r</sup>	2,294	8,643	10,937
1952 .. ..	12,231	4,018	6,651	10,669	3,017	8,469	11,486
1953 .. ..	11,279	2,260	6,528	8,788	3,275	6,675	9,950
Total 8 Years	96,853	16,581	61,356	77,937	14,884	60,711	75,595

*a* Including governmental and semi-governmental approvals.

*b* Including operations of all governmental authorities, whether by day labour, by contract, or by financial assistance with supervision of construction.

*r* Revised since last issue.

The approximate value of all building work completed in Queensland during the last five years is shown in the next table.

## VALUE OF COMPLETED BUILDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Work.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New Dwellings .. ..	11,079	13,699	18,223	21,288	19,521
Other New Buildings .. ..	1,618	2,186	2,314	5,375	6,927
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, &c.	3,395	3,566	4,842	6,047	5,768
Total .. ..	16,092	19,451	25,379	32,710	32,216

In addition to the completed work, there were under construction at 31st December, 1953, dwellings to the value of approximately £7,597,000 and other new buildings to the value of £9,995,000.

*Cost of Building.*—The next table, containing information compiled by the Queensland Housing Commission, gives the average cost of a standard cottage of modern design, and details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the last ten years. The standard cottage chosen is one built of timber on concrete stumps, having a tiled roof, a total floor area of 1,275 square feet, with four main rooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry, and sleep-

out verandah. Water and electric light services, bath, tank, gas stove, heater and copper, and drainage are included, but no fencing.

### WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Cost of Standard Type. <i>a</i>	All Dwellings Completed during Year.							Total Completed.	Average Cost.
		Completed at Cost of—								
		Under £1,001.	£1,001-£1,200.	£1,201-£1,400.	£1,401-£1,600.	£1,601-£1,800.	£1,801 and Over.			
	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	
1943-44	989	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	669	
1944-45	1,175	62	2	..	..	..	..	64	880	
1945-46	1,303	176	76	5	..	..	..	257	970	
1946-47	1,430	94	145	34	4	..	..	277	1,065	
1947-48	1,590	58	129	84	5	..	..	276	1,124	
1948-49	1,765	17	69	137	64	8	2	297	1,284	
1949-50	1,925	4	19	64	82	39	12	220	1,460	
1950-51	2,295	4	12	34	85	96	71	302	1,639	
1951-52	2,421	2	..	11	33	114	277	437	1,914	
1952-53	2,339	2	..	7	29	93	377	508	1,995	

*a* For description, see above.

The following table, derived from particulars given in applications to Local Authorities for building approvals, supplies further data regarding recent trends in building costs. The table also shows the average sizes of houses constructed. The averages given in the above table for the Housing Commission's "standard" dwelling have shown since 1945-46 a smaller relative increase than those derived from approvals. The latter, however, include all dwellings throughout the whole State, whether constructed by contractors or by the owners themselves, and they are not standardised for style and finishings as are the former. From 1946 to 1953, average costs based on approvals showed increases of 113, 156, and 136 per cent. for brick, &c., wood, and fibro-cement dwellings respectively, while the cost of the "standard type" of the Housing Commission increased by only 80 per cent. from 1945-46 to 1952-53.

### FLOOR AREA AND COST OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Floor Area.			Average Cost per 100 Sq. Ft.		
	Brick.	Wood.	Fibro-Cement.	Brick.	Wood.	Fibro-Cement.
	<i>a</i>			<i>a</i>		
	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	£	£	£
1946 .. ..	1,115	1,029	890	105	73	70
1947 .. ..	1,130	1,026	967	119	86	84
1948 .. ..	1,125	1,019	961	136	100	94
1949 .. ..	1,185	1,024	980	159	116	110
1950 .. ..	1,178	1,012	976	175	134	120
1951 .. ..	1,163	1,023	938	196	160	147
1952 .. ..	1,190	990	889	213	178	157
1953 .. ..	1,322	997	872	224	187	165

*a* Including brick-veneer, stone, and concrete.



## 13. VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the net value of annual production for each State and Australia since July, 1932.

## NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1937.	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1942.	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1947.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1950. <i>b</i>	Year Ended 30th June, 1951.	Year Ended 30th June, 1952. <i>b</i>	Year Ended 30th June, 1953. <i>b</i>
PRIMARY. <sup>a</sup>							
N.S.W. . .	£1,000. 66,025	£1,000. 74,139	£1,000. 108,073	£1,000. 234,676	£1,000. 438,782	£1,000. 332,963	£1,000. 416,821
Victoria	39,964	48,312	73,066	146,984	268,823	232,548	250,374
Q'land . .	<b>31,270</b>	<b>44,439</b>	<b>57,359</b>	<b>101,585</b>	<b>168,165</b>	<b>138,966</b>	<b>189,463</b>
S.A. . .	15,174	20,282	30,067	69,165	118,372	105,974	123,205
W.A. . .	17,072	21,209	23,985	57,993	111,196	85,667	90,657
Tasmania	5,354	8,599	12,530	19,371	33,474	34,710	34,549
Total..	174,859	216,980	305,080	629,774	1,138,812	930,828	1,105,069
Q'land Proportion	% 17·88	% 20·48	% 18·80	% 16·13	% 14·77	% 14·93	% 17·14

## MANUFACTURING.

N.S.W. . .	£1,000. 62,253	£1,000. 105,175	£1,000. 163,201	£1,000. 251,004	£1,000. 366,109	£1,000. 443,391	£1,000. 457,742
Victoria	49,360	80,971	123,769	186,835	275,660	334,360	358,032
Q'land . .	<b>14,792</b>	<b>21,070</b>	<b>31,153</b>	<b>52,593</b>	<b>75,460</b>	<b>91,329</b>	<b>98,209</b>
S.A. . .	9,999	16,677	28,140	44,882	67,542	82,409	89,189
W.A. . .	6,448	9,097	13,300	21,967	34,220	42,693	49,192
Tasmania	3,594	6,121	9,178	15,885	24,614	29,794	30,498
Total..	146,446	239,111	368,741	573,166	843,605	1,023,976	1,082,862
Q'land Proportion	% 10·10	% 8·81	% 8·45	% 9·18	% 8·94	% 8·92	% 9·07

## ALL PRODUCTION.

N.S.W. . .	£1,000. 128,278	£1,000. 179,314	£1,000. 271,274	£1,000. 485,680	£1,000. 804,891	£1,000. 776,354	£1,000. 874,563
Victoria	89,324	129,283	196,835	333,819	544,483	566,908	608,406
Q'land . .	<b>46,062</b>	<b>65,509</b>	<b>88,512</b>	<b>154,178</b>	<b>243,625</b>	<b>230,295</b>	<b>287,672</b>
S.A. . .	25,173	36,959	58,207	114,047	185,914	188,383	212,394
W.A. . .	23,520	30,306	37,285	79,960	145,416	128,360	139,849
Tasmania	8,948	14,720	21,708	35,256	58,088	64,504	65,047
Total..	321,305	456,091	673,821	1,202,940	1,982,417	1,954,804	2,187,931
Q'land Proportion	% 14·34	% 14·36	% 13·14	% 12·82	% 12·29	% 11·78	% 13·15

<sup>a</sup> Including local value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. The amount for Queensland is included in the following tables.

*Gross Value of Queensland Primary Production.*—The following table gives gross values of primary production, i.e., of primary products valued at principal markets, without deduction for transport to market, selling expenses, or any cost of production.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,  
QUEENSLAND.

Industry.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<b>Agricultural—</b>					
Grain Crops .. ..	10,985	11,325	10,315	10,103	22,487
Green Forage .. ..	1,563	1,725	2,037	2,974	2,509
Hay .. ..	900	1,117	1,241	2,229	1,972
Sugar Cane .. ..	17,503	17,916	18,367	18,714	30,092
Fruit .. ..	2,951	3,525	4,215	4,984	5,639
All Other .. ..	4,405	5,305	6,246	8,208	8,425
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>38,307</b>	<b>40,913</b>	<b>42,421</b>	<b>47,212</b>	<b>71,124</b>
<b>Pastoral—</b>					
Wool (less Fellmongered, &c.) <sup>f</sup> .. ..	31,306	49,389	84,950	50,494	60,218
Sheep Killed in Factories .. ..	1,061	1,179	1,665	1,413	1,929
Sheep Killed Elsewhere <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,185	1,367	2,539	1,466	1,709
Net Exports of Live Sheep .. ..	1,009	120	1,456	—26	—281
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i> .. ..	<i>34,561</i>	<i>52,055</i>	<i>90,610</i>	<i>53,347</i>	<i>63,575</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories .. ..	8,787	11,454	16,185	16,661	23,454
Cattle Killed Elsewhere <sup>a</sup> .. ..	4,131	4,919	6,089	8,110	6,569
Net Exports of Live Cattle .. ..	3,621	3,931	4,224	4,666	5,439
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i> .. ..	<i>16,539</i>	<i>20,304</i>	<i>26,498</i>	<i>29,437</i>	<i>35,462</i>
Horses and Goats .. ..	59	95	108	73	67
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>51,159</b>	<b>72,454</b>	<b>117,216</b>	<b>82,857</b>	<b>99,104</b>
<b>Dairying and Pig-raising—</b>					
Cream for Butter Factories <sup>b</sup> .. ..	11,601	12,996	14,245	10,924	21,804
Milk for Factories <sup>c</sup> .. ..	1,326	1,354	1,452	1,000	2,241
Milk for Use as Such <sup>d</sup> .. ..	2,996	3,342	3,806	5,234	5,859
Farmers' Butter and Cheese .. ..	139	148	118	120	165
<i>Total—Dairying</i> .. ..	<i>16,062</i>	<i>17,840</i>	<i>19,621</i>	<i>17,278</i>	<i>30,069</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories .. ..	3,322	4,002	4,137	3,902	5,422
Pigs Killed Elsewhere <sup>a</sup> .. ..	210	301	298	353	416
Net Exports of Live Pigs .. ..	164	206	183	243	231
<i>Total—Pig-raising</i> .. ..	<i>3,696</i>	<i>4,509</i>	<i>4,618</i>	<i>4,498</i>	<i>6,069</i>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>19,758</b>	<b>22,349</b>	<b>24,239</b>	<b>21,776</b>	<b>36,138</b>
<b>Poultry—</b>					
Poultry Consumed, &c. .. ..	607	493	543	605	443
Eggs Produced .. ..	1,096	1,154	1,123	1,753	1,874
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>2,358</b>	<b>2,317</b>
<b>Bee-keeping—</b>					
Honey and Wax .. ..	102	41	68	33	102
<b>Total Rural Production .. ..</b>	<b>111,029</b>	<b>137,404</b>	<b>185,610</b>	<b>154,236</b>	<b>208,785</b>

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,  
QUEENSLAND—continued.

Industry.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Wild Animals—	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Furred Skins, Rabbits, &c.	263	122	109	395	144
Forestry—					
Logs for Milling & Export	2,945	3,103	3,983	6,015	6,332
Firewood, Railway Timber	1,499	1,597	1,896	2,215	1,970
Total .. ..	4,444	4,700	5,879	8,230	8,302
Fishing—					
Edible Fish .. ..	496	516	542	609	707
Other Fisheries .. ..	418	474	520	486	397
Total .. ..	914	990	1,062	1,095	1,104
Mining—					
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc <sup>e</sup> .. ..	2,223	3,670	6,648	5,268	10,691
Coal .. ..	2,347	2,874	3,563	4,490	6,494
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals	395	224	302	792	935
Stone Quarry Products ..	368	450	506	562	367
Total .. ..	5,333	7,218	11,019	11,112	18,487
<b>Total Primary Production</b>	<b>121,983</b>	<b>150,434</b>	<b>203,679</b>	<b>175,068</b>	<b>236,822</b>

<sup>a</sup> In slaughterhouses and on holdings.

<sup>b</sup> Including subsidy—1948-49, £1,438(000); 1949-50, £2,080(000); 1950-51, £3,502(000); 1951-52, £2,783(000); 1952-53, £4,156(000).

<sup>c</sup> Including subsidy—1948-49, £131(000); 1949-50, £207(000); 1950-51, £327(000); 1951-52, £153(000); 1952-53, £270(000).

<sup>d</sup> Including subsidy—1948-49, £96(000); 1949-50, nil; 1950-51, £5(000); 1951-52, £4(000); 1952-53, nil.

<sup>e</sup> Gross value of ores before treatment.

<sup>f</sup> Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks—1948-49, nil; 1949-50, £4,627(000); 1950-51, nil; 1951-52, £4,627(000); 1952-53, £2,962(000).

*Net Value of Primary Production.*—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1952-53 are as follow in the next table. Estimates have been made of the costs of marketing and of costs of production incurred for fodders, fertilisers, and other materials used.

GROSS, LOCAL, AND NET VALUES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION,  
QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Particulars.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets ..	71,124	99,104	38,557	18,487	9,550	236,822
Costs of Marketing ..	7,390	8,970	1,330	1,058	1,475	20,223
Gross Production Valued at Place of Production	63,734	90,134	37,227	17,429	8,075	216,599
Costs of Production—						
Seeds and Fodder ..	5,250	3,380	4,900	<sup>c</sup>	<sup>d</sup>	13,530 <sup>e</sup>
Other Materials, &c. ..	4,800	1,350	925	3,569	230 <sup>e</sup>	10,874 <sup>e</sup>
Depreciation <sup>a</sup> ..	4,930	3,760	1,882	714 <sup>e</sup>	49 <sup>e</sup>	11,335 <sup>e</sup>
Net Value of Production <sup>b</sup>	53,684	85,404	31,402	13,860	7,845	192,195

<sup>a</sup> Depreciation on machinery and plant, and maintenance of buildings, &c.

<sup>b</sup> Depreciation not deducted.

<sup>c</sup> Not applicable.

<sup>d</sup> Not available, but probably small.

<sup>e</sup> Incomplete.

*Changes in Value of Production.*—The following table shows estimated gross values of production. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing on the *net* value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing, or costs of production, in the primary industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another.

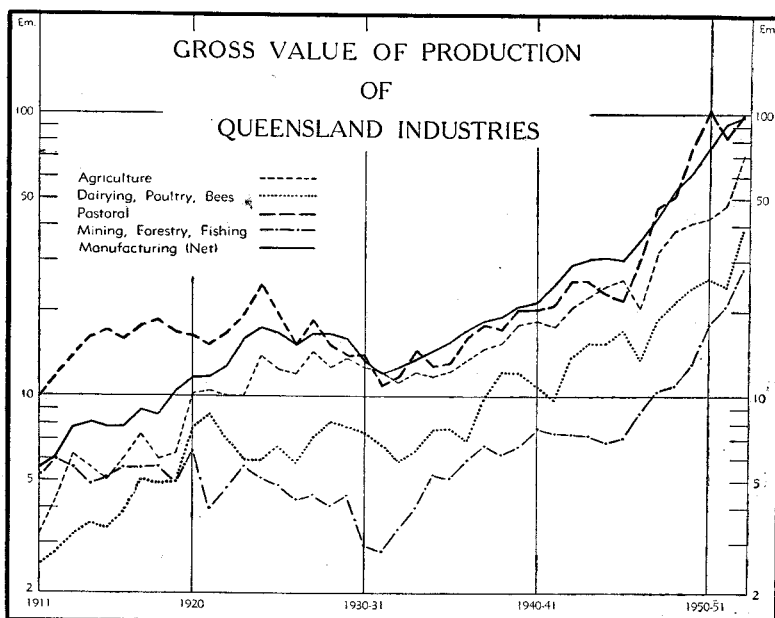
The figures prior to 1924-25, owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years, but they have been revised and brought into line as far as possible.

## GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Agricultural.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing (Net). <i>a</i>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1911 ..	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,809	5,547
1912 ..	4,276	2,751	11,837	4,281	1,715	24,860	6,085
1913 ..	6,241	3,192	13,981	3,909	1,671	28,994	7,772
1914 ..	5,680	3,499	16,290	3,030	1,826	30,325	8,071
1915 ..	5,023	3,358	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755
1916 ..	6,020	3,854	15,926	4,059	1,531	31,390	7,810
1917 ..	7,308	5,032	18,000	4,045	1,489	35,874	8,982
1918 ..	6,012	4,854	18,590	3,786	1,821	35,063	8,636
1919 ..	6,297	4,915	16,867	2,516	2,459	33,054	10,455
1920 ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689
1921 ..	10,515	8,706	15,323	1,549	2,441	38,534	11,797
1922 ..	10,165	6,995	16,679	1,925	2,798	38,562	12,915
1923 ..	10,106	6,000	19,500	2,315	3,400	41,321	16,048
1924-25 ..	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634
1925-26 ..	12,553	6,614	19,488	1,953	2,889	43,496	16,881
1926-27 ..	12,182	5,794	15,168	1,748	2,563	37,454	15,270
1927-28 ..	14,504	7,227	18,612	1,800	2,671	44,814	16,810
1928-29 ..	12,709	8,182	15,340	1,597	2,506	40,334	16,752
1929-30 ..	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131
1930-31 ..	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529
1931-32 ..	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133
1932-33 ..	11,306	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757
1933-34 ..	12,303	6,452	14,601	2,199	1,855	37,409	13,713
1934-35 ..	11,906	7,597	12,892	2,632	2,647	37,674	14,623
1935-36 ..	12,380	7,785	13,287	2,430	2,735	38,618	15,683
1936-37 ..	13,557	6,964	16,145	2,818	3,158	42,642	17,185
1937-38 ..	14,931	9,773	18,062	3,582	3,185	49,533	18,603
1938-39 ..	15,564	12,236	17,418	3,268	2,994	51,480	19,301
1939-40 ..	18,116	12,172	20,408	3,468	3,187	57,351	20,973
1940-41 ..	18,388	10,864	20,374	4,258	3,441	57,325	21,644

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND—*continued*.

Year.	Agricultural.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing (Net). <i>a</i>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1941-42 ..	17,774	9,722	21,117	4,328	3,080	56,021	24,830
1942-43 ..	20,632	13,812	25,681	4,282	3,081	67,488	29,045
1943-44 ..	22,506	15,524	25,651	3,584	3,693	70,958	30,211
1944-45 ..	24,634	15,378	23,343	3,540	3,371	70,266	30,902
1945-46 ..	25,813	17,195	22,124	3,621	3,559	72,312	30,270
1946-47 ..	20,526	13,560	30,469	3,904	4,810	73,269	35,337
1947-48 ..	32,132	18,569	45,822	5,629	4,911	107,063	42,886
1948-49 ..	38,307	21,563	51,159	5,333	5,621	121,983	53,540
1949-50 ..	40,913	24,037	72,454	7,218	5,812	150,434	61,354
1950-51 ..	42,421	25,973	117,216	11,019	7,050	203,679	75,460
1951-52 ..	47,212	24,167	82,857	11,112	9,720	175,068	91,329
1952-53 ..	71,124	38,557	99,104	18,487	9,550	236,822	98,209

*a* Including Heat, Light, and Power.

The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

## 14. NATIONAL INCOME.

Estimates of the Australian national income are given in this section. They are taken from a paper entitled *National Income and Expenditure*, 1953-54, which was prepared in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and presented to the Commonwealth Parliament with the 1954-55 Budget. In all tables, figures are given for the pre-war year 1938-39, and for the five years ended 1953-54. The figures appearing in previous *Year Books* have in many cases been revised, and some of the estimates for 1953-54 have been put in brackets to indicate that when the estimates were made they were still tentative and based on very incomplete information.

Total market supplies represent the value of all goods and services which become available in their final form on the Australian market during any year, valued at current market prices. This total quantity includes, of course, certain goods and services obtained from overseas, and the deduction of the amount paid for such leaves the quantity of goods and services produced in Australia. This is termed the gross national product and is the value at current prices of the production in Australia of all goods and services customarily exchangeable for money, deducting the value of those goods and services produced by one industry or business but used up by another in the process of production.

If we allow for the cost of all maintenance work and depreciation necessary for keeping existing capital intact (whether such maintenance and replacements are made or not) we obtain a figure of net national product. The latter figure is inflated by the fact that the prices paid for certain commodities (e.g., drink and tobacco) contain a considerable element of indirect taxation. Adjustment on this account gives the total value of "national income" which is available for distribution as personal incomes (wages, salaries, profits, &c.), and non-personal incomes (undistributed profits of companies, accruals in insurance funds, trading profits of government departments, &c.). (See table on page 207.)

Expenditure by various sections of the community on goods and services must equal total market supplies and is shown in the table on page 208. After deduction of expenditure on goods to be exported and services to be supplied overseas, the balance consists of the expenditure on goods and services of persons, public authorities, and financial enterprises for consumption and investment in Australia. It is called gross domestic expenditure, and the items making it up are shown in the table.

Personal income, which is shown in the tables on pages 209 and 210, is the total amount of income which becomes available to individuals for spending. It is used in buying goods and services for consumption, paying direct taxation, saving, and making personal remittances overseas. It includes "transfer income" which is not earned by the current production of any valuable commodity or service. Such transfer incomes include age pensions, unemployment benefit, interest received from public authorities, &c. Personal income also includes remittances privately

received from persons abroad. On the other hand, personal income does not include income received direct by public authorities from business undertakings and other property, or income received by companies and not distributed as dividends.

## NATIONAL INCOME, AUSTRALIA.

Income Payments and Other Charges.	1938-39.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, &c. . . . .	441	1,179	1,471	1,846	1,981	2,119
Pay of Members of the Forces . .	4	19	27	47	60	57
Company Income . . . . .	84	253	386	381	383	(415)
Surplus of Public Authority Business Undertakings . .	32	9	5	6	16	26
Farm and Station Income, excluding Companies . .	44	466	780	451	596	(549)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c. . .	83	262	335	385	405	(430)
Net Rents of Dwellings (including Imputed Rents of Owner-occupied Dwellings) . . . .	64	73	74	78	90	105
Other Net Rents and Interest . .	28	43	51	62	68	75
National Income . . . . .	780	2,304	3,129	3,256	3,599	3,776
Allowances for Depreciation and Maintenance . . . . .	52	168	218	185	231	274
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies . .	90	259	296	419	408	457
Gross National Product . . . .	922	2,731	3,643	3,860	4,238	4,507
Import and Other Oversea Payments . . . . .	141	653	896	1,274	676	841
Total Market Supplies . . . .	1,063	3,384	4,539	5,134	4,914	5,348

Wages and salaries have increased by 380 per cent. since 1938-39. As a proportion of the national income, they were 56·5 per cent. in 1938-39, fell to about 47 per cent. during the war years, and in 1953-54, at 56·1 per cent., were back near the 1938-39 level. If pay and allowances to the Forces are added to wages and salaries, the combined amount was 57·1 per cent. of the national income in 1938-39 and 57·6 per cent. in 1953-54. The net income from public authority business undertakings (principally railways) rose to a peak of £58m. during the war years, and, after falling to £5m. in 1950-51, was back to £26m. in 1953-54. Unincorporated business and professional income and company income were both about five times their pre-war amounts, while farm and station income was over twelve times as great.

The distribution of total market expenditure is shown in the table on the next page. After purchasing the goods and services required for export overseas, the rest of the money is spent by (i) individuals on consumers' goods and services, (ii) private persons and organisations on

new plant and equipment, new buildings and maintenance of buildings, and additions to stocks ("gross private investment"), (iii) public authorities, including Commonwealth, State, and Local Governments (including extra-budgetary and loan funds) and all semi-governmental authorities other than banks and housing authorities, and (iv) "financial enterprises". The latter item represents expenditure incurred by financial institutions in providing services to the economy which are not directly paid for by the spending of individuals, and is comparable to certain public authority services, e.g., administration of justice. It is the cost of financial services met out of interest differentials and not out of direct charges, and is regarded as a final use of goods and services.

Personal consumption was 71 per cent. of the gross domestic expenditure in 1938-39, but after being cut during the war years it had recovered to 63 per cent. in 1953-54. Australian expenditure on war and defence rose to its peak of over £500m. in 1942-43. By 1947-48 it had fallen to £19m., but post-war defence increased it again to £205m. in 1952-53, and it was £169m. in 1953-54.

#### NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA.

Net Expenditure on Goods and Services.	1938- 39.	1949- 50.	1950- 51.	1951- 52.	1952- 53.	1953- 54.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Personal Consumption .. ..	643	1,669	2,048	2,399	2,552	(2,793)
Public Authority Expenditure—						
War and Defence .. ..	13	52	97	163	205	169
New Works and Maintenance ..	62	218	308	415	408	(408)
Other .. ..	43	174	198	255	264	264
Financial Enterprises .. ..	9	24	28	38	40	42
Gross Private Investment .. ..	131	587	812	1,118	513	763
Gross Domestic Expenditure	901	2,724	3,491	4,388	3,982	4,439
Export and Other Oversea Payments .. ..	162	660	1,048	746	932	909
Total Market Expenditure	1,063	3,384	4,539	5,134	4,914	5,348

Personal income includes not only income currently produced, but also income payments not made in return for current production, such as pensions and cash benefits, interest on loans to public authorities, and private receipts from abroad. It consists of incomes of Australian residents received as wages, salaries, pensions, &c., as well as from earnings of farms and other unincorporated businesses. Personal incomes from farms are defined as including increases in farm stocks, and in stocks or funds held by marketing authorities on behalf of farmers. Company earnings become personal income only to the extent that they are distributed to Australian residents as dividends, while rent and interest received by resident persons are also part of personal income. The first part of the next table shows how personal income was made up of the foregoing items, while the second part of the table shows how



personal income was disposed of between expenditure on goods and services for consumption, direct taxes, savings, and private remittances abroad. Direct taxation and savings took 4.6 and 5.3 per cent. respectively of personal income in 1938-39, compared with 11.7 and 10.8 per cent. in 1953-54.

## PERSONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Income or Outlay.	1938-39.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, &c. (incl. Forces)	445	1,198	1,498	1,893	2,041	2,176
Farm and Station Income, excluding Companies <sup>a</sup> ..	45	443	726	529	608	(563)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c.	83	262	335	385	405	(430)
Rent and Interest .. ..	85	117	119	120	130	145
Dividends .. ..	25	62	74	84	80	(85)
Cash Social Service Benefits ..	30	116	144	172	204	218
Deferred Pay of Forces .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Private Remittances from Overseas .. ..	4	18	21	23	16	16
Personal Income .. ..	717	2,217	2,917	3,206	3,484	3,633
Consumption Expenditure ..	643	1,669	2,048	2,399	2,552	(2,793)
Direct Taxes .. ..	33	212	371	423	415	425
Savings—						
Assurance Funds .. ..	4	28	33	40	44	46
Other .. ..	34	299	454	329	452	(348)
Private Remittances to Overseas	3	9	11	15	21	21

<sup>a</sup> Excluding increases in farm stocks and funds of marketing authorities.

Estimates of the personal income of the residents of each of the States are given in the table below. For Australia as a whole, the 1953-54 total was more than five times the 1938-39 figure, but Queensland's total was only four and a-half times as great as in 1938-39.

## PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES.

State.	1938-39.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
New South Wales <sup>a</sup> ..	294	882	1,175	1,274	1,373	1,414
Victoria .. ..	198	622	815	919	967	1,031
Queensland .. ..	104	299	396	403	459	479
South Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	56	204	258	300	341	338
Western Australia ..	44	148	193	217	239	253
Tasmania .. ..	21	62	80	93	105	118
Total .. ..	717	2,217	2,917	3,206	3,484	3,633

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory.

The State totals for groups of items making up the personal income of Australia are shown in the following table. For Australia as a whole,

the share of personal income arising from cash social service benefits and deferred pay rose from 4.2 per cent. in 1938-39 to 6.0 per cent. in 1953-54, and in Queensland the corresponding increase was greater—from 3.8 to 6.7 per cent. Incomes from unincorporated businesses and farmers' and property incomes rose in the same period from 33.7 to 34.1 per cent. of the total for Australia, but decreased slightly from 35.6 to 35.5 per cent. for Queensland. Wages and salaries decreased from 62.1 per cent. of personal income in 1938-39 to 59.9 per cent. in 1953-54 for Australia, and from 60.6 to 57.8 per cent. for Queensland. The effective share of business and property incomes would, of course, have been reduced by the incidence of the higher direct tax rates operating since the war which fall most heavily on the larger individual incomes from business and rural production.

## ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES.

Nature of Income and State.	1938-39.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
<b>Wages, Salaries, &amp;c. including Forces—</b>						
New South Wales <sup>a</sup> ..	185	489	617	784	829	877
Victoria .. ..	119	347	431	538	580	621
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>63</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>277</b>
South Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	35	102	128	163	179	192
Western Australia ..	31	72	89	115	129	141
Tasmania .. ..	12	36	44	57	63	68
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>445</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>2,176</b>
<b>Income from Property and Unincorporated Businesses, including Farmers—</b>						
New South Wales <sup>a</sup> ..	95	346	501	422	463	451
Victoria .. ..	72	246	347	337	334	354
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>37</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>170</b>
South Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	19	92	117	122	144	126
Western Australia ..	11	67	93	89	95	96
Tasmania .. ..	8	21	30	29	34	42
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>242</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>1,239</b>
<b>Cash Social Service Benefits &amp; Deferred Pay—</b>						
New South Wales <sup>a</sup> ..	14	47	57	68	81	86
Victoria .. ..	7	29	37	44	53	56
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>
South Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	2	10	13	15	18	20
Western Australia ..	2	9	11	13	15	16
Tasmania .. ..	1	5	6	7	8	8
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>30</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>218</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory.

The next table shows total personal income per head of population for each of the States and for Australia as a whole.

## PERSONAL INCOME PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

State.	1938-39.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales <sup>a</sup> ..	107	278	360	382	405	412
Victoria .. ..	106	286	363	398	408	426
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>103</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>368</b>
South Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	93	288	350	396	436	421
Western Australia ..	94	272	338	368	391	401
Tasmania .. ..	88	226	282	317	347	381
<b>Australia</b> ..	<b>103</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>408</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory.

The combined income and expenditure accounts of all public authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, are shown in the next table. Income from business undertakings is shown before deducting interest and other debt charges. "Net borrowing" consists of loan raisings less changes in cash balances, provision for sinking funds and debt repayment, and net advances to non-public authority enterprises.

The net borrowing of all public authorities shown was financed by Treasury Bills, Commonwealth Government stocks and bonds, War Savings Certificates and Stamps, National Savings Bonds, interest-free loans, and local and semi-governmental loans, bank overdrafts, &c.

## PUBLIC AUTHORITY RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Receipts or Outlay.	1938-39.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Direct Taxes on Persons ..	33	212	371	423	415	425
Direct Taxes on Companies ..	16	85	101	152	167	134
Indirect Taxes .. ..	93	283	337	454	432	479
Less Subsidies .. ..	-3	-24	-41	-35	-24	-22
<b>Net Taxation</b> .. ..	<b>139</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1,016</b>
Business Undertakings Surplus..	32	9	5	6	16	26
Rent and Interest Received ..	6	16	17	23	28	31
Net Borrowing .. ..	24	88	115	88	156	(99)
<b>Total Receipts</b> .. ..	<b>201</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,172</b>
Interest Paid .. ..	53	93	95	101	105	110
Cash Social Service Benefits ..	30	116	144	172	204	218
Deferred Pay of Forces .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pay and Allowances to Forces..	4	19	27	47	60	57
Wages and Salaries .. ..	60	189	253	329	345	358
Purchases from Australian Business Undertakings .. ..	50	225	305	434	439	(404)
Purchases, &c., Overseas .. ..	4	11	18	23	33	22
Oversea Gifts, Relief, &c. ..	..	12	1	4	4	3
Capital Transfers <sup>a</sup> .. ..	..	3	62	1	..	..
<b>Total Outlay</b> .. ..	<b>201</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,172</b>

<sup>a</sup> War gratuity, war damage insurance claims, net payments and advances to farmers for drought relief, &c.

Australia's financial relationship with the rest of the world is shown in the following table. The first part of the table shows how current payments for commodities and services accounted for changes in national indebtedness. The second part shows how these changes in indebtedness were reflected in variations in the overseas liabilities of various sections of the economy, including public authorities' net indebtedness, loans from the International Monetary Fund, Australia's international reserves, and private net indebtedness overseas. The latter is a balancing item and includes errors and omissions in the balance of international payments.

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA.

Nature of Payment.	1938-39.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Exports of Merchandise and Gold Production .. ..	137	605	988	678	863	833
Imports of Merchandise .. ..	-109	-538	-742	-1,052	-511	-682
Merchandise Balance .. ..	28	67	246	-374	352	151
Other Receipts for Services, &c. ..	22	45	50	57	56	66
Public Authority Interest .. ..	-28	-19	-19	-19	-20	-21
Public Authority Oversea Gifts, Relief, &c. .. ..	..	-12	-1	-4	-4	-3
Private Remittances (Net) .. ..	-1	9	10	8	-5	-5
Foreign Travel (Net) .. ..	1	-8	-9	-11	-14	-13
Government Transactions (Net) ..	-4	-11	-18	-23	-33	-22
Other Payments for Services, &c. .. ..	-24	-86	-117	-177	-105	-114
Other Interest, Rent, Dividends ..	-12	-28	-38	-40	-36	-41
Total Current Balance .. ..	-18	-43	104	-583	191	-2
Net Increase in Indebtedness to Rest of World—						
Public Authorities .. ..	4	-29	-17	16	21	10
Private .. ..	-11	246	87	136	-36	12
Borrowing from International Monetary Fund .. ..	..	9	..	..	13	-11
Decrease in Reserves .. ..	25	-183	-174	431	-189	-9
Total .. ..	18	43	-104	583	-191	2

## Chapter 8.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

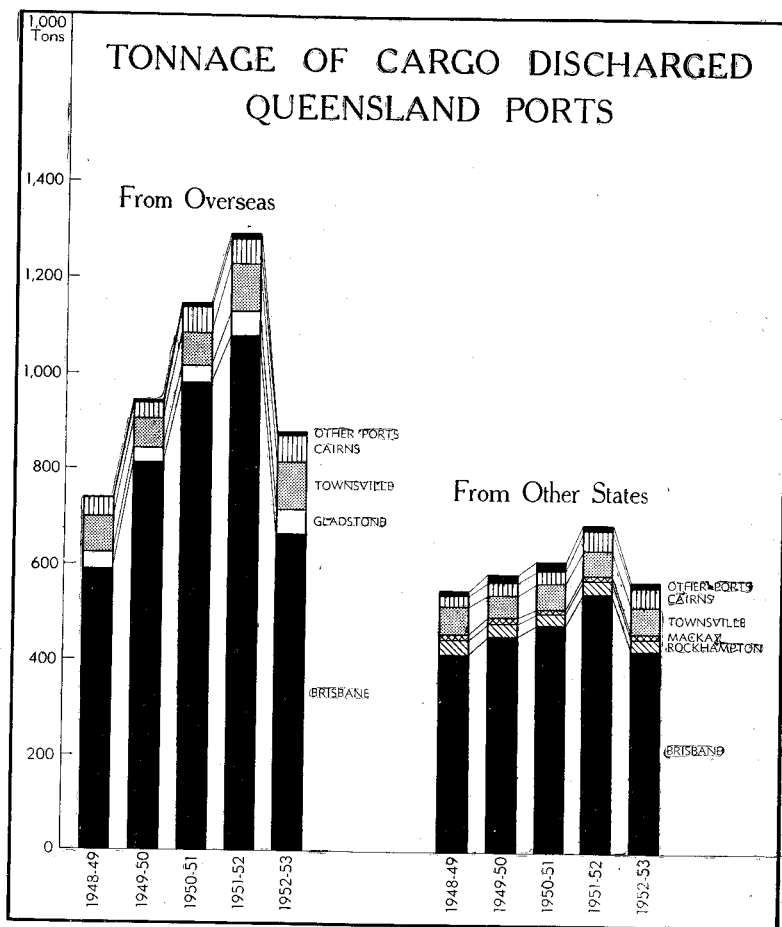
Transport and communication services are only partly recorded in production statistics, but they cover a large proportion of national income and expenditure.

Complete statistics upon which to measure the cost of transport in Queensland (or in Australia) are not available, but when account is taken of railways, shipping, roads and their vehicles, and aircraft, the annual expenditure in Queensland was probably about £80m. in 1952-53, or between 15 and 20 per cent. of the gross national expenditure. An independent estimate made by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries showed an Australian expenditure of £170m. on all forms of transportation in 1939. This was equivalent to nearly 10s. per head per week at that time, or 17 per cent. of the gross national income.

At the Occupation Survey in 1945, 41,278 persons were recorded as being occupied in transport and communication in Queensland, equivalent to 10.4 per cent. of all persons working. At the Census of June, 1947, this total had become 48,221, equivalent to 10.5 per cent. of the working population. In addition to these persons engaged in operating transport and communication services, there were in June, 1947, 5,499 persons employed in railway and tramway workshops, 4,432 in manufacture and maintenance of motor and other vehicles, and 1,976 in shipbuilding. The Census also showed 23,130 persons engaged in construction works and maintenance other than building, of whom perhaps 18,000 may have been occupied on railways, roads, telegraph lines, &c. Thus, the operation and maintenance of transport and communication services occupied at least 78,000 persons, or 17.0 per cent. of the total working population.

### 2. SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS.

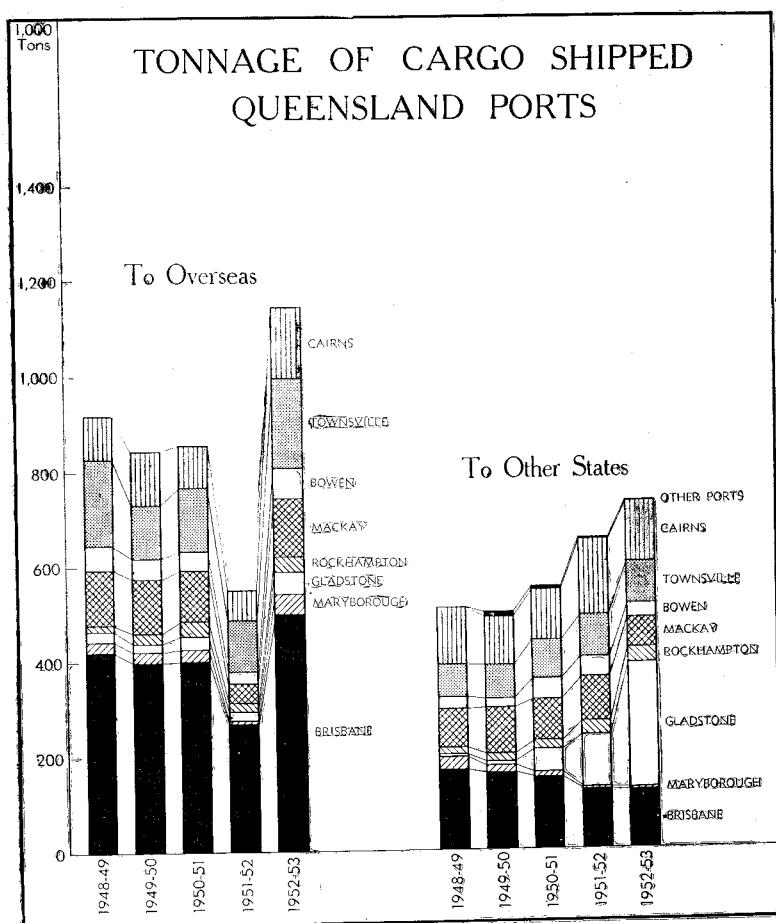
Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway system was not completed until 1924. Until comparatively recent years, therefore, Brisbane was the commercial capital of the southern district only, and the trade of the central and northern ports has been largely distinct. Shipping services are supplied by highly organised groups of companies for both overseas and interstate trade.



Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels in the Australian trade comfortably in its dredged and improved river. In recent years the increasing size of vessels has moved the main centres for shipping downstream, but still within easy access of the city. Adequate dry-docking facilities are available in a modern graving dock completed in 1945 as a joint project of the Commonwealth and State Governments.

The river ports of Maryborough and Bundaberg lost their early importance as the size of vessels increased and railway transport became available.

The river port of Rockhampton was established through the Canoona gold rush in 1858. It is on the Fitzroy River nearly forty miles from the sea and is used by interstate ships of light draught. Gladstone, although older, and with a good natural harbour, was further away, and



in 1881 a deepwater oversea port for Rockhampton was established at Port Alma, originally as part of a railway policy for Central Queensland, but was not connected by rail until 1912.

Mackay has a small river port and an outer harbour to accommodate large vessels.

Bowen and Townsville are northern district ports. Bowen is the older and has a good natural harbour. But Townsville was established about 1868 by the discovery of gold at Ravenswood and Charters Towers, and later became the head of the long inland railway. The port is open to the sea, and is a "made" port, well equipped for its traffic.

Cairns is also a "made" port open to the sea, and well equipped for its substantial traffic with the sugar country on the coast and with the Atherton Tableland.

Several minor ports need no special mention. Thursday Island and the Gulf of Carpentaria are served by a Queensland shipping company under State subsidy for the Gulf service. A branch service to Northern Territory rivers is subsidised by the Commonwealth.

The ports, except Brisbane and certain minor ports, are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. Brisbane and the minor ports are at present controlled by the State Treasury through the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. However, under the provisions of *The Harbour Boards Acts Amendment Act, 1952*, the Queensland Harbours Trust is to be set up to exercise control over all ports not administered by Harbour Boards. The Trust is to consist of five members, two of whom "shall be persons well versed respectively in matters relating to shipping and to the industries of this State". Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

*The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1951*, provide for the control of water transport services within the State. The question of bringing the operations of these services under control is under consideration.

*Brisbane Harbour Finances.*—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour under the control of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the following table. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30th June, 1953, was £2,167,939, and the Working Account had a debit balance of £236,271.

#### BRISBANE HARBOUR.

Year.	Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure. <i>a</i>	Accumulated Balance.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1948-49 .. ..	190	209	162	250	104
1949-50 .. ..	219	299	168	260	143
1950-51 .. ..	221	253	237	329	67
1951-52 .. ..	276	326	348	463	-70
1952-53 .. ..	318	393	426	558	-236

*a* Including interest and redemption.

The Department of Harbours and Marine controls the Brisbane Dry Dock, Cairncross Dock, and Brisbane River. At 30th June, 1953, accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Dr.* £27,217, *Dr.* £57,399, and *Cr.* £33,210 respectively.

Accumulated credits to the operating accounts of the smaller harbours not administered by Harbour Boards were, at 30th June, 1953, £172,022, of which Innisfail accounted for £139,637. Debits totalled £54,757.

*Harbour Boards' Finances.*—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns. Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided by the State Government in the form of loans and subsidies.



## HARBOUR BOARDS, 1952.

Harbour Board.	Wharfage and Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts, excluding Loans.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure, excluding Loans.	Loan Indebted- ness, 31st Dec., 1952.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen .. ..	22,099	27,895	12,470	28,413	337,265
Bundaberg ..	4,437	7,943	5,023	9,731	43,299
Cairns .. ..	124,933	173,012	149,970	179,474	186,636
Gladstone ..	22,776	133,345	78,990	110,689	223,882
Mackay .. ..	113,348	125,189	26,760	51,416	342,735
Rockhampton ..	38,660	57,346	33,528	45,249	559,849
Townsville ..	129,424	188,582	134,043	271,871	365,414
Total .. ..	455,677	713,312	440,784	696,843	2,059,080

The indebtedness of the Gladstone, Rockhampton, and Bowen Harbour Boards has been beyond their capacity to pay interest and redemption. In 1943-44, the State Government wrote off arrears of penalty interest of £30,301 and £8,787 for Bowen and Gladstone respectively, and arrears of interest of £13,176 due from Gladstone were liquidated. On 30th June, 1945, arrears of interest due from Bowen and Rockhampton of £106,755 and £425,305 respectively were written off, and £54,116 outstanding redemption of loans in respect of Bowen was waived. Up to 31st December, 1952, further arrears of interest of £39,961 (Bowen) and £133,198 (Rockhampton) had been written off, and all redemption instalments on debt incurred up to 1st July, 1945, waived. Since 1st July, 1945, loans of £71,748 and £60,709 had been advanced by the Government to the Bowen and Rockhampton Boards respectively, and interest and redemption charges on these loans were being met.

*Cargo Discharged and Shipped.*—The following table shows the amounts of cargo moving into and out of the various Queensland ports, other than purely intrastate movements, during the year ended 30th June, 1953.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA & INTERSTATE CARGO<sup>a</sup> SHIPMENTS, 1952-53.

Port.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Brisbane ..	666,748	422,877	1,089,625	497,373	120,196	617,569
Maryborough ..	..	5,160	5,160	42,731	5,277	48,008
Bundaberg ..	11	4,285	4,296	180	1,949	2,129
Gladstone ..	50,799	274	51,073	47,248	263,621	310,869
Rockhampton ..	3,268	24,939	28,207	31,918	32,784	64,702
Mackay .. ..	2,751	11,804	14,555	121,930	61,506	183,436
Bowen .. ..	..	1,628	1,628	64,469	30,907	95,376
Townsville ..	100,068	54,494	154,562	186,906	87,452	274,358
Cairns .. ..	55,314	41,519	96,833	148,592	127,537	276,129
Thursday Is.	1,258	..	1,258	5	..	5
Total .. ..	880,217	566,980	1,447,197	1,141,352	731,229	1,872,581

<sup>a</sup> Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

The next table gives the tonnage of cargo passing through Queensland ports, excluding intrastate movements. Comparing 1952-53 with the pre-war year 1938-39, 17 per cent. more cargo was discharged and 34 per cent. more was shipped. Shipments in 1952-53 were easily the most ever to leave Queensland ports, but import restrictions reduced the quantity discharged to its lowest level for four years.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, CARGO<sup>a</sup> DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED.

Year.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1948-49 ..	739,390	549,653	1,289,043	915,116	508,769	1,423,885
1949-50 ..	946,442	583,223	1,529,665	840,963	497,119	1,338,082
1950-51 ..	1,148,113	611,218	1,759,331	853,186	550,547	1,403,733
1951-52 ..	1,296,694	686,820	1,983,514	548,318	654,944	1,203,262
1952-53 ..	880,217	566,980	1,447,197	1,141,352	731,229	1,872,581

<sup>a</sup> Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

*Shipping.*—The next table shows shipping entering Queensland ports.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1952-53.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. <sup>a</sup>		

NUMBER OF VESSELS.

Brisbane .. ..	167	206	350	94	143	960
Maryborough .. ..	3	..	19	14	47	83
Bundaberg .. ..	1	..	3	28	85	117
Gladstone .. ..	6	5	38	62	2	113
Rockhampton .. ..	2	2	28	65	8	105
Mackay .. ..	5	..	11	50	1	67
Bowen .. ..	14	..	5	57	10	86
Townsville .. ..	50	14	19	168	24	275
Cairns .. ..	49	6	21	135	92	303
Thursday Island .. ..	8	..	..	10	42	60
Total .. ..	305	233	494	683	454	2,169

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane .. ..	671	1,126	904	366	15	3,082
Maryborough .. ..	5	..	21	22	2	50
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	1	7	5	13
Gladstone .. ..	16	31	95	176	..	318
Rockhampton .. ..	11	13	17	173	2	216
Mackay .. ..	20	..	22	140	..	182
Bowen .. ..	45	..	9	134	1	189
Townsville .. ..	177	68	43	579	15	882
Cairns .. ..	145	26	50	374	18	613
Thursday Island .. ..	5	..	..	6	10	21
Total .. ..	1,095	1,264	1,162	1,977	68	5,566

<sup>a</sup> "Coastwise" means having called at other Queensland ports since arriving from other States or overseas.

The following table gives information similar to that in the preceding table for ships leaving Queensland ports.

## TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1952-53.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coast-wise. a		
Brisbane .. ..	217	136	262	204	144	963
Maryborough ..	3	..	4	30	47	84
Bundaberg .. ..	1	..	4	14	87	106
Gladstone .. ..	23	2	67	23	2	117
Rockhampton ..	5	7	36	59	7	114
Mackay .. ..	23	2	13	28	1	67
Bowen .. ..	7	1	24	42	8	82
Townsville .. ..	45	13	25	159	49	291
Cairns .. ..	66	11	44	107	87	315
Thursday Island ..	11	..	3	4	42	60
Total .. ..	401	172	482	670	474	2,199

## NUMBER OF VESSELS.

Brisbane .. ..	217	136	262	204	144	963
Maryborough ..	3	..	4	30	47	84
Bundaberg .. ..	1	..	4	14	87	106
Gladstone .. ..	23	2	67	23	2	117
Rockhampton ..	5	7	36	59	7	114
Mackay .. ..	23	2	13	28	1	67
Bowen .. ..	7	1	24	42	8	82
Townsville .. ..	45	13	25	159	49	291
Cairns .. ..	66	11	44	107	87	315
Thursday Island ..	11	..	3	4	42	60
Total .. ..	401	172	482	670	474	2,199

## NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane .. ..	937	713	753	636	15	3,054
Maryborough ..	4	..	4	40	2	50
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	1	4	5	10
Gladstone .. ..	87	14	117	92	..	310
Rockhampton ..	17	44	34	138	1	234
Mackay .. ..	90	8	30	52	..	180
Bowen .. ..	16	4	38	121	1	180
Townsville .. ..	185	52	52	560	17	866
Cairns .. ..	174	51	86	273	18	602
Thursday Island ..	5	..	4	1	11	21
Total .. ..	1,515	886	1,119	1,917	70	5,507

a "Coastwise" means calling at other Queensland ports before proceeding to other States or overseas.

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. As in the preceding tables, each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, an overseas ship coming to Brisbane via Sydney, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as 1 "Oversea via States" entry, 2 "Coastwise" clearances, 2 "Coastwise" entries, and 1 "Oversea Direct" clearance. In 1952-53, coastal and local shipping had not recovered its pre-war importance. While voyages to and from overseas ports, either direct or via other States, were nearly back to their 1938-39 numbers and aggregate tonnages of vessels involved, interstate and coastal voyages were still far below their pre-war levels.

## TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Year.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. <sup>a</sup>		

## NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.

1943-44 .. ..	287	72	389	701	576	2,025
1944-45 .. ..	202	63	410	668	581	1,924
1945-46 .. ..	193	99	303	459	366	1,420
1946-47 .. ..	164	94	340	540	295	1,433
1947-48 .. ..	198	146	306	538	210	1,398
1948-49 .. ..	264	191	360	558	202	1,575
1949-50 .. ..	264	224	379	457	359	1,683
1950-51 .. ..	253	256	395	579	318	1,801
1951-52 .. ..	251	194	413	585	359	1,802
1952-53 .. ..	305	233	494	683	454	2,169

## NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED.

1943-44 .. ..	393	19	449	612	561	2,034
1944-45 .. ..	276	31	427	648	584	1,966
1945-46 .. ..	273	52	325	427	359	1,436
1946-47 .. ..	232	76	334	515	282	1,439
1947-48 .. ..	250	99	316	525	208	1,398
1948-49 .. ..	308	169	378	526	199	1,580
1949-50 .. ..	322	181	386	445	336	1,670
1950-51 .. ..	354	156	428	586	322	1,846
1951-52 .. ..	321	109	432	572	384	1,818
1952-53 .. ..	401	172	482	670	474	2,199

<sup>a</sup> "Coastwise" means having called at, or calling at, other Queensland ports since arriving from, or before proceeding to, other States or overseas.

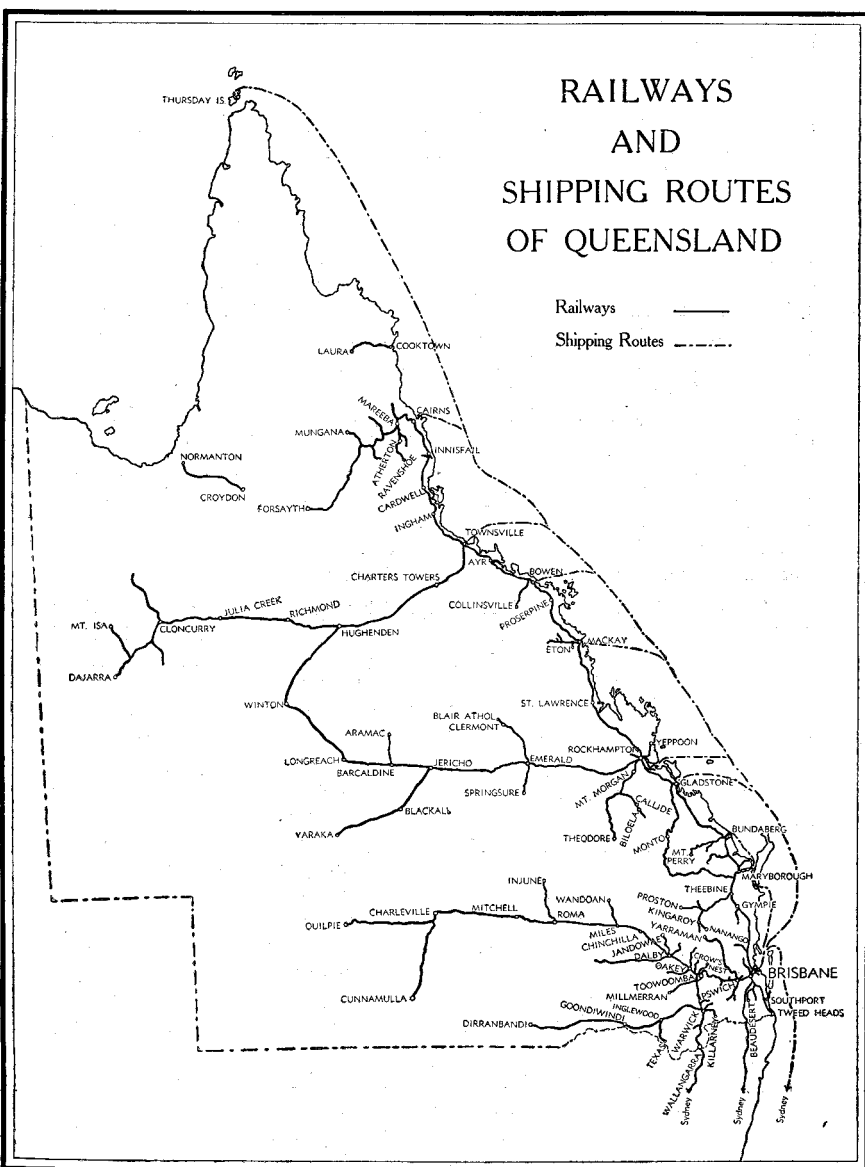
## 3. RAILWAYS.

Geographical conditions in Queensland, as elsewhere, have determined the layout of the railways. The huge area of Queensland covers 30 per cent. of the occupied area of Australia, and it has no inland waterways. There are, however, sufficient good harbours along the eastern coast. Unfortunately the broken mountain ranges are too close to the sea for the coastal railway to serve much country for most of its mileage, and the vast plain stretching westward is not highly productive in proportion to its area, and transport has to cross rough country to reach it.

The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in the remote interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion

# RAILWAYS AND SHIPPING ROUTES OF QUEENSLAND

Railways ———  
Shipping Routes - - - - -



of distant terminals. Even in Western Australia, where the mileage is greater in proportion to population, most of the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. For its sparsely populated area, Queensland, with the greatest railway mileage of any State, is lavishly equipped with railways.

Construction of railways concerned candidates at the first election of the Queensland Parliament in 1860. The first Parliament, on 13th August, 1861, passed *The Moreton Bay Tramway Act* which empowered an already formed private company to construct railways on the land-grant principle. The company, however, had difficulty in raising the necessary capital (which was increased from £150,000 to £200,000 when the Bill was before Parliament). In the meantime, conditions for borrowing money by the Governments of the young colonies became favourable, and public opinion set in favour of government construction of public works. In 1863, an Act authorised government construction of railways, but provided for private construction of branch railways, and for the Government, if it wished, to lease its own lines to private persons for a period not exceeding seven years. Neither of these provisions was taken advantage of, and railway construction and operation in Queensland which commenced under this Act have been carried on by the Government ever since. Very few lines have been built by private enterprise. On a number of subsequent occasions, the Government endeavoured to attract private railway building by offering free grants of land to railway builders, but the offers were never taken up to any appreciable extent.

The first line was opened from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31st July, 1865. It reached Toowoomba in 1867, Brisbane was connected in 1875, and in subsequent years the lines were pushed out to the Downs, the Maranoa, and the South-West. The Central Division Railways were commenced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next six years no mileage was added to this system. In the eighties began a spurt of railway building in connecting the ports with the interior by short lines. These were as follows:—1880, Townsville; 1881, Bundaberg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1885, Cooktown; 1887, Cairns; 1889, Normanton; and 1890, Bowen. Depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century. These beginnings grew into isolated systems of some magnitude, until in 1910, when *The North Coast Railway Act* provided for linking the systems by a coastal railway, there were 3,806 miles of railway in the State. The last link in this coastal line was completed in 1924. A great burst of development occurred during the decade 1911-1920. In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, 1,572 miles of line were opened. After that date progress was steady till the maximum mileage of 6,567 miles was reached in 1932. This mileage included the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge track). The mileage being operated at 30th June, 1953, was 6,560.

At the outset a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. was deliberately chosen, although previously New South Wales had adopted 4 ft. 8½ in., and Victoria

5 ft. 3 in. The choice was between fewer lines with more speed, and more lines with less speed. The decision has been justified by the extent of Queensland's railway system today, and it is claimed that the air-conditioned express trains operating in Queensland are equal in comfort to any train in Australia.

The standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) railway from Kyogle, New South Wales, to South Brisbane was opened for traffic on 27th September, 1930, as the first step towards uniform gauge railway communication between the capitals of the mainland States. The line was built under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and New South Wales. Of the total cost, Queensland's share was £625,000, and the Commonwealth's £4,371,000. Net profits after payment of interest on capital costs are divided between Queensland and New South Wales in proportion to route mileage in each State—69 and 112 miles respectively. A Commonwealth proposal to convert all Australian railways to a uniform 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge at a cost of over £200m., including over £100m. for Queensland railways, was mentioned in the 1946 *Year Book*.

In November, 1947, an expert committee reported to the Government on the electrification of the Brisbane suburban railway system. The committee recommended the electrification of the suburban lines using 1,500-volt direct current overhead contact wires and all steel multiple unit cars. Early in 1950, the Government announced its decision to proceed with the electrification of the railways in the metropolitan area at a then estimated cost of £5,888,000, and some preliminary work has been done. Associated works, such as quadruplication and duplication of certain sections of line in the suburban area, which will be necessary in connection with the electrification, and in any case would be necessary without electrification, were commenced during 1950-51. The complete scheme also involves the overhead wiring and electrifying of the equivalent of 225 miles of single track, a new carriage depôt, replacing 60-lb. with 94-lb. rails in the electrified area, and raising and lengthening of platforms, as well as the purchase of suitable rolling stock. Limitation of loan funds caused the temporary suspension of electrification works during 1952-53, and of quadruplication during 1953-54, but work has been resumed.

At present the Queensland railway system is divided into four divisions for administrative purposes. The Queensland section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney is operated by the New South Wales Railway Commissioner by special agreement.

The following table shows the miles of route operated, capital account, and financial results of working in each division during 1952-53. It should be noted that capital account shown on the first four lines of the table represents capital remaining after the writing off of £28m. on all lines under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*. Rates of profit on capital, and profit after meeting interest, must be read with this qualification in mind. The capital account shown for the South Brisbane-Border Railway is the capital liability borne by Queensland, and represents only a proportion of the total expenditure on the Queensland section of the uniform gauge line (see above).

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Section.	Gauge.	Lines Open.	Capital Account. <i>b</i>	Profit on Working.		Profit After Meeting Interest.
				Amount.	Proportion of Capital.	
	Ft. In.	Miles.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%	£1,000.
South-Eastern Division ..	3 6	1,228	19,904	-1,148	-5.8	-1,787
South-Western Division ..	3 6	1,584	9,347	-488	-5.2	-787
Central Division ..	3 6	1,673	13,605	-260	-1.9	-696
Northern Division <sup>a</sup> ..	3 6	2,006	15,004	-269	-1.8	-750
South Brisbane - Border Railway ..	4 8½	69	625	153	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Total ..	..	6,560	58,485	-2,012	-3.7 <sup>c</sup>	-4,020 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge (Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramway).

<sup>b</sup> See comment preceding this table.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding South Brisbane-Border Railway.

The following table shows the operations of the State railway system for the last ten years. Goods and live stock carried in each of the last five years were greater than in the war-time peak year, 1942-43, while passenger journeys in 1952-53, though less than in the years of heavy war-time troop movements, were 45 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Most of the increase in passengers was on the Brisbane suburban services.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods and Live Stock Carried.	Goods and Live Stock Receipts per Ton-Mile. <i>a</i>	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>b</i>	Net Earnings as Proportion of Capital Account.
	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	<i>d.</i>	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%
1943-44	38,154	6,567	1.96	16,430	13,184	40,824	7.95
1944-45	38,962	6,240	1.81	13,809	11,699	41,301	5.11
1945-46	38,200	5,758	1.82	11,917	10,444	41,546	3.55
1946-47	34,188	5,750	1.75	11,033	10,204	41,979	1.97
1947-48	29,325	5,523	1.95	11,532	10,651	42,236	2.09
1948-49	32,687	6,888	2.31	15,392	14,174	42,682	2.85
1949-50	32,366	6,943	2.33	15,988	15,868	44,027	0.27
1950-51	34,145	7,182	2.82	19,772	19,439	49,260	0.68
1951-52	35,029	6,823	3.38	23,358	24,659	53,306	-2.44
1952-53	35,844	7,437	3.82	25,985	27,997	58,485	-3.44

<sup>a</sup> Figures for South Brisbane-Border, Cooktown, and Normanton Railways, and Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramway, excluded in calculating these amounts.

<sup>b</sup> Opened lines only. The Capital Account was reduced by £28,000,000 from 1st July, 1931, under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931.*



As in other Australian States, the earnings of the railways in Queensland are insufficient to meet working expenses and the interest due on loans expended on construction and equipment. The resulting charge on consolidated revenue may be regarded as part of the cost of developing the country.

For the year 1952-53, total earnings (including the uniform gauge railway) were 11 per cent. higher than those for the preceding financial year, and 233 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year 1938-39.

Total gross ton-miles—steam, diesel-electric, and rail motor, but excluding the uniform gauge railway—were 57 per cent. higher in 1952-53 than in 1938-39, while goods train miles were 39 per cent. higher. Passenger journeys were 45 per cent. above the figure for 1938-39. The average net load of goods and live stock trains (127 tons) was 27 per cent. greater, and the average length of haul per ton of paying goods and live stock 25 per cent. greater, than in 1938-39. The average haul per ton of paying goods and live stock was 184 miles in 1952-53, compared with 200 miles in 1951-52. The highest figure was in 1943-44 (214 miles) when the war necessitated the carriage of military supplies very long distances.

During the year 1952-53, 20 new locomotives, 65 new carriages, and 1,488 new wagons were put into service, but the withdrawal of old rolling stock reduced these numbers to net increases of 6 locomotives, 47 carriages, and 1,276 wagons.

As part of the programme for the modernisation of the railways, 20 diesel-electric locomotives were ordered in February and March, 1951, and 19 had been received at 30th June, 1954. These locomotives were used for the haulage of long-distance mail trains, on which services schedules were accelerated by their introduction. They were also used on selected goods services, and more fast freight services are being introduced on certain sections. Twelve less powerful diesel-electric locomotives, to be used on the lighter main lines, were ordered in March, 1952. Six twin-engined diesel trains, each consisting of two power cars and two trailer cars, and four complete air-conditioned trains, were in traffic at 30th June, 1954. At the same date there were 5 air-conditioned trains, 421 new wagons, and 36 locomotives on order.

*Passenger Traffic.*—During 1952-53 the number of passengers carried on the Queensland railways, including the uniform gauge railway, was 35,844,354, first-class passengers totalling 917,106 and second-class 34,927,248. Metropolitan suburban travellers accounted for 307,845, or 33.6 per cent., of the first-class passengers, and 28,936,603, or 82.8 per cent., of the second-class passengers.

Passenger traffic in Queensland provided 11.9 per cent. of the total revenue in 1952-53, compared with 13.0 per cent. in the previous year and 20.1 per cent. in 1938-39. The receipts from passenger traffic in 1952-53 were 98 per cent. greater than those in 1938-39. Air travel and good motor highways have interfered to some extent with long-distance passenger travel, and a continuance of this effect must be expected.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, PASSENGER TRAFFIC, 1952-53.

Section.	Class of Travel.	Passengers Carried.			Receipts from Passenger Traffic.
		On Ordinary Tickets.	On Season Tickets.	Total.	
		No.	No.	No.	£
South-Eastern Div'n Suburban ..	First	108,283	199,562	307,845	} 682,817
	Second	9,720,399	19,216,204	28,936,603	
Other .. ..	First	86,050	315,206	401,256	} 1,056,242
	Second	1,391,216	1,509,774	2,900,990	
South-Western Division	First	34,885	3,486	38,371	} 248,819
	Second	256,263	85,702	341,965	
Central Division ..	First	37,115	10,022	47,137	} 384,891
	Second	643,248	264,560	907,808	
Northern Division	First	37,106	15,648	52,754	} 598,468
	Second	992,587	728,642	1,721,229	
Sth. Brisbane-Border Railway	First	61,240	8,503	69,743	} 130,903
	Second	118,653	..	118,653	
Total .. ..	First	364,679	552,427	917,106	} 3,102,140
	Second	13,122,366	21,804,882	34,927,248	

*Goods Traffic.*—Goods and minerals, live stock, and parcels and miscellaneous traffic—tonnage and earnings—carried in 1952-53 in each section of the Queensland railways are shown in the following table.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, GOODS TRAFFIC, 1952-53.

Section.	Goods and Minerals.		Live Stock.		Parcels, Mails, &c. <i>a</i>
	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
South-Eastern Div'n	2,683,961	8,128,279	134,227	325,775	566,319
South-Western Div'n	711,296	2,109,579	294,305	1,017,193	114,783
Central Division ..	1,282,213	3,137,745	199,329	625,841	171,025
Northern Division ..	1,631,283	4,468,566	153,970	576,799	185,352
Sth. Brisbane-Border	344,596	613,370	1,900	3,722	56,492
Total .. ..	6,653,349	18,457,539	783,731	2,549,330	1,093,971

*a* Excluding refreshment rooms, rents, and miscellaneous receipts.

Goods (including live stock, minerals, parcels, mails, &c.) traffic in Queensland provided 85.1 per cent. of the total revenue in 1952-53, compared with 76.5 per cent. in 1938-39, while the total earnings from that source were 270.7 per cent. higher. The weight of goods and minerals

carried was 39.6 per cent. greater, receipts being 292.9 per cent. greater, due partly to a longer haul per ton of goods carried. The weight of live stock carried increased by 48.4 per cent. on 1938-39, and the receipts therefrom by 228.2 per cent. Revenue from parcels, mails, &c., was up by 124.4 per cent.

*Local Authority and Private Railways.*—At 30th June, 1953, there were 76 miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. Most of these were built primarily to carry minerals or timber. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. Of lines open for public traffic, 53 miles were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft. 6 in. Of these, 42 miles were operated by a Local Authority—the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The remaining 7 miles were operated by two private companies; one to serve the Bowen Consolidated Mine in the north of the State, and one in the south—the Tannymoreland line, carrying coal and timber. The only other line open for public traffic was a 2-ft. gauge tramway operated by Douglas Shire, connecting Mossman, the most northerly sugar area, with its port, Port Douglas.

*All Australian Railways.*—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The only private line in Australia of more than 100 miles is the Western Australian Midland Railway Company's 277 miles. The following table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge, and rolling stock, of the government railways. The Commonwealth railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line, the 3 ft. 6 in. lines from Port Augusta to Central Australia, and from Darwin inland, and a standard gauge branch of 5 miles to Canberra.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

Government.	Lines of Each Gauge.				Rolling Stock.			Staff. c
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All.	Loco- motives.	Coach- ing.	Goods.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	..	6,113	..	6,113	1,211	2,898	26,690	51,014
Victoria ..	4,549	..	..	4,660 <sup>a</sup>	636	2,493	22,435	28,240
<b>Queensland</b> ..	..	<b>69</b>	<b>6,461</b>	<b>6,560<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>866</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>24,445</b>	<b>28,263</b>
South Australia ..	1,594	..	959	2,553	368	641	8,655	10,923
Western Australia	..	..	4,108	4,108	440	419	12,718	12,305
Tasmania ..	..	..	613	613	140	190	2,589	2,648
Commonwealth ..	..	1,113	1,088	2,201	158	182	1,607	2,526
Total ..	6,143	7,295	13,229	26,808	3,819	8,158	99,139	135,919

<sup>a</sup> Including 111 miles of 2' 6" gauge.      <sup>b</sup> Including 80 miles of 2' 0" gauge.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding staff engaged on construction, except for Victoria.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, working expenses, and capital cost of the government railway systems in the various States. Extreme caution must be used in making direct comparisons between States, on account of adjustments to earnings, expenses, and capital, some of which have been noted.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

Government.	Train Miles.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods, &c. Carried.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Cost. <i>a</i>
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	36,289	271,698	19,121	72,676 <sup>b</sup>	66,054 <sup>c</sup>	213,084
Victoria .. ..	17,690	162,857	9,192	31,864 <sup>d</sup>	34,101 <sup>e</sup>	102,035
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>18,338<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>35,844</b>	<b>7,437</b>	<b>25,985</b>	<b>27,997</b>	<b>86,485</b>
South Australia ..	7,199	17,565	4,543	11,891 <sup>g</sup>	15,013	44,693
Western Australia	5,255	6,339	2,619	7,667	12,510	41,877
Tasmania .. ..	1,990	3,151	897	2,039 <sup>h</sup>	2,864	11,768
Commonwealth ..	1,738	190	660	2,710	2,728	23,759
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>88,499</b>	<b>497,644</b>	<b>44,469</b>	<b>154,832</b>	<b>161,267</b>	<b>523,701</b>

*a* Not including capital expenditure on incomplete lines, but including the following amounts by which capital accounts have been reduced:—Victoria, £25,684(000); Queensland, £28,000(000); South Australia, £3,100(000); Western Australia, £12,326(000); and Tasmania, £4,738(000).

*b* Excluding £800(000) government grant towards losses on non-paying developmental lines.

*c* Excluding £398(000) transferred to reserve funds.

*d* Excluding £1,798(000) government grant towards interest.

*e* Including £93(000) charged to other accounts.

*f* Excluding South Brisbane-Border uniform gauge railway.

*g* Excluding £4,850(000) special grants by the Treasury, and £539(000) Commonwealth Grant under Railways Standardisation Agreement.

*h* Excluding £10(000) government grant for sick leave.

## 4. STREET TRAMWAYS AND BUSES.

*Brisbane.*—The City of Brisbane is now the only city served by a system of street tramways, the Rockhampton steam tramways having been replaced by motor buses in 1939.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August, 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down, but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but with very unsatisfactory results. Efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, and during 1896 the Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London, was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary, and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On 31st December, 1922, the system, which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles, was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925, the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about £2m. due in London.

The City Council instituted motor bus services in July, 1940, and during 1948 it took over most of the private bus services. In August, 1951, the Council started to operate trolley buses on one city route, and other routes have since been opened. The government railways provide suburban railway transport.

## BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL TRANSPORT SERVICES.

Year.	Route Open.	Vehicles	Staff.	Vehicle Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1943-44	82.15	419	2,125	10,536	161,929	1,501	925	2,350
1944-45	82.53	432	2,306	10,865	164,784	1,514	989	2,327
1945-46	82.73	434	2,430	10,702	152,471	1,410	1,027	2,358
1946-47	85.79	452	2,552	10,915	141,973	1,338	1,034	2,574
1947-48	164.05	560	3,031	11,917	146,867	1,509	1,221	2,962
1948-49	237.38	573	2,988	13,345	149,456	1,844	1,531	3,378
1949-50	237.38	595	2,889	13,090	140,155	1,942	1,714	3,493
1950-51	246.82	592	2,863	12,810	132,124	2,125	1,913	3,713
1951-52	290.36	645	3,041	13,915	136,355	2,632	2,464	4,199
1952-53	364.29	645	2,892	14,644	139,835	2,808	2,756	4,291

*All Local Authorities.*—Details of the operations of all Local Authority urban transport services during 1952-53 are shown below.

## LOCAL AUTHORITY URBAN TRANSPORT SERVICES, 1952-53.

Service.	Route Open.	Ve- hicles.	Staff.	Vehicle Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Rev- enue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<i>Tramways.</i>								
Brisbane ..	67	422	2,397	9,839	107,891	2,134	2,020	2,901
<i>Buses.</i>								
Brisbane ..	297	223 <sup>a</sup>	495	4,805	31,944	674	736	1,390
Maryborough	72	6	7	94	539	12	12	32
Rockhampton	40	43	82	753	<i>n</i>	99	99	139
Total ..	476	694	2,981	15,491	140,374 <sup>b</sup>	2,919	2,867	4,462

<sup>a</sup> Including 20 trolley buses.

<sup>b</sup> Incomplete.

*n* Not available.

## 5. ROADS.

Certain major roads are constructed and maintained by the Main Roads Department (see pages 230 and 231) with assistance from the Local Authorities, while roads of local importance are constructed and maintained solely by Local Authorities. In many cases construction is subsidised by the State Government, by means of Treasury loans to Local Authorities which are subsidised out of government funds. Other roads are built by the Public Estate Improvement Branch of the Lands Department when it is desired to open up previously inaccessible or undeveloped country.

Roads, classified according to the nature of their construction, which exist in the areas controlled by the various Local Authorities (according to returns received from them) are shown in the next table.

## ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1953.

Local Authority Area.	Formed Roads.				Uncon- structed.	Total.
	Concrete.	Bitumen.	Macadam.	Other.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brisbane .. ..	11	819	560	379	493	2,262
Other Cities .. ..	9	633	241	513	627	2,023
Towns .. ..	2	206	118	186	121	633
Shires .. ..	72	3,609	10,792	41,991	71,067	127,531 <sup>a</sup>
Total .. ..	94	5,267	11,711	43,069	72,308	132,449 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Decrease in this total during year due to re-surveys by some shires.

*Main Roads.*—A Main Roads Board consisting of three members was appointed by the Governor in Council under *The Main Roads Act, 1920*. In 1925, the Board was replaced by a Main Roads Commission under the control of a single Commissioner. In February, 1951, the staff was brought under the Public Service Acts and the Commission became a Department. This Department is the major organisation for building State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Farmers', and Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Roads of purely local importance are the responsibility of the Local Authority, but other roads are classed by the Department under one or other of the foregoing eight heads. Operations during the last ten years are shown hereunder.

During the 1939-1945 War years an inland defence road to North Queensland and other strategic roads were built. From 1940 to 1944 there was an increase of 1,988 miles in improved roads under the control of the Main Roads Commission. In the next six years progress was slower and averaged about 200 miles per year, but during the three years ended 30th June, 1953, the annual increase rose to an average of nearly 800 miles.

## QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS.

At 30th June.	Types of Roads Gazetted.						Improved Roads at End of Year. <sup>a</sup>
	State High- ways.	Main.	Develop- mental.	Tourist Roads.	Other.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1944 .. ..	6,232	9,059	249	247	859	16,646	8,197
1945 .. ..	6,628	9,206	244	247	859	17,184	8,316
1946 .. ..	6,983	9,932	244	247	1,033	18,439	8,424
1947 .. ..	7,244	10,235	244	251	1,104	19,078	8,619
1948 .. ..	7,262	10,605	245	256	1,233	19,601	8,892
1949 .. ..	7,333	10,656	245	270	1,375	19,879	9,117
1950 .. ..	7,610	10,876	245	276	1,463	20,470	9,414
1951 .. ..	7,781	10,973	245	290	1,490	20,779	10,446
1952 .. ..	7,776	11,079	245	298	1,492	20,890	10,997
1953 .. ..	7,772	11,120	245	298	1,519	20,954	11,764

<sup>a</sup> Excluding those under construction.

It is the duty of the Main Roads Commissioner, according to the Act, in determining routes and works to be carried out, to ascertain whether the country through which the proposed road passes is sufficiently served by railways. This is designed to minimise duplication of transport service, and has resulted in the diversion, wherever possible, of the through road system so as to serve areas not served by rail. Instances are the Lockyer-Darling Downs Highway, particularly from Ipswich onwards, and the highway which passes over Mount Mee to Woodford and further on down the Mary Valley, which prior to its construction was in a very backward state. The Dawson Highway in the Central District is another example.

When the Commissioner intends to embark upon a road project involving liability to Local Authorities, interested Local Authorities must be consulted as to the route and nature of the works, and they may lodge objections to the scheme with the Commissioner. Only in the case of State Highways and Mining Access Roads is this procedure unnecessary. When agreement cannot be attained, the matter is finally determined by the Minister. Contributions, as set out in the following statement, are required from Local Authorities towards the cost of works undertaken by the Main Roads Department.

	<i>For Construction.</i>	<i>For Maintenance.</i>
State Highways .. Nil .. .. .		Not exceeding one-half
Main Roads .. 20 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years		Not exceeding one-half
Developmental Roads .. 20 per cent. of interest on capital cost, for 20 years		Not exceeding one-half
Secondary Roads .. 50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years		Not exceeding one-half
Farmers' Roads .. 50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years		Not exceeding one-half
Mining Access Roads Nil, unless other than mining interests served, when Main Roads terms may be applied		Same as for construction
Tourist Roads .. As agreed before works commenced		As agreed
Tourist Tracks .. Nil .. .. .		Nil

In most cases, the Local Authority acts as the constructing authority.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are Motor Vehicle Registration Fees, Federal contributions from Petrol Taxation, and loans from the State Treasury for permanent works. Until April, 1947, the Commissioner shared with the Local Authorities in the distribution of Transport Licensing Fees, which were imposed upon certain road hauliers and operators of omnibuses and service cars. Receipts and expenditure of the Main Roads Department (or, until February, 1951, the Main Roads Commission) during the five years ended 1952-53 are shown in the next table.

## MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>					
(i) <i>Main Roads Fund</i> —					
Government Loan ..	600,000	700,000	587,500	1,313,000	825,000
Treasury Grants and Advances .. ..	400,000	422,000	117,830	..	..
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	1,056,813	1,165,888	1,936,656	2,573,971	3,523,958
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities ..	184,853	258,673	258,708	317,437	308,179
Commonwealth—					
Channel Country Roads .. ..	..	..	225,000	100,000	250,000
Callide Coal Road .. ..	..	..	..	200,000	45,450
Other <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,169,811	1,481,817	2,184,130	1,979,994	2,279,484
Other .. ..	177,529	206,637	215,839	176,847	328,804
Total .. ..	3,589,006	4,235,015	5,525,663	6,661,249	7,560,875
(ii) <i>Special Funds</i> —					
Commonwealth (L. Authority Roads)	146,500	211,750	274,633	861,567	560,100
Burdekin Bridge ..	287,630	172,471	210,938	305,013	103,855
All Receipts ..	4,023,136	4,619,236	6,011,234	7,827,829	8,224,830
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
(i) <i>Main Roads Fund</i> —					
Road Construction ..	1,437,706	1,836,984	2,493,651	4,093,669	3,222,722
Road Maintenance ..	986,667	1,063,255	1,434,318	1,421,305	1,180,788
Interest and Redemption ..	351,824	373,242	401,409	439,325	504,140
Purchase of Plant ..	104,134	177,133	260,248	396,239	357,220
Maintenance of Plant ..	218,936	249,573	305,653	412,520	420,053
Administrative <sup>b</sup> ..	464,306	530,723	562,726	706,040	777,809
Total .. ..	3,563,573	4,230,910	5,458,005	7,469,098	6,462,732
(ii) <i>Special Funds</i> —					
Commonwealth (L. Authority Roads)	62,091	96,047	205,796	901,601	620,860
Burdekin Bridge ..	191,247	168,609	188,919	161,765	176,908
Other .. ..	80,055	Cr. 7,648	33,238	418,994	24,817
All Expenditure	3,896,966	4,487,918	5,885,958	8,951,458	7,285,317

<sup>a</sup> Contributions under Federal Aid Roads Scheme and Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act, 1947 to 1949, and Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1950.

<sup>b</sup> Including surveys, design, engineering, cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, office expenses, and administration.



## 6. ROAD TRANSPORT.

*Motor Vehicles.*—Vehicles on the register at the end of the year, and revenue collected from licenses during the year (including Drivers' and Riders' Licenses and Transport Licensing Fees) are shown below.

## MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Cars.	Taxi- cabs.	Buses.	Trucks.	Motor Cycles.	Total Motor Vehicles.	Trailers.	Revenue Collected.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1944	67,188	1,059	498	50,290	6,103	125,138	3,780	812,946
1945	67,956	1,044	549	53,249	6,394	129,192	4,306	839,297
1946	69,615	1,388	603	63,091	8,627	143,324	4,953	967,677
1947	72,398	1,595	708	71,979	11,567	158,247	6,153	1,075,989
1948	76,071	1,865	796	78,986	13,391	171,109	7,261	1,248,411
1949	83,633	1,900	917	85,341	16,177	187,968	8,359	1,498,003
1950	97,746	2,100	968	92,953	19,152	212,919	9,657	1,713,695
1951	113,045	2,387	981	102,360	22,011	240,784	10,709	2,599,932
1952	121,729	2,453	1,001	106,540	23,302	255,025	11,819	3,413,198
1953	130,311	2,393	1,014	109,103	23,400	266,221	12,856	4,422,943

During the year 1952-53, new vehicles registered were as follows:—Cars and taxis, 12,163; buses, 49; trucks, 9,194; and motor cycles, 1,966. Post-war registrations of new motor vehicles rose to a maximum in 1950-51, when 34,456 new vehicles and cycles were licensed. The next two years showed lower figures of 27,270 and 23,372 respectively, the greatest decrease being in new motor cycles, which, in 1952-53, were only 98 more than were needed for replacements.

Numbers of motor vehicles on the registers of the various States, and revenue obtained from vehicle registration, are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES<sup>a</sup> REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA.

State or Territory.	Motor Vehicles Registered at 30th June.					Gross Revenue from Registration & Motor Tax, 1952-53. b
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales	416,189	478,071	544,345	590,532	613,554	7,675,145
Victoria ..	351,428	399,887	444,400	533,226	539,828	4,474,032
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>187,968</b>	<b>212,919</b>	<b>240,784</b>	<b>255,025</b>	<b>266,221</b>	<b>3,556,440</b>
S. Australia	134,066	151,904	173,043	192,313	205,702	1,525,338
W. Australia	89,515	103,385	118,692	132,967	141,945	1,018,519
Tasmania ..	38,853	42,784	49,173	55,104	60,545	484,267
N. T. ..	3,265	3,796	4,391	4,757	5,152	8,725
A. C. T. ..	3,494	4,360	5,523	6,260	6,947	37,295
Total ..	1,224,778	1,397,106	1,580,351	1,770,184	1,839,894	18,779,761

<sup>a</sup> Including motor cycles.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding Queensland Transport Licensing Fees and similar fees in other States where such are imposed, and Drivers' and Riders' Licenses.

At 30th June, 1953, the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were:—South Australia, 265; Western Australia, 229; Victoria, 225; Queensland, 206; Tasmania, 199; and New South Wales, 181.

*Registration of Motor Vehicles.*—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered as such with the Main Roads Commissioner, and, in addition, taxicabs must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police to ply for hire. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes for the carriage of passengers or goods must be licensed under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1951* (see below).

*Fees Payable.*—Annual registration fees were increased to the following rates on 8th February, 1952:—For pneumatic-tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power and the weight in cwt. of the vehicle ready for use is charged at 6s. per unit. For solid-tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power, weight of the vehicle, and maximum permissible load (in cwt.) is charged at 5s. per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, and 9s. per unit if over 2 tons. Compression ignition engine vehicles (diesels) are charged at double the foregoing rates. Fees for trailers are determined at the rate of 6s. per cwt., and for caravan trailers at the rate of 9s. per cwt. Traction engines are registered at the fixed rate of £3 3s. per year. A driving license fee is also charged when each vehicle, except a traction engine or a trailer, is registered.

The fees payable on *motor cars* range from £4 16s. on "Baby" Fiats to approximately £27 on the largest sedans. On *pneumatic-tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees are from about £12 12s. to over £15 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, £15 to over £19 10s. for 1½ tons capacity, £15 to over £22 10s. for 2 tons capacity, and up to £30 for 5-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged £2 5s., or £3 8s. with a side car.

*Drivers.*—Under the provisions of *The Traffic Acts, 1949 to 1952*, every driver of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must obtain a driver's license. Every driver applying for his first license must pass a test to prove his proficiency in driving the type or types of motor vehicles for which he requires the license. Since 1st October, 1952, licenses have been issued free for periods of ten years, five years, or one year, according to the applicant's age.

Under *The Motor Vehicles Insurance Acts, 1936 to 1945*, all owners of motor vehicles are required to insure and to keep insured against Third Party Risk (personal injury only). The certificate of insurance must be presented before registration will be effected, or, in the case of renewals of registrations, the Main Roads Department, by arrangement with the insurance companies, collects the renewal premiums. The Act provides for an unlimited insurance against any liability which may arise on account of the death or bodily injury of any person caused by the negligence or wilful default of the driver.

*Licensing of Road Transport.*—The legislation dealing with the control of road transport in Queensland is *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1951*. Under the Acts, control is exercised in respect to the carriage of passengers and goods by road unless specially exempted. Carriage is authorised by way of license (regular operation) or permit

(casual operation). License fees are assessed in relation to the degree of competition with alternative services.

Briefly, the following determinations have been made:—

**Omnibus Service:** An amount varying from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the service, dependent upon the degree of competition with alternative services.

**Inter-town Passenger Service:** A rate varying from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per passenger carried per road-mile, dependent upon the existence and adequacy of alternative services. The maximum rate of 1d. per passenger-mile applies only to services which are fully competitive with alternative services.

**Inter-town Goods Service:** An amount varying from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service. The maximum rate is fixed in cases where the goods services are fully competitive with the existing services.

**Inter-town Passenger and Goods Service:** An amount varying up to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service (see Inter-town Goods Service above). In appropriate cases fees may be assessed separately for passengers and goods.

In isolated areas, particularly for the carriage of passengers and goods by mail carriers and milk and cream carriers, a nominal fee is assessed.

Permits are granted for the use of any vehicle or vehicles for such period as determined by the Commissioner. The fees are assessed according to the nature of the trips for which the permits are applied for. Reductions are made in respect of sporting bodies, charitable institutions, &c., in which cases the fees are assessed according to the circumstances. Due regard is always paid to the alternative services, if any, operating.

Provision is made for the issue of an alternative form of permit to operators for the transport of timber, &c. In such cases, the operator is required to deposit with the Commissioner an adequate sum as security against fees, and he is permitted to operate on manifest and submit returns in a similar manner to that of licensees.

Provision is also made whereby the Commissioner may recover unpaid permit fees from the consignor or consignee of the goods hauled.

## 7. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

The Commissioner of Police requires all traffic accidents occurring on public highways in the State to be reported to the Police. Accidents reported in 1952-53, 23,623, were 129 per cent. more than in 1938-39.

*Summary for Ten Years.*—The next two tables give a summary of road traffic accidents in Queensland for the last ten years. Since the end of the last war the numbers of persons killed and injured in traffic accidents have almost doubled and the number of vehicles on the roads has increased in a similar proportion. Population has not increased as fast, and consequently the numbers of persons killed and injured per 10,000 population rose from 1.6 and 33.7 respectively in 1945-46 to 2.4 and 57.3 in 1952-53.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Motor Vehicles. <i>a</i>	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Per 1,000 Vehicles. <i>a</i>		Per 10,000 Population.	
				Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1943-44 .. ..	121,312	230	3,188	1.9	26.3	2.2	30.2
1944-45 .. ..	127,493	193	3,120	1.5	24.5	1.8	29.2
1945-46 .. ..	135,767	169	3,656	1.2	26.9	1.6	33.7
1946-47 .. ..	152,394	188	3,799	1.2	24.9	1.7	34.6
1947-48 .. ..	165,260	182	3,799	1.1	23.0	1.6	34.1
1948-49 .. ..	180,116	169	4,017	0.9	22.3	1.5	35.4
1949-50 .. ..	199,771	202	4,771	1.0	23.9	1.7	41.0
1950-51 .. ..	229,274	218	5,512	1.0	24.0	1.8	46.2
1951-52 .. ..	250,157	251	6,561	1.0	26.2	2.1	53.7
1952-53 .. ..	260,406	301	7,152	1.2	27.5	2.4	57.3

*a* Average for the year. The numbers do *not* include vehicles operated by the Armed Services, which reached very high numbers during the recent war. The rates per 1,000 vehicles shown should therefore be read with this fact in mind.

The following table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those classed as serious, and also classifies persons killed or injured according to the capacities in which they were involved.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Total Accidents.	Serious Accidents. <i>a</i>	Persons Killed or Injured.									
			Pedestrians.		Motor Drivers.		Motor Cyclists.		Pedal Cyclists.		Others. <i>b</i>	
			K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.
1943-44	6,417	2,516	55	788	30	389	19	244	31	398	95	1,369
1944-45	6,020	2,425	55	797	21	381	19	229	20	420	78	1,293
1945-46	7,233	2,854	43	799	24	509	18	364	20	507	64	1,477
1946-47	8,202	3,066	53	800	24	506	33	587	16	540	62	1,366
1947-48	8,708	3,067	51	717	25	537	24	604	16	585	66	1,356
1948-49	9,351	3,223	29	673	22	536	34	787	11	564	73	1,457
1949-50	11,958	3,958	54	820	27	733	45	1,035	17	683	59	1,500
1950-51	15,884	4,557	51	941	32	816	54	1,271	17	772	64	1,712
1951-52	20,767	5,214	64	944	43	1,136	55	1,474	20	787	69	2,220
1952-53	23,623	5,748	67	950	59	1,181	51	591	17	949	107	2,481

*a* Accidents involving death or injury.

*b* Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

*Time of Occurrence.*—In 1952-53, accidents were most frequent on days before public holidays, which had a daily average of 122.6 accidents, followed by Fridays with an average of 84.1 and Saturdays with 79.6. Other week days averaged 58.3, while Sundays were lowest with 47.7. Before the war, Sunday accidents were as numerous as on week days. According to time of day, the greatest number happened between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m., and 42 per cent. between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.

*Road Conditions.*—The cause of 1,475 accidents, 530 of them serious, was attributed to road conditions, loosely gravelled roads accounting for 509, and wet and slippery roads for 429, of these accidents.

*Types and Causes of Accidents.*—The following tables show accidents classified according to types of vehicles, &c., involved, and main causes.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1952-53.

Type of Accident.	City of Brisbane.				Queensland.			
	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.		Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.	
	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Killed.	Injured.
Pedestrian &—								
Motor Vehicle ..	550	462	41	437	804	699	62	672
Motor Cycle ..	94	78	2	99	139	122	4	152
Pedal Cycle ..	36	33	..	40	70	65	..	81
Tram ..	112	91	1	92	112	91	1	92
Other <sup>b</sup> ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1
Motor Vehicle alone	762	238	9	334	3,224	1,111	95	1,628
Motor Cycle alone	239	155	4	179	686	493	22	559
Pedal Cycle alone..	76	70	2	71	152	144	4	147
Tram alone ..	180	137	1	141	180	137	1	141
Other <sup>b</sup> alone ..	11	5	1	4	32	21	5	17
Collision between—								
Motor Vehicles ..	5,553	308	13	459	8,973	691	39	1,109
Motor Cycles ..	66	34	2	55	113	61	2	103
Pedal Cycles ..	12	9	..	12	39	27	..	35
Trams ..	56	9	..	21	56	9	..	21
Others <sup>b</sup> ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Motor Vehicle &—								
Motor Cycle ..	1,145	496	14	570	1,872	902	34	1,043
Pedal Cycle ..	480	267	5	275	988	609	14	621
Tram ..	1,087	27	2	39	1,087	27	2	39
Other <sup>b</sup> ..	180	13	1	17	926	69	3	98
Motor Cycle &—								
Pedal Cycle ..	49	30	..	37	168	117	..	166
Tram ..	16	2	..	3	16	2	..	3
Other <sup>b</sup> ..	42	26	..	33	193	127	3	153
Pedal Cycle &—								
Tram ..	2	1	..	1	2	1	..	1
Other <sup>b</sup> ..	1	1	..	1	9	7	..	7
Tram &—								
Other <sup>b</sup> ..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Obstruction &—								
Motor Vehicle ..	2,144	44	1	58	3,509	88	5	127
Motor Cycle ..	75	33	3	39	153	78	5	87
Pedal Cycle ..	40	25	..	25	85	49	..	49
Tram ..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Other <sup>b</sup> ..	12	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
Total ..	13,035	2,594	102	3,042	23,623	5,748	301	7,152

<sup>a</sup> Accidents involving death or injury.

<sup>b</sup> Animal-drawn vehicles, ridden or straying animals, railway vehicles, &c.

## ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Serious. a	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, excluding</i>					
Motor Cyclists .. .. .	8,756	749	10	27	37
Excessive Speed .. .. .	206	78	..	6	6
Not Keeping to the Left .. .. .	324	29	..	2	2
Careless at Intersection .. .. .	792	134	..	8	8
Intoxicated .. .. .	119	28	3	2	5
Inattentive .. .. .	2,851	226	4	6	10
Reversing Without Care .. .. .	1,306	13	1	..	1
Overtaking Improperly .. .. .	714	40	..	2	2
Dazzled by Lights of Approaching Vehicle .. .. .	110	31	1	..	1
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal .. .. .	1,022	78	..	..	..
Careless at Railway Level Crossing .. .. .	13	3	..	1	1
Other .. .. .	1,299	89	1	..	1
<i>Motor Cyclists .. .. .</i>	892	437	..	16	16
Excessive Speed .. .. .	99	75	..	8	8
Not Keeping to the Left .. .. .	18	11	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection .. .. .	65	30	..	..	..
Intoxicated .. .. .	5	3	..	1	1
Inattentive .. .. .	369	174	..	4	4
Overtaking Improperly .. .. .	48	26	..	1	1
Dazzled by Lights of Approaching Vehicle .. .. .	10	2	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal .. .. .	128	59	..	1	1
Careless at Railway Level Crossing .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	149	56	..	1	1
<i>Pedal Cyclists .. .. .</i>	396	249	..	5	5
Not Keeping to the Left .. .. .	25	15	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection .. .. .	46	25	..	..	..
Intoxicated .. .. .	6	5	..	..	..
Inattentive .. .. .	180	115	..	2	2
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal .. .. .	41	22	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	98	67	..	3	3
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and Riders of Animals .. .. .</i>	21	1	..	..	..
<i>Pedestrians .. .. .</i>	660	547	33	..	33
Careless in Crossing or Walking on Roadway .. .. .	426	346	24	..	24
Intoxicated .. .. .	39	34	2	..	2
Children under Seven Years Acting in Irresponsible Manner .. .. .	88	82	4	..	4
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle .. .. .	72	56	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	35	29	3	..	3

## ACCIDENTS, 1952-53.

Brisbane.			Queensland.								
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Killed.			Injured.			
Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Serious. a	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	
65	916	981	14,365	1,789	16	110	126	97	2,407	2,504	
6	113	119	581	269	2	44	46	6	444	450	
2	40	42	815	144	..	14	14	3	237	240	
3	173	176	1,266	247	..	11	11	4	327	331	
2	31	33	287	90	4	11	15	2	108	110	
24	254	278	4,366	458	5	15	20	37	557	594	
5	7	12	2,086	23	1	..	1	9	14	23	
..	56	56	966	77	..	5	5	..	98	98	
4	42	46	316	101	3	2	5	10	136	146	
5	101	106	1,594	127	..	1	1	5	170	175	
..	7	7	90	25	..	2	2	..	41	41	
14	92	106	1,998	228	1	5	6	21	275	296	
15	510	525	1,616	901	1	43	44	26	1,066	1,092	
5	91	96	224	180	..	28	28	6	215	221	
1	13	14	52	37	..	5	5	1	42	43	
..	32	32	125	63	..	..	..	..	77	77	
..	2	2	22	15	..	1	1	1	17	18	
5	208	213	596	313	1	5	6	10	374	384	
..	32	32	79	51	..	1	1	..	63	63	
..	3	3	30	18	..	..	..	1	23	24	
..	68	68	229	109	..	1	1	1	131	132	
..	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	
4	60	64	256	113	..	2	2	6	122	128	
12	245	257	815	537	..	10	10	21	547	568	
..	19	19	75	53	..	1	1	..	61	61	
..	25	25	94	59	..	1	1	..	63	63	
..	5	5	25	23	..	..	..	..	24	24	
10	106	116	342	215	..	3	3	17	206	223	
..	22	22	100	64	..	..	..	..	69	69	
2	68	70	179	123	..	5	5	4	124	128	
..	1	1	32	5	..	1	1	..	5	5	
518	27	545	917	793	47	..	47	758	40	798	
327	23	350	537	451	30	..	30	429	28	457	
31	2	33	63	56	3	..	3	53	2	55	
78	..	78	168	159	6	..	6	154	4	158	
56	..	56	74	58	..	..	..	58	..	58	
26	2	28	75	69	8	..	8	64	6	70	

## ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Serious. a	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Passengers</i> .. .. .	214	169	..	1	1
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle ..	88	71	..	..	..
Riding Improperly or Falling ..	79	64	..	1	1
Intoxicated .. .. .	20	16	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	27	18	..	..	..
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i> .. .. .	596	74	..	2	2
Brakes or Steering .. .. .	391	46	..	1	1
Tyres .. .. .	20	9	..	..	..
Lights .. .. .	18	9	..	1	1
Other .. .. .	167	10	..	..	..
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i> .. .. .	39	15	..	..	..
Brakes or Steering .. .. .	16	3	..	..	..
Tyres .. .. .	4	2	..	..	..
Lights .. .. .	3	2	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	16	8	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i> .. .. .	50	38	..	1	1
Brakes .. .. .	20	14	..	1	1
Lights .. .. .	20	14	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	10	10	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i> .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..
<i>Attributed to Animals</i> .. .. .	186	37	..	1	1
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle ..	13	7	..	1	1
Animals Straying in Roadway ..	173	30	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i> .. .. .	394	158	..	4	4
Loosely Gravelled .. .. .	86	44	..	1	1
Wet and Slippery .. .. .	198	57	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	110	57	..	3	3
<i>Weather</i> .. .. .	162	43	1	1	2
Glaring Sun .. .. .	57	13	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	105	30	1	1	2
<i>Attributed to Parties Not Involved</i> .. .. .	324	41	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle, &c. ..	255	37	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	69	4	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i> .. .. .	344	36	..	..	..
Trams .. .. .	341	35	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	3	1	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>13,035</b>	<b>2,594</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>102</b>

a Accidents involving



## ACCIDENTS, 1952-53—continued.

Brisbane.			Queensland.								
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Killed.			Injured.			
Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Serious. a	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	
..	175	175	325	265	..	14	14	..	262	262	
..	72	72	101	84	..	2	2	..	83	83	
..	65	65	147	131	..	10	10	..	124	124	
..	16	16	23	19	..	..	..	..	19	19	
..	22	22	54	31	..	2	2	..	36	36	
8	97	105	1,444	332	1	19	20	15	502	517	
3	65	68	855	182	1	12	13	6	262	268	
1	17	18	136	57	..	4	4	1	115	116	
1	7	8	98	40	..	3	3	3	57	60	
3	8	11	355	53	..	..	..	5	68	73	
1	17	18	102	61	..	2	2	1	70	71	
1	4	5	30	13	..	..	..	1	16	17	
..	2	2	20	15	..	..	..	..	19	19	
..	2	2	8	4	..	1	1	..	4	4	
..	9	9	44	29	..	1	1	..	31	31	
..	41	41	94	72	..	2	2	..	77	77	
..	14	14	34	26	..	1	1	..	26	26	
..	17	17	39	27	..	1	1	..	30	30	
..	10	10	21	19	..	..	..	..	21	21	
..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	
..	43	43	985	172	..	7	7	..	203	203	
..	6	6	32	17	..	3	3	..	16	16	
..	37	37	951	153	..	4	4	..	185	185	
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	
2	198	200	1,475	530	..	22	22	3	676	679	
..	60	60	509	216	..	10	10	1	279	280	
2	74	76	429	111	..	2	2	2	147	149	
..	64	64	537	203	..	10	10	..	250	250	
11	39	50	459	125	2	4	6	21	139	160	
3	13	16	150	39	..	1	1	3	45	48	
8	26	34	309	86	2	3	5	18	94	112	
2	48	50	647	129	..	..	..	6	158	164	
2	44	46	528	115	..	..	..	6	143	149	
..	4	4	119	14	..	..	..	..	15	15	
2	49	51	345	36	..	..	..	2	49	51	
2	48	50	341	35	..	..	..	2	48	50	
..	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	
636	2,406	3,042	23,623	5,748	67	234	301	950	6,202	7,152	

death or injury.

*Ages of Persons Killed or Injured.*—The following table shows the ages of persons killed or injured, according to the capacity in which the person was involved in the accident. In working the rates, the estimated age distribution of the mean population for 1952-53 was used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Age Group.	Pedestrians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Passengers.	Others. <i>a</i>	Total.	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age.
Under 7 .. ..	173	..	..	11	221	..	405	20.4
7-16 .. ..	155	2	4	414	274	10	859	41.2
17-20 .. ..	43	95	618	101	390	2	1,249	184.5
21-29 .. ..	83	377	705	90	587	5	1,847	110.9
30-39 .. ..	92	347	185	95	381	5	1,105	60.7
40-49 .. ..	101	202	69	87	258	5	722	46.8
50-59 .. ..	141	125	43	67	209	3	588	47.4
60 and Over ..	211	85	14	94	200	4	608	41.3
Total <sup>b</sup> ..	1,017	1,240	1,642	966	2,553	35	7,453	59.7

*a* Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

*b* Including 70 whose ages were not recorded.

*Ages of Drivers.*—In the next table the ages of the drivers of first vehicles involved in accidents are shown. Thus, where there were two or more vehicles in an accident, only the driver of the vehicle which was primarily responsible for the accident is included; but when a vehicle and a pedestrian were involved in an accident, the driver of the vehicle is included whether he was responsible for the accident or not.

AGES OF DRIVERS OF FIRST VEHICLES INVOLVED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Age Group.	Private Motor Cars.	Taxi and Service Cars.	Commercial Motor Vehicles.	Motor Cycles.	Pedal Cycles.	Other Vehicles. <i>a</i>
Under 15 .. ..	1	..	3	..	341	10
15-19 .. ..	463	1	339	655	266	13
20-24 .. ..	1,333	67	1,043	910	55	104
25-29 .. ..	1,237	75	1,176	324	38	203
30-34 .. ..	1,153	87	993	147	41	228
35-39 .. ..	1,011	105	837	85	35	230
40-44 .. ..	849	82	696	54	38	217
45-49 .. ..	677	66	514	35	33	126
50-54 .. ..	619	47	335	23	23	87
55-59 .. ..	443	22	260	9	26	57
60 and Over ..	814	32	320	13	63	19
Not Known ..	1,134	58	906	146	75	143
Total <sup>b</sup> ..	9,734	642	7,422	2,401	1,034	1,437

*a* Mainly animal-drawn vehicles and trams.

*b* Excluding 953 accidents where type of vehicle was not known, or where a straying animal was responsible.

*Traffic Accident Rates.*—In the next table are shown numbers of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents per 10,000 persons living, classified according to ages and to capacities in which persons met with accidents, during the four years ended 1952-53, and the pre-war year, 1938-39.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATES<sup>a</sup>, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Age Group.						All Ages. <i>c</i>
	Under 5.	5-6.	7-20. <i>b</i>	21-29. <i>b</i>	30-59.	60 and Over.	
PEDESTRIANS.							
1938-39 .. .. .	4.1	18.3	7.0	5.4	7.3	19.1	8.1
1949-50 .. .. .	4.2	11.2	7.1	3.8	7.1	15.1	7.6
1950-51 .. .. .	5.8	15.7	6.9	5.0	7.2	16.4	8.3
1951-52 .. .. .	5.7	16.4	7.0	6.0	6.8	15.4	8.2
1952-53 .. .. .	6.0	16.0	7.2	5.0	7.3	14.3	8.1
MOTOR DRIVERS.							
1938-39 .. .. .	..	..	2.0	12.5	8.6	3.5	6.2
1949-50 .. .. .	..	..	2.3	15.7	9.0	3.7	6.5
1950-51 .. .. .	..	..	2.4	16.8	9.8	5.1	7.1
1951-52 .. .. .	..	..	3.2	21.6	14.1	6.3	9.7
1952-53 .. .. .	..	..	3.5	22.6	14.6	5.8	10.0
MOTOR CYCLISTS.							
1938-39 .. .. .	..	..	3.6	14.0	1.6	0.1	3.9
1949-50 .. .. .	..	..	17.3	30.9	2.8	0.7	9.3
1950-51 .. .. .	..	..	19.8	35.7	4.6	0.5	11.1
1951-52 .. .. .	..	..	21.4	42.5	4.7	1.0	12.5
1952-53 .. .. .	..	..	22.5	42.3	6.5	0.9	13.2
PEDAL CYCLISTS.							
1938-39 .. .. .	..	0.6	20.0	7.6	5.5	3.3	8.4
1949-50 .. .. .	..	2.0	14.7	6.3	3.6	4.1	5.9
1950-51 .. .. .	..	1.2	16.8	5.5	4.4	4.1	6.6
1951-52 .. .. .	..	1.4	16.4	5.7	4.3	4.4	6.6
1952-53 .. .. .	0.1	1.6	18.6	5.4	5.4	6.4	7.7
OTHERS. <i>d</i>							
1938-39 .. .. .	6.2	5.5	13.6	25.5	13.6	12.1	15.0
1949-50 .. .. .	5.8	6.5	16.8	23.2	11.2	9.9	13.4
1950-51 .. .. .	6.5	9.5	18.0	25.2	13.1	10.0	14.9
1951-52 .. .. .	8.2	12.8	20.1	31.2	17.2	14.5	18.8
1952-53 .. .. .	10.0	14.1	24.5	35.6	18.7	13.9	20.7
ALL PERSONS.							
1938-39 .. .. .	10.3	24.4	46.2	65.0	36.6	38.1	41.6
1949-50 .. .. .	10.0	19.7	58.2	79.9	33.7	33.5	42.7
1950-51 .. .. .	12.3	26.4	63.9	88.2	39.1	36.1	48.0
1951-52 .. .. .	13.9	30.6	68.1	107.0	47.1	41.6	55.8
1952-53 .. .. .	16.1	31.7	76.3	110.9	52.5	41.3	59.7

<sup>a</sup> Persons killed or injured per 10,000 persons living in each age group.

<sup>b</sup> For 1938-39, age groups of 7-19 years and 20-29 years.

<sup>c</sup> Including persons whose ages were not known.

<sup>d</sup> Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

In 1952-53, death-or-injury rates per 10,000 persons living at each age were higher than in 1938-39 for every age group. Rates of accident among different types of users of vehicles reflect to some extent the ages at which each type of vehicle is most commonly used. It is for this reason that the central age groups, during which ages people most frequently drive or ride in motor vehicles, show the highest rates, whereas rates for pedestrians at these ages are at their lowest.

The death-or-injury rate for pedestrians of all ages rose from 6.2 per 10,000 persons in 1948-49 to 8.3 in 1950-51 and was 8.1 in 1952-53. The increase was most marked among children 5 and 6 years of age and persons 60 years and over, but the rates for these groups were still, in 1952-53, 13 and 25 per cent. respectively below their 1938-39 levels.

Accidents both to motor vehicle drivers and motor cyclists are most common among persons in their twenties. In 1952-53, one motor cyclist was killed or injured for every 14 motor cycles on the register, against one driver for every 191 of other types of motor vehicles. The death-or-injury rate for pedal cyclists is heaviest in the 7 to 20 years age group, at which ages pedal cycling is most popular. Among "others", mostly passengers in various types of vehicles, the variations in the rates, which in 1952-53 ranged from 10.0 for under 5 years to 35.6 for 21 to 29 years, largely reflect the relative amount of travel in vehicles by persons of different ages.

#### 8. AIR TRANSPORT.

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd. (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2nd November, 1922, when a subsidy of £12,000 from the Commonwealth Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation:—Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Commonwealth Government in 1921 with a subsidy of £11,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July, 1938, the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney.

In August, 1954, Trans-Australia Airlines, operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. provided services between Queensland coastal cities, Brisbane, and the southern capitals, connecting at Sydney with planes to New Zealand, Great Britain, America, and South Africa, and also operated services between various Queensland towns. Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. operated between New Guinea and Sydney, landing at Brisbane and other Queensland coastal cities. In addition, a company operating between Brisbane

and Queensland country towns also ran a service to Sydney, while two other companies operated between Brisbane and Sydney or Melbourne, and another between south-western Queensland towns and Sydney. One of these companies also provided services from Brisbane to the Barrier Reef Islands and North Queensland. Subsidiary companies provided planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operated throughout Western Queensland. In many cases a pedal wireless transmitting and receiving set provides communication with the Flying Doctor. The map on page 246 shows the air routes operating in Queensland.

Many new aerodromes were built during the war and others improved, and the State Government is now assisting Local Authorities to provide aerodromes in all the more important country centres.

Under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1951*, action has been taken to issue licenses for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State. Licenses are issued in the same manner as for road transport. Fees ranging from 10 per cent. of the gross earnings in coastal areas to 2½ per cent. in outback areas have been determined. In cases of licenses granted for aerial ambulance charter purposes, a nominal fee has been charged.

No details are available for flying within Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for air transport in Australia. The figures relate to companies with head offices in Australia, but exclude operations of aircraft chartered for Defence purposes.

## CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39. <i>a</i>	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Registered Aircraft					
Owners <sup>b</sup> .. ..	No. 149	359	351	343	369
Registered Aircraft <sup>b</sup>	No. 296	779	838	786	821
Licensed Pilots <sup>b</sup> —					
Private .. ..	No. 1,096	872	1,065	1,444	1,677
Commercial ..	No. 346	469	441	470	518
Airline Transport	No. ..	773	887	948	911
Licensed Ground					
Engineers <sup>b</sup> ..	No. 525	1,684	1,643	1,720	1,790
Aerodromes <sup>b</sup> —					
Government ..	No. 71	183	184	189	186
Public .. ..	No. 213	213	239	269	260
Flying Boat Bases <sup>c</sup>	No. 11	11	11	11	15
Accidents—					
Persons Killed ..	No. 38	61	13	37	6
Persons Injured ..	No. 15	22	36	22	19
<i>Internal Services Only.</i>					
Hours Flown .. ..	No. 39,312	225,841	252,333	260,947	237,640
Miles Flown .. ..	1,000 5,302	36,519	40,680	41,831	39,059
Paying Passengers ..	1,000 41	1,500	1,685	1,829	1,706
Paying Passenger-Miles	1,000 22,423	590,429	669,087	721,573	667,321
Freight .. ..	Short Tons 438	49,441	59,362	57,464	57,635
Mails <sup>c</sup> .. ..	Short Tons 72 <sup>d</sup>	2,905	3,233	2,682	3,311

<sup>a</sup> Including the overseas services of Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.

<sup>b</sup> At 30th June.

<sup>c</sup> Gross weight of internal mails.

<sup>d</sup> Net weight.

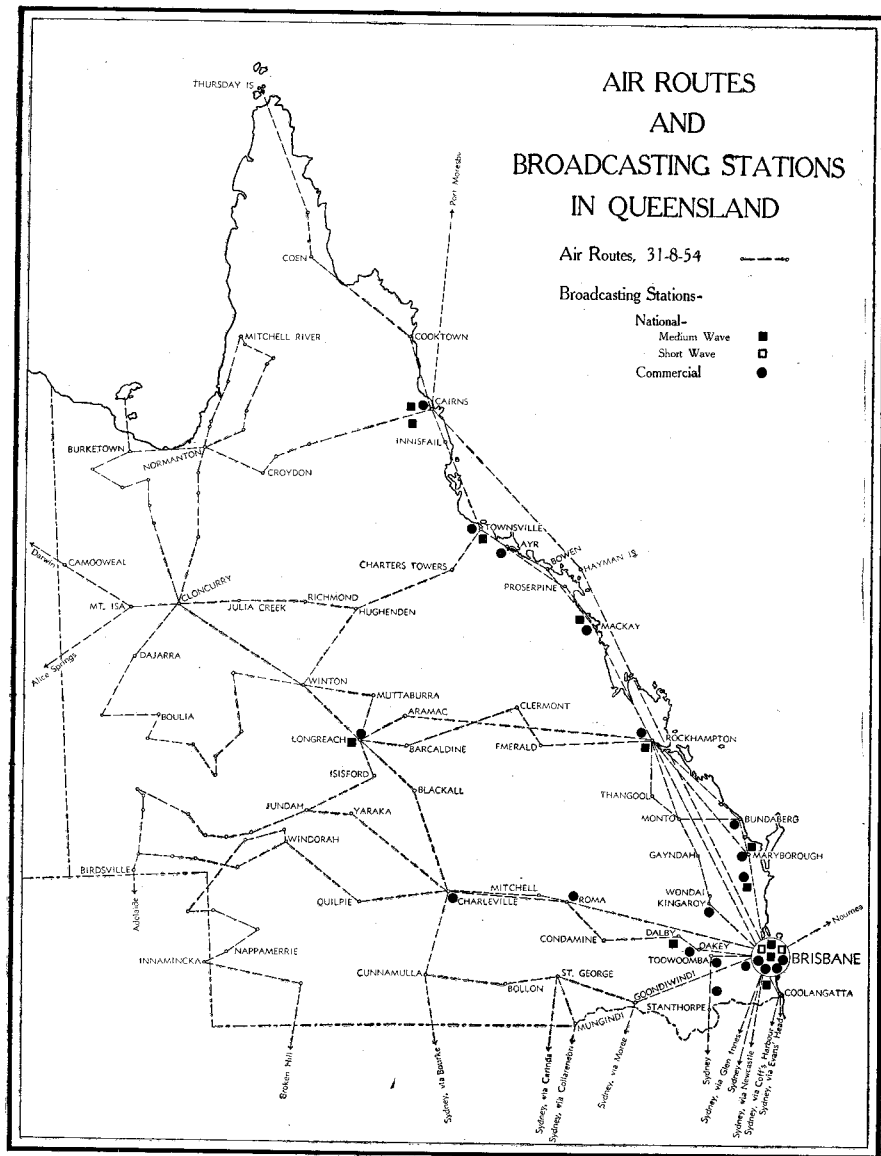
<sup>e</sup> Including alighting areas.

# AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

Air Routes, 31-8-54

Broadcasting Stations-

- National-  
Medium Wave  
Short Wave  
Commercial



## 9. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in Queensland, and it operates broadcasting stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Until August, 1946, cable and wireless communication was operated by arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department by private companies. Under *The Overseas Telecommunications Act*, 1946, the Commonwealth Government formed the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) to take over and operate radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries.

## POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

State.	Earnings.				Total Expenditure. c	Surplus.
	Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.	Total. c		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales <sup>a</sup>	9,505	2,043	13,847	25,395	25,360	35
Victoria .. ..	7,102	1,374	10,699	19,175	17,060	2,115
<b>Queensland .. .</b>	<b>3,219</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>4,756</b>	<b>8,888</b>	<b>9,981</b>	<b>-1,093</b>
South Australia <sup>b</sup>	2,043	596	3,035	5,674	5,814	-140
Western Australia	1,581	516	1,987	4,084	4,188	-104
Tasmania .. .	714	160	931	1,805	2,205	-400
<b>Australia .. .</b>	<b>24,164</b>	<b>5,602</b>	<b>35,255</b>	<b>65,021</b>	<b>64,608</b>	<b>413</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.      <sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding all transactions of Wireless Branch.

Postal business in Queensland since 1870 is shown below.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND.<sup>a</sup>

Year.	Letters and Postcards. <sup>b</sup>	Newspapers, &c. <sup>c</sup>	Registered Articles. <sup>d</sup>	Parcels.	Telegrams and Cablegrams.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870 ..	1,438,007	767,398	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	81,483
1880 ..	4,252,342	3,464,046	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	523,073
1890 ..	14,663,582	8,936,130	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	1,197,620
1900 ..	25,347,534	9,355,721	<i>e</i>	246,405	1,364,147
1910 ..	51,555,247	15,989,363	<i>e</i>	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21 ..	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31 ..	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1940-41 ..	108,965,100	25,830,000	1,308,257	2,155,800	3,559,062
1948-49 ..	140,203,500	28,463,100	2,593,800	3,640,800	6,023,403
1949-50 ..	144,104,000	29,206,400	2,384,700	3,513,800	6,042,880
1950-51 ..	150,553,600	30,452,600	2,290,000	3,207,200	5,761,784
1951-52 ..	144,526,200	28,206,300	2,088,300	2,504,300	4,377,275
1952-53 ..	149,861,300	26,868,100	2,062,100	2,764,400	4,125,372

<sup>a</sup> These figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas.

<sup>b</sup> Prior to 1940-41, "letters, postcards, and packets"; thereafter, "letters and cards and other enveloped articles sorted with letters".

<sup>c</sup> Prior to 1940-41, "newspapers"; thereafter, "postal articles not included in the letter mail other than parcels and registered articles".

<sup>d</sup> Other than registered parcels.

<sup>e</sup> Included under other headings.

<sup>n</sup> Not available.

Communications lodged at the 8,261 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1952-53 included 1,178,064,000 letters and postcards, 217,378,000 newspapers, &c., 15,924,000 registered articles, 15,789,000 parcels, and 24,614,000 telegrams and cablegrams.

The postal note and money order operations of the Post Office in Queensland are shown in the following table.

POSTAL NOTES AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number ..	2,602,923	2,704,536	2,538,912	2,115,013	2,091,809
Value £	1,097,233	1,153,608	1,161,539	999,738	984,138
Commission£	22,778	23,422	25,752	37,204	38,153
Paid—					
Number ..	2,785,133	2,840,679	2,689,498	2,345,194	2,302,104
Value £	1,166,809	1,214,838	1,228,012	1,111,858	1,097,698
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number ..	647,373	680,560	768,319	763,430	789,508
Value £	4,910,970	5,181,114	6,042,091	6,200,902	6,567,098
Commission£	25,962	27,328	28,761	50,362	53,121
Paid—					
Number ..	584,978	629,001	700,111	691,774	717,610
Value £	4,648,860	4,921,393	5,723,788	5,912,750	6,201,493

Telegraph business in Queensland during five years is shown below. The actual earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1952-53 were £913,000, out of £5,602,000 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £1,275,000, out of £7,008,000. Earnings include, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services.

TELEGRAPHS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Messages Sent to					
Places—					
In Australia—					
Number ..	5,967,070	5,980,781	5,699,231	4,315,037	4,057,852
Value £	389,005	522,328	613,222	681,438	618,450
Overseas—					
Number ..	56,333	62,099	62,553	62,238	67,520
Value £	41,912	49,235	79,056	75,346	70,214
Total Value £	430,917	571,563	692,278	756,784	688,664
Messages Received					
from Overseas ..	No.				
	43,745	53,750	70,814	70,779	59,519



Telephone business in Queensland for the last five years is shown in the next table. The earnings for 1952-53 in Queensland were £4,756,000, out of an Australian total of £35,255,000, and working expenses £4,762,000 out of £31,076,000.

## TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
<b>Calls—</b>					
Local .. 1,000	106,546	106,245	111,580	113,380	114,139
Trunk .. 1,000	10,998	11,415	12,305	11,369	12,522
<b>Earnings</b> £1,000	2,193	2,821	3,389	4,403	4,756
<b>Exchanges at End</b>					
of Year .. No.	1,143	1,182	1,217	1,260	1,288
Lines Connected No.	97,547	106,246	116,314	123,782	131,780
Instruments Connected .. No.	133,134	144,427	157,212	167,575	177,609

## 10. WIRELESS.

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of licenses are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department for transmitting and receiving wireless messages. The following table shows the number of licenses to operate wireless equipment in Queensland at 30th June of each of the last five years.

## WIRELESS LICENSES, QUEENSLAND.

Type of License.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
<b>Broadcasting Stations—</b>					
National <sup>a</sup> .. ..	10	11	12	13	14
Commercial .. ..	20	20	20	20	20
<b>Broadcast Listeners—</b>					
Ordinary .. ..	249,402	260,033	270,587	279,852	282,338
Supplementary <sup>b</sup> .. ..	11,652	14,246	17,432	..	..
Coast .. ..	6	6	6	7	7
Amateur .. ..	292	306	314	303	304
<b>Other Transmitting and</b>					
Receiving .. ..	438	486	571	639	983
<b>Other Receiving Only</b> .. ..	122	181	89	64	82

<sup>a</sup> This is the number of broadcasting stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

<sup>b</sup> Issued for receivers in excess of one owned by a licensed listener; not required after 31st December, 1951.

The seven coastal wireless stations are situated at Brisbane, Cairns, Cooktown, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island, and are used for transmitting commercial messages. The six stations then operating were owned by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited until 1st October, 1946, when they were transferred to the Overseas Telecommunications Commission then set up by the Commonwealth Government. In 1952-53 these stations sent 2,663 service messages of

83,399 words, 42,048 weather messages of 855,783 words, and 18,895 paying messages of 266,729 words.

*Broadcasting.*—Technical services (i.e., provision and maintenance of broadcasting stations and land lines) for the National Service are operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes.

At first, the Broadcasting Commission used to receive a proportion of each broadcast listener's license fee, while the Postmaster-General's Department retained the balance of the fees for technical services. From December, 1948, amended legislation provided for the Commission to receive its income from annual government grant bearing no direct relation to the total amount collected in license fees. The Postmaster-General's Department is provided with two votes—for capital and for non-capital works—from Consolidated Revenue, against which all costs incurred in establishing and operating the broadcasting stations, providing land lines, and performing other incidental services are charged.

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30th June, 1953, there were thirty-four broadcasting stations in Queensland, including fourteen National Stations—four at Brisbane, including two short-wave stations, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Dalby, Atherton, Longreach, Maryborough (Pialba), Cairns, Mackay, Gympie, and Southport.

Since 1st January, 1952, the broadcast listener's license fee has been £2 per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a National Station, and 28s. in other areas, for one or more receivers, the provision for supplementary licenses for receivers in excess of one being abolished. Licenses are issued free to blind persons and at quarter rates to pensioners. Amateur station licenses cost £1 per annum.

BROADCASTING STATIONS AND LISTENERS' LICENSES, 30TH JUNE, 1953.

State.	Stations.			Listeners' Licenses.			
	National.		Commer- cial.	Whole State.	Metropolis.	Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Short Wave.	Medium Wave.				Whole State.	Metro- polis.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. S. Wales <i>a</i> ..	1	13	37	742,002	391,600	217	241
Victoria ..	3 <i>d</i>	4	19	533,329	317,086	223	225
Queensland <i>b</i> ..	3	13	20	282,338	120,053	219	250
S. Australia <i>c</i> ..	..	6	8	212,104	133,858	268	288
W. Australia ..	2	5	13	145,141	89,564	234	255
Tasmania ..	..	3	8	70,741	22,524	233	241
Total ..	9	44	105	1,985,655	1,074,685	225	243

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>b</sup> Including Papua.

<sup>c</sup> Including Northern Territory. <sup>d</sup> Including two used for oversea broadcasts.

## Chapter 9.—TRADE.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Exports consist almost entirely of primary produce.

Queensland provides an important market for the manufactured products of the southern States. Before the recent war, and again in 1947-48 after the war-time disturbance of normal trade movements, about one-third of the exports went interstate, while approximately two-thirds of the imports were interstate. The position has been similar during recent years although the interstate proportion, both for imports and exports, was lower in some years when the value of overseas trade was very high.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. A small amount of trade is carried on by rail with the South, including exports of fruit and vegetables, for which special trains are run, while increasing amounts of perishable fruits and vegetables are being sent interstate by air. Live stock move across the interstate and Northern Territory borders on the hoof, and wool as well as live stock crosses the New South Wales border by rail and road transport.

The ports extend from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast, and exports pearl- and trochus-shell. Cairns is the outlet of the Atherton Tableland and the mining and sugar districts of the North, and Townsville is the port of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district and the pastoral lands of North Queensland. Rockhampton serves the mines of the Mount Morgan area and the pastoral lands of Central Queensland, and Brisbane is the outlet of the South, and the main port for overseas imports into Queensland. Between these ports are a number of smaller ports serving the sugar mills, meatworks, and other producers of their districts.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then dropped and no records of Queensland's interstate trade were kept until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; from that year until February, 1940, only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. Since the latter date, interstate trade has been tabulated in accordance with a modified list of commodities. (See section 3, page 260.) Records of direct overseas trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth.

External trade in 1900 was worth £9.6m. for exports and £7.2m. for imports. By 1909 exports were £14.8m. and imports £10.2m., and

in 1938-39 exports were £44.8m. and imports £31.9m. In 1952-53 exports amounted to £195.9m. and imports to £136.1m. Total exports per head were £20 6s. 0d. in 1860. From £16 11s. 4d. in 1880, they grew to £19 11s. 0d. in 1900, £26 0s. 11d. in 1909, and £44 9s. 1d. in 1938-39, and were £153 18s. 8d. in 1952-53.

It is not possible to measure with precise accuracy variations in the volume of trade. However, calculation of an approximate index of the volume of overseas exports, weighted according to the values of the principal items exported in 1938-39, showed the volume of exports in the post-war years, on the basis of 1938-39 as 1,000, as follows:—1945-46, 586; 1946-47, 807; 1947-48, 699; 1948-49, 1,046; 1949-50, 912; 1950-51, 832; 1951-52, 575; 1952-53, 920. Very similar results were obtained by adjusting total export values in accordance with the changes in the index of overseas export prices for Queensland (see page 264). The last war ended with the volume of overseas exports only about half as great as in 1938-39 and complete recovery was not attained until 1948-49. Then followed three years with successive decreases ending, after a very poor season in 1951-52, with overseas exports again almost down to half their pre-war level. A marked recovery in 1952-53 restored their volume, but, after allowing for the increase in population, the volume of overseas exports per head in 1952-53 was only 73 per cent. of the pre-war volume per head.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870 it had become worth more than £1m. annually, and gold and live stock were each worth about £½m. Cotton reached a peak in its early production with exports of £78,000 in 1871. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with £1,498,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, £1,388,000, and gold followed with £821,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about £2m. Meat exports first exceeded £1m. in 1895, and sugar passed £1m. in 1898. Live stock exports were between £½m. and £1m. in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until the recent war normally approximated £1m. annually. During and after the war, border crossings of stock reached very large proportions, and, in 1952-53, net exports of live stock were worth £5.3m.

## 2. OVERSEA TRADE.

The Commonwealth Constitution gave the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States; and provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise, and the control of payment of bounties, should pass to the Commonwealth Government. It was further provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free. Prior to Federation, these matters were dealt with by the individual States; different tariffs operated, and interstate trade was subject to the same customs duties as overseas. The Constitution required the Commonwealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first Commonwealth *Customs Act* was proclaimed in October, 1901. From that date a uniform tariff

for all States came into force, and interstate trade became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, and export control will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 40, pages 171 to 178).

Oversea trade statistics were compiled by the statistical branch of the Department of Trade and Customs until December, 1937. Since that date the Commonwealth Statistician has undertaken the work. Exports are valued in Australian currency f.o.b. at the Australian port of export. Some commodities, such as wool and butter, which are shipped on consignment, are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included in the value of exports.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the *Customs Acts* for the payment of duty. Until 15th November, 1947, the amount was determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic (i.e., in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever was the higher, plus all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Ten per cent. of the whole amount was added to cover freight, insurance, &c., to Australia, and imports were recorded at these values in sterling currency. From 15th November, 1947, the addition of the 10 per cent. was omitted, and imports were recorded in Australian currency values, f.o.b. at port of export, determined as above.

Imports have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency according to the new basis of valuation in all tables in this chapter.

*Exports.*—Details of the principal items of oversea exports from Queensland during 1952-53, distinguishing between exports to the United Kingdom, other British countries, and foreign countries, are given in the table on page 254. A comparative table showing the quantities and values of some of the chief items of oversea exports from Queensland during the last five years is given on page 255.

Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports, usually followed at a much lower level by sugar, meat, and butter. Exports of silver-lead bullion and zinc have recently risen to a high value. The remaining items are normally of much less significance.

Queensland's oversea exports in 1952-53 were worth £145,098,044, compared with £28,651,842 in the pre-war year 1938-39. The United Kingdom took £74,536,477, or 51.4 per cent., of the 1952-53 exports, compared with £21,148,625, or 73.8 per cent., in 1938-39. Exports of certain commodities to the United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom's share of the total exports of each commodity, in 1952-53, compared with 1938-39, in brackets, were as follows:—Frozen beef, £7,189,849 (£3,277,452), or 71.0 (90.2) per cent.; wool, £13,666,513 (£3,380,596), or 24.3 (39.7) per cent.; butter, £7,400,881 (£7,343,482), or 68.9 (97.6) per cent.; sugar, £16,782,851 (£3,685,747), or 78.9 (88.7) per cent.; and all minerals, £8,655,673

(£1,524,219), or 61·4 (75·6) per cent. Nearly all of the rest of the 1952-53 sugar exports went to other British countries (principally New Zealand, Canada, and Ceylon), their value totalling £4,475,746, compared with £470,038 to other British countries in 1938-39. Large items of export to foreign countries were wool, £42,408,057 (principally to Japan, France, U.S.A., Italy, Belgium, and Germany), compared with £5,139,394 in 1938-39, and minerals, £5,249,480, compared with £491,631 in 1938-39.

## OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Item.	United Kingdom.	Other British Countries.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
<b>Pastoral—</b>	£	£	£	£
Frozen Beef (incl. Veal) ..	7,189,849	2,145,361	788,572	10,123,782
Canned Meats .. ..	10,939,470	1,291,650	210,269	12,441,389
Other Meat .. ..	758,248	563,228	574,178	1,895,654
Hides & Skins (not Furred) ..	171,565	2,455	547,839	721,859
Leather .. ..	26,125	66,225	12,877	105,227
Tallow .. ..	158,149	28,838	124,870	311,857
Wool (incl. Noils & Waste) ..	13,666,513	97,780	42,408,057	56,172,350
Other Pastoral Products ..	54,835	71,382	216,736	342,953
<b>Total Pastoral .. ..</b>	<b>32,964,754</b>	<b>4,266,919</b>	<b>44,883,398</b>	<b>82,115,071</b>
<b>Agricultural and Dairying—</b>				
Bacon and Ham <sup>a</sup> .. ..	950	246,333	9,389	256,672
Butter .. ..	7,400,881	460,785	2,878,750	10,740,416
Cheese .. ..	401,418	119,925	138,883	660,226
Eggs .. ..	396,112	106,992	..	503,104
Poultry <sup>a</sup> .. ..	249,666	11,804	2,661	264,131
Fruits and Vegetables (including Preserved) ..	1,949,749	496,395	131,504	2,577,648
Pork .. ..	97,798	75,768	69,995	243,561
Sugar .. ..	16,782,851	4,475,746	5,677	21,264,274
Other Agricultural Products ..	4,666,075	973,643	1,511,296	7,151,014
Other Dairying Products ..	137,051	131,592	7,157	275,800
<b>Total Agricultural and Dairying .. ..</b>	<b>32,082,551</b>	<b>7,098,983</b>	<b>4,755,312</b>	<b>43,936,846</b>
<b>Mineral—</b>				
Lead and Silver-Lead .. ..	8,013,919	..	15,796	8,029,715
Zinc .. ..	..	..	3,278,511	3,278,511
Other Minerals .. ..	641,754	189,784	1,955,173	2,786,711
<b>Total Mineral .. ..</b>	<b>8,655,673</b>	<b>189,784</b>	<b>5,249,480</b>	<b>14,094,937</b>
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>				
Fish .. ..	467	9,475	8,980	18,922
Furred Skins .. ..	2,159	..	1,158	3,317
Timber .. ..	105,157	232,609	313,058	650,824
All Other .. ..	725,716	2,011,204	1,541,207	4,278,127
<b>Total Miscellaneous .. ..</b>	<b>833,499</b>	<b>2,253,288</b>	<b>1,864,403</b>	<b>4,951,190</b>
<b>Total Exports .. ..</b>	<b>74,536,477</b>	<b>13,808,974</b>	<b>56,752,593</b>	<b>145,098,044</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excluding canned, which is included with Canned Meats under "Pastoral".

## OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
QUANTITY.					
Butter .. Cwt.	753,009	649,047	495,879	39,486	526,722
Bacon, Ham, Pork .. Cwt.	144,990	118,499	98,704	34,619	26,892
Beef, Frozen Cwt.	1,441,341	1,364,992	1,197,612	662,950	1,262,847
Lead, Silver- Lead .. Tons	38,337	33,601	35,252	27,951	49,833
Sugar .. Tons	405,046	426,911	381,819	160,526	453,412
Tallow .. Cwt.	30,998	37,429	15,304	9,030	109,442
Wool, Greasy 1,000 Lb.	194,255	156,355	154,647	128,073	134,035
Wool, Scoured &c. 1,000 Lb.	19,108	17,123	14,009	9,344	8,151
VALUE (£).					
Butter .. ..	10,862,873	10,233,919	8,491,610	884,181	10,740,416
Hides and Skins	789,114	812,127	1,247,078	924,899	725,176
Bacon, Ham, Pork	1,030,738	1,037,523	1,039,594	582,685	500,233
Beef, Frozen ..	4,882,471	5,660,916	5,552,688	3,872,966	9,874,476
Other Meat ..	5,711,792	5,763,724	6,687,885	7,497,121	14,876,486
Lead, Silver-Lead	5,492,968	4,397,746	5,639,946	5,672,224	8,029,715
Sugar .. ..	12,967,122	13,900,891	14,483,282	6,521,516	21,264,274
Tallow .. ..	173,152	185,608	75,964	44,398	311,857
Wool, Greasy ..	41,362,169	40,875,440	91,846,391	48,317,688	51,899,845
Wool, Scoured, &c.	5,791,278	5,763,044	11,215,176	5,434,869	4,239,963
Other .. ..	10,058,093	10,071,612	14,052,196	16,222,779	22,635,603
Total .. ..	99,121,770	98,702,550	160,331,810	95,975,326	145,098,044

*Imports.*—The tables on pages 256 and 257 show direct oversea imports into Queensland during 1952-53 from the United Kingdom, other British, and foreign countries, and in total from all countries during the previous four years. Because of import restrictions imposed by the Commonwealth Government following Australia's adverse trade balance in 1951-52, Queensland's oversea imports decreased in 1952-53 by £43,205,046. Nearly all items were reduced by large amounts, the only important ones showing increases being railway vehicles, tea, petrol, and kerosene.

Oversea imports in 1952-53, compared with the pre-war year 1938-39, in brackets, from the United Kingdom were £18,116,339 (£4,251,584); from other British countries, £6,553,471 (£1,542,163); and from foreign countries, £18,551,892 (£4,170,915). The total value of imports from the United Kingdom was over four times as great as in 1938-39, due mainly to machinery and appliances, hardware and metal manufactures, and motor vehicles. Imports from other British countries were four times as great, due principally to manufactured fibres, tea, motor vehicles, petrol, rubber goods, and textiles and piece goods, while imports from foreign countries were over four times their 1938-39 value, due mainly to petrol, machinery and appliances, hardware and metal manufactures, oils, and kerosene.

## OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Item.	United Kingdom.	Other British Countries.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Apparel, n.e.i. .. ..	25,492	3,237	3,565	32,294
Asphalt, Bitumen .. ..	2,274	862	34,260	37,396
Boots and Shoes .. ..	11,407	1,721	9	13,137
Brushware, Brooms .. ..	2,798	1	306	3,105
Drapery, Haberdashery ..	234,107	2,095	33,005	269,207
Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers	236,549	150,497	286,776	673,822
Earthenware, China, Glass ..	372,429	61,386	364,725	798,540
Fibres, Manufactured .. ..	18,494	2,120,847	69,603	2,208,944
Fish, Fresh and Preserved ..	86,622	40,451	14,194	141,267
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved .. ..	23,224	108,156	79,844	211,224
Groceries, n.e.i. .. ..	7,882	73,294	10,570	91,746
Hardware, Metal M'factures	3,203,866	62,982	2,164,563	5,431,411
Hats and Caps .. ..	8,585	1,044	26,842	36,471
Jewellery, Fancy Goods .. ..	16,871	3,396	31,850	52,117
Kerosene .. ..	..	170,515	1,055,318	1,225,833
Leather, Leather Goods .. ..	1,976	1	316	2,293
Machinery and Appliances—				
Electrical .. ..	2,220,533	9,262	281,254	2,511,049
Other .. ..	4,491,169	56,458	3,597,697	8,145,324
Meat, All Kinds <sup>a</sup> .. ..	195	..	56,037	56,232
Motors, Cycles, and Parts ..	2,433,691	859,036	259,437	3,552,164
Musical Instruments & Parts	9,603	70	8,435	18,108
Oil, Lubricating Mineral .. ..	2,264	..	580,496	582,760
Oil (excl. Kerosene, Petroleum & Lubricating Mineral)	15,896	119,104	1,590,134	1,725,134
Paints and Varnishes .. ..	27,439	396	43,945	71,780
Paper and Stationery .. ..	838,383	214,916	389,033	1,442,332
Petroleum Spirit .. ..	..	460,118	5,363,332	5,823,450
Rubber Goods .. ..	183,644	376,580	121,282	681,506
Scientific Apparatus .. ..	108,218	6,158	22,403	136,779
Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs .. ..	1,897	3,518	844	6,259
Sporting Goods & Materials	4,366	815	1,695	6,876
Tea .. ..	..	529,094	78,945	608,039
Textiles and Piece Goods .. ..	1,278,996	318,477	183,191	1,780,664
Timber .. ..	1,766	60,056	9,223	71,045
Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts .. ..	903,910	433	93,127	997,470
Wine, Beer, Spirits .. ..	62,554	627	3,212	66,393
Wood and Wicker M'factures	8,167	1,021	11,434	20,622
Miscellaneous .. ..	1,271,072	736,847	1,680,990 <sup>b</sup>	3,688,909
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>18,116,339</b>	<b>6,553,471</b>	<b>18,551,892</b>	<b>43,221,702</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including sausage casings, £55,945.<sup>b</sup> Including outside packages, n.e.i., £890,168, which are included under Foreign Countries irrespective of actual country of origin.



## OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£	£	£	£
Apparel, n.e.i. .. ..	158,479	198,935	180,849	418,812
Asphalt, Bitumen .. ..	109,386	35,165	93,752	164,120
Boots and Shoes .. ..	39,452	62,736	139,384	244,312
Brushware, Brooms .. ..	16,720	18,821	27,110	38,522
Drapery, Haberdashery ..	442,222	421,714	713,909	1,033,175
Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers	680,912	1,273,158	1,840,402	2,265,722
Earthenware, China, Glass ..	708,869	847,798	1,001,560	2,118,530
Fibres, Manufactured .. ..	1,968,570	2,210,802	2,347,539	2,884,765
Fish, Fresh and Preserved ..	474,209	268,003	460,111	580,543
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved .. ..	94,071	122,361	223,985	226,151
Groceries, n.e.i. .. ..	152,433	139,690	249,154	265,237
Hardware, Metal M'factures	2,227,883	4,891,218	9,500,149	11,775,123
Hats and Caps .. ..	30,830	38,614	68,987	57,031
Jewellery, Fancy Goods .. ..	185,889	200,405	270,425	305,452
Kerosene .. ..	844,991	789,576	1,173,852	1,071,746
Leather, Leather Goods .. ..	9,208	9,345	9,713	19,424
Machinery and Appliances—				
Electrical .. ..	1,920,384	3,198,599	3,456,547	4,575,199
Other .. ..	3,565,142	6,206,249	9,402,507	9,906,627
Meat, All Kinds .. ..	27,907	16,471	23,231	78,336
Motors, Cycles, and Parts ..	3,910,133	10,605,008	9,755,986	9,257,070
Musical Instruments & Parts	74,176	109,309	136,443	144,246
Oil, Lubricating Mineral .. ..	553,127	670,241	631,382	1,237,165
Oil (excluding Kerosene, Petroleum, and Lubricating Mineral) .. ..	891,293	927,345	1,183,274	1,969,923
Paints and Varnishes .. ..	35,193	69,616	109,585	204,435
Paper and Stationery .. ..	1,528,639	1,605,694	2,358,086	5,142,428
Petroleum Spirit .. ..	3,003,042	3,738,807	4,832,059	5,646,431
Rubber Goods .. ..	280,796	761,676	1,589,991	2,709,356
Scientific Apparatus .. ..	169,219	211,496	304,806	391,746
Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs .. ..	6,459	6,094	87,600	13,817
Sporting Goods & Materials	27,562	27,265	39,221	60,687
Tea .. ..	280,904	482,244	503,137	465,263
Textiles and Piece Goods .. ..	5,517,086	5,306,853	7,074,517	11,621,854
Timber .. ..	175,260	295,420	477,366	558,412
Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts .. ..	89,444	120,037	1,501,946	408,089
Wine, Beer, Spirits .. ..	73,351	143,087	171,131	279,307
Wood and Wicker M'factures	56,158	52,851	127,765	189,885
Miscellaneous .. ..	2,155,013	2,817,392	5,332,217	8,097,807
Total .. ..	32,484,412	48,900,095	67,399,678	86,426,748

*Oversea Trade at Ports.*—The following table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State during the last five years.

## OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Port.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane					
Imports ..	29,284,074	44,242,354	61,519,456	79,611,940	36,951,483
Exports ..	73,091,497	71,800,467	129,715,201	73,140,903	98,518,833
Maryborough					
Imports ..	53,475	71,123	49,055	63,582	11,225
Exports ..	590,847	767,291	1,080,915	214,208	2,168,398
Bundaberg					
Imports ..	30,299	28,453	21,506	20,505	31,252
Exports ..	..	83	429	7,915	16,889
Gladstone					
Imports ..	337,197	483,206	570,424	727,165	835,851
Exports ..	3,324,751	2,498,476	2,540,510	693,897	3,316,816
Rockhampton					
Imports ..	170,339	253,897	286,730	704,991	508,177
Exports ..	1,723,421	2,082,002	2,746,165	2,209,416	5,735,032
Mackay					
Imports ..	286,419	515,384	450,164	247,308	418,788
Exports ..	2,612,259	3,811,946	4,015,000	1,719,908	5,602,717
Bowen					
Imports ..	3,283	1,252	1,468	4,906	543
Exports ..	1,697,170	2,247,432	1,912,780	1,391,153	3,178,981
Townsville					
Imports ..	1,502,093	2,075,282	2,839,243	3,409,348	3,021,830
Exports ..	12,329,520	10,810,348	13,077,016	13,569,213	19,432,053
Cairns					
Imports ..	810,021	1,223,826	1,647,141	1,611,829	1,437,106
Exports ..	3,747,200	4,680,388	5,229,792	3,014,921	7,120,555
Thursday Is.					
Imports ..	7,212	5,318	14,491	25,174	5,447
Exports ..	5,105	4,117	14,002	13,792	7,770
Total					
Imports ..	32,484,412	48,900,095	67,399,678	86,426,748	43,221,702
Exports ..	99,121,770	98,702,550	160,331,810	95,975,326	145,098,044

The overseas import trade is mostly handled through Brisbane, approximately 85 per cent. coming into that port before the war, and an average of 90 per cent. over the last five years. About 70 per cent. of the exports were handled through Brisbane before the war, but the post-war proportion has been generally higher. Some of the smaller ports

engage in specialised oversea export trades. Gladstone exports meat and butter; Rockhampton, meat; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat and sugar; Townsville, minerals, sugar, and meat; Cairns, sugar, meat, timber, and minerals; and Thursday Island, pearl- and trochus-shell.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely transhipped through the port of Brisbane, the oversea export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which leave through these ports. Wool is a large proportion of the value of oversea exports, and, as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane oversea exports, whereas nearly half of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover, the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is largely handled for each district through its local port. Thus it must be realised that the figures in the table show only the value of the oversea trade handled by each port, and that they are not complete evidence of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 8.

*Total Oversea Trade.*—The following table shows the total oversea trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. The last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account in such a reckoning. This has been done in the table on page 262. Factors contributing to the war-time decline in the value of exports were referred to on page 246 of the 1950 *Year Book*. Imports of war materials also reduced the trade balance during those years.

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Oversea Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1943-44 .. ..	32,560,294	14,671,090	17,889,204 <sup>a</sup>	3,218,114
1944-45 .. ..	33,053,077	14,769,590	18,283,487 <sup>a</sup>	3,513,897
1945-46 .. ..	39,330,911	12,246,332	27,084,579	14,838,247
1946-47 .. ..	56,853,211	13,657,828	43,195,383	29,537,555
1947-48 .. ..	70,872,491	22,560,511	48,311,980	25,751,469
1948-49 .. ..	131,606,182	32,484,412	99,121,770	66,637,358
1949-50 .. ..	147,602,645	48,900,095	98,702,550	49,802,455
1950-51 .. ..	227,731,488	67,399,678	160,331,810	92,932,132
1951-52 .. ..	182,402,074	86,426,748	95,975,326	9,548,578
1952-53 .. ..	188,319,746	43,221,702	145,098,044	101,876,342

<sup>a</sup> Excluding certain government exports for which customs entries were not passed.

*Australian Oversea Trade.*—The total oversea trade of Australia for the last ten years is shown in the next table. Under contracts made during the war period, Australia received payment for some exportable

commodities irrespective of when the goods were shipped. Export figures shown in the table relate only to goods actually shipped. In addition, many otherwise exportable goods were, during the war years, consumed in Australia on account of oversea Governments. Therefore payments for exportable goods during those years were somewhat larger than the recorded value of exports, and payments relating to the balance of trade were more favourable than is indicated by the figures shown. Further, the fact that recorded figures do not include the value of "stores" supplied in Australian ports to oversea vessels must be taken into consideration. During the last five years the value of stores amounted respectively to £7·8m., £7·6m., £9·4m., £10·5m., and £11·7m. The high level of imports in 1943-44 and 1944-45 was due to war materials brought here under the "Lend-Lease" arrangements.

## OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.		Balance of Exports.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Merchandise.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1943-44 ..	239,433	146,672 <sup>a</sup>	4,917	10	-92,761	-97,668
1944-45 ..	212,090	155,262 <sup>a</sup>	2,917	9	-56,828	-59,736
1945-46 ..	177,095	196,424	1,762	26,864	19,329	44,431
1946-47 ..	208,343	308,909	1,142	120	100,566	99,544
1947-48 ..	338,085	404,989	1,661	4,965	66,904	70,208
1948-49 ..	414,056	541,103	1,138	1,570	127,047	127,479
1949-50 ..	536,124	611,653	1,945	2,044	75,529	75,628
1950-51 ..	741,379	979,096	2,492	2,700	237,717	237,925
1951-52 ..	1,049,751	665,240	3,672	9,768	-384,511	-378,415
1952-53 ..	510,342	848,498	3,767	22,774	338,156	357,163

<sup>a</sup> Including estimated value of exports on government account for which no customs entries were passed, which for these two years the Commonwealth Statistician has estimated for Australia at £10·0m. and £2·0m., respectively.

## 3. INTERSTATE TRADE.

The collection of Queensland's interstate trade statistics was recommenced in 1931 after an interval of twenty-two years, the Customs authorities having discontinued the work in 1909. A detailed collection was made in 1931-32, but from that year to 1940 only monthly totals were obtained from traders. From February, 1940, returns were again collected in some detail, and the table on the next page gives particulars for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1953. Totals for interstate imports and exports for ten years are included in the table on page 262. In July, 1953, a more detailed collection was commenced.

The last item in the table on the next page includes wool, textile yarns, metal bars, timber other than building timber, leather, fuels, lubricants, raw sugar, minerals, and all commodities for use in manufacture.

## INTERSTATE TRADE, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Item.	Imports.	Exports.
Goods Ready for Sale to Users or Consumers—	£	£
Meat and Fish (Fresh) .. .. .	258,716	3,261,805
Groceries .. .. .	8,381,178	6,064,946
Confectionery and Soft Drinks .. .. .	2,024,941	80,286
Fresh Fruit .. .. .	414,904	1,829,997
Fresh Vegetables .. .. .	328,213	388,728
Beer .. .. .	894,403	6,674
Wine and Spirits .. .. .	768,251	74,873
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, and Smokers' Accessories .. .. .	3,772,752	280,597
Gardening Equipment, Seeds, Plants, &c. ..	289,980	54,503
Clothing, Haberdashery, Boots and Shoes ..	11,686,198	1,776,711
Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Carpets, Linoleum (except Unfinished) .. .. .	1,193,334	85,219
Radio and Gramophones—Complete .. ..	526,432	10,078
Cars and Cycles—Complete .. .. .	2,153,146	1,090,737
Refrigerators—Complete .. .. .	1,261,856	333,378
Vacuum Cleaners—Complete .. .. .	123,709	1,770
Domestic Hardware, Crockery, Brooms, and Similar Requisites—Complete .. .. .	1,633,906	87,524
Printed Books and Periodicals .. .. .	1,013,960	43,212
Stationery .. .. .	842,170	198,408
Jewellery, Ornaments, Clocks, Watches, Fancy Goods .. .. .	753,216	39,731
Toys, Games, and Sporting Equipment ..	712,122	54,586
Surgical, Optical, Scientific, and Other Instruments .. .. .	155,289	16,824
Photographic Goods .. .. .	294,297	41,117
Cosmetics and Toilet Goods .. .. .	1,471,884	13,689
Drugs and Medicines .. .. .	1,330,025	13,198
Musical Instruments, Music, Records ..	288,959	3,690
Other Goods Ready for Sale .. .. .	4,646,664	1,500,082
Farmers' and Pastoralists' Requirements—		
Dips, Sprays, &c. .. .. .	261,364	12,713
Fodders and Stock Licks .. .. .	623,924	196,496
Farming and Pastoral Machinery and Imple- ments—Complete .. .. .	2,238,562	924,983
Wire and Wire-netting .. .. .	815,977	29,814
Fertilisers .. .. .	1,193,820	151,306
Other .. .. .	819,973	189,558
Goods for Trade Use or Sale—		
Textile Piece Goods .. .. .	2,945,916	635,731
Builders' (including Painters' and Plumbers') Materials, Hardware, &c. .. .. .	5,363,963	1,082,595
Radio and Gramophone Parts .. .. .	500,848	10,571
Machinery (not Farming and Pastoral)— Complete .. .. .	2,244,215	93,473
Machinery (not Farming and Pastoral)—Parts ..	1,329,948	93,221
Farming and Pastoral Machinery—Parts ..	916,634	188,350
Car and Cycle Parts, Tyres and Tubes ..	6,846,843	871,604
Structural Iron and Steel Ready for Erection ..	717,102	1,152
Other Goods for Trade Use or Sale .. ..	18,851,033	28,928,710 <sup>a</sup>
Total .. .. .	92,890,627	50,762,640

<sup>a</sup> Including raw sugar, £16,233,104; net export of live stock and wool overland, £3,297,221; and production of gold, £1,521,823, which is all exported through southern States.

## 4. TOTAL TRADE.

The collection of interstate trade statistics for 1931-32 was in such detail as to give the overseas imports and exports of Queensland coming or going through other States. Since then collections have not been so detailed. Consequently it is now impossible to separate indirect overseas trade from true interstate trade, or to distinguish between Queensland and non-Queensland products.

Indirect overseas imports are substantial, having amounted in 1931-32 to 12·6 per cent. of the total interstate imports and 40·5 per cent. of direct overseas imports. Indirect overseas exports were only 1·2 per cent. of total interstate exports.

The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade. The figures shown for interstate trade include indirect overseas trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.				Total Trade.	Favourable Visible Balance of Trade.
	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state.	Total.	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state. <i>b</i>	Gold Produced. <i>c</i>	Total.		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1943-44	14,541	28,904	43,445	17,889	18,930	542	37,361	80,806	-6,084
1944-45	14,770	30,517	45,287	18,283	19,072	565	37,920	83,207	-7,367
1945-46	12,246	32,155	44,401	27,084	22,359	682	50,125	94,526	5,724
1946-47	13,657	40,863	54,520	43,184	24,149	762	68,095	122,615	13,575
1947-48	22,561	46,422	68,983	48,312	27,791	673	76,776	145,759	7,793
1948-49	32,484	53,870	86,354	99,097	29,657	826	129,580	215,934	43,226
1949-50	48,900	64,047	112,947	98,690	30,211	1,258	130,159	243,106	17,212
1950-51	67,399	81,333	148,732	160,282	38,725	1,178	200,185	348,917	51,453
1951-52	86,427	94,583	181,010	95,949	46,828	1,456	144,233	325,243	-36,777
1952-53	43,222	92,891	136,113	145,095	49,441	1,322	195,858	331,971	59,745

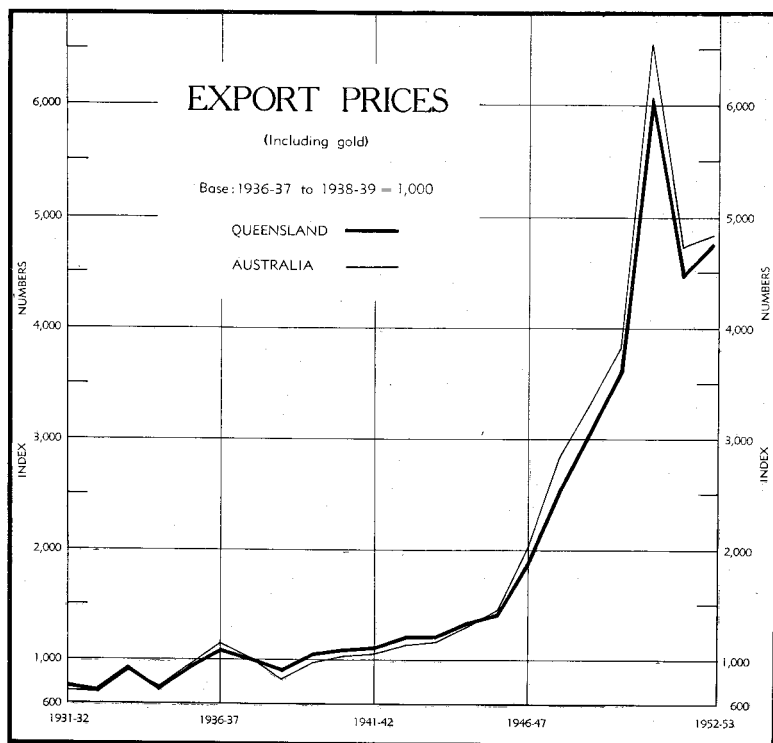
*a* Excluding specie; and, for the years 1943-44 and 1944-45, excluding government exports for which no customs entries were passed, the value of which is not available for Queensland.

*b* Including the net export of live stock and wool overland, but excluding gold.

*c* Queensland's gold production is exported overseas through southern States, but there are no export statistics.

The favourable visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. The unfavourable visible balances of 1943-44 and 1944-45 were due to (i) a large increase of imports caused by the importation of war supplies for Australian and Allied Forces, the cost of which would not be a charge against Queensland funds, and (ii) a decrease in exports on account of shipping difficulties and the consumption by Australian and Allied Forces of foodstuffs, &c., which would

normally have been exported. The unfavourable visible balance of 1951-52 was due to a drop in wool prices and a poor season reducing the value of exports while imports continued to increase following the boom conditions of the previous year. Except in abnormal times, Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.



### 5. EXPORT PRICES.

Price index numbers for overseas exports are shown in the next table. These index numbers are calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician from weighted aggregates of prices. The prices used are actual (or calculated) export parities based on actual price quotations in Australia, compiled from the prices of 20 commodities which constitute about 85 per cent. of all exports, and the weights are the average quantities of the various commodities exported from Australia and Queensland respectively. In the earlier years, the exports of the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 were used, but the weights were revised from 1st July, 1936, to accord with the exports of the years 1933-34 to 1935-36.

## OVERSEA EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100.)

Year.	Australia.		Queensland.	
	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.
1931-32 .. .. .	72	72	76	76
1932-33 .. .. .	70	71	72	72
1933-34 .. .. .	96	90	91	91
1934-35 .. .. .	74	75	74	75
1935-36 .. .. .	94	95	93	93
1936-37 .. .. .	116	114	108	108
1937-38 .. .. .	103	102	101	101
1938-39 .. .. .	82	83	91	91
1939-40 .. .. .	96	98	105	105
1940-41 .. .. .	103	104	108	109
1941-42 .. .. .	105	106	111	111
1942-43 .. .. .	114	114	121	121
1943-44 .. .. .	117	117	122	123
1944-45 .. .. .	130	130	135	134
1945-46 .. .. .	148	146	143	142
1946-47 .. .. .	209	203	191	188
1947-48 .. .. .	296	283	258	252
1948-49 .. .. .	348	332	313	305
1949-50 .. .. .	399	383	369	360
1950-51 .. .. .	690	654	623	604
1951-52 .. .. .	495	473	459	448
1952-53 .. .. .	505	483	489	476



## Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

### 1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

Since the first world war Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, and, in 1926, after various amendments, the general legislation was consolidated in *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act*, which, with subsequent amendments, is still the general enabling Act for the establishment and organisation of marketing boards. To meet the particular circumstances of the fruit and vegetable industries, however, separate legislation, *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act*, was passed in 1923. Under this legislation is set up the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

Each board and pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of petitioning growers, after due notice, published in the *Gazette*. If a counter petition is received within thirty days of notice requesting a poll of the producers concerned, and is in order, a poll is taken, and the board is authorised only if 50 per cent. of the producers vote and three-fifths of the votes polled are in favour. The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which in special cases may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for representatives and, if necessary, an election is held. The boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to the same procedure. If a poll is demanded and held, a simple majority decides the question of extension. Marketing boards usually comprise from two to six representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing or his deputy. Elections of representatives are held triennially. The presence of a government officer on each board ensures liaison with the Department of Agriculture and Stock, provides the board with experienced advice, and is a safeguard against abuse of statutory powers.

There is ample elasticity of method as between boards to suit different conditions and policies. The boards may or may not handle the commodity, store it, and negotiate sales. Sometimes the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents. The commodities are graded, and the price quoted is for a standard grade, usually first quality. Deductions are made for inferior grades. Producers are paid in instalments commencing on delivery and concluding when the season's operations are completed. In the case of the Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board, pooling is not practised, and the Board sells tobacco leaf on behalf of each individual grower who delivers it. Bank advances are used for interim payments, and the accounts are all audited by the Auditor-General. The chief function is, of course, the pooling of sales receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time, as sales are made in local, Australian, or oversea markets.

The fact of organisation encourages incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail, &c., and assistance to research and improvements in production,

grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme is in operation to stabilise the returns to growers for a period of five years up to the end of the 1957-58 season (see page 280). For eggs and egg products, export is controlled by the Australian Egg Board, which is constituted of representatives of State Egg Marketing Boards and empowered to operate export pools. In contrast to pre-war conditions when generally export prices of primary products were lower than local prices, in the immediate post-war period the position was the reverse, and high overseas prices forced up local prices. However, increasing competition and growing buyer resistance on local and overseas markets are now being experienced by many commodities with a return to pre-war trading conditions.

Commodity marketing boards are not empowered to control or regulate production, except in the case of sugar. When excessive production of sugar stimulated by high home prices threatened to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, control of production became necessary. The amount of sugar which might be delivered from each mill was placed under control by *The Sugar Acquisition Act, 1915*. Particulars of the development of this control appear in section 2 below.

Wheat production, which threatened to be excessive in the early years of the 1939-1945 War compared with the limited shipping space available for exports, was restricted for four seasons by the Commonwealth Government. However, this policy, combined with effects of drought on the 1944-45 crop in the southern States and on the 1946-47 crop in Queensland and New South Wales and with tremendous demands from Europe, produced a serious shortage. From the next six crops, however, large overseas exports were made from Australia, despite a fall in acreage of 27.3 per cent. The international grain market has changed radically over the last two years, heavy carry-over stocks in exporting countries having been attended by a marked fall in prices.

*The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Acts, 1939 to 1941*, make provision for disease control, grading, and the separation of pools for edible and oil kernels if necessary.

Legal provision for Commonwealth pools to provide for enforcement of a home-consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the James Case of 1936. In a Referendum on 6th March, 1937, the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter, which powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were again unsuccessfully sought in 1944 and 1946.

Before 1939, home-consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by a purely voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers, any of whom, if they wished, had the legal right to renounce the agreement. In the case of

sugar, where virtually the whole production is in Queensland, output and sales can be controlled by this State's legislation. The small sugar production of New South Wales is sold under a special agreement between the Queensland Sugar Board and the individual producers.

During the 1939-1945 War, the Commonwealth Government assumed control of the marketing of principal commodities under National Security Regulations issued under its Defence powers.

## 2. RAW SUGAR.

Fourteen of Queensland's raw sugar mills are co-operatively owned by the cane farmers, and the whole net proceeds, after provision for reserves, are returned to the farmers. The remaining seventeen mills are owned by companies. The division of sugar moneys between mills and farmers is controlled by the Central Sugar Cane Prices Board, a body with statutory powers, whose object is to prevent any excessive profit-making by the mills, but, on the other hand, to allow them substantial incentives to improvements in efficiency.

The control of sugar production is effected by means of mill peaks, with the consequent control by mills through farm peaks in their areas. Mill production peaks were introduced in 1929 for the purpose of controlling production, which at that time threatened to get out of bounds. The aggregate peaks (in terms of 94 net titre sugar) have been reviewed and increased as follows:—

1929	..	611,428 tons
1939	..	737,000 tons
1947	..	737,000 tons, <i>plus</i> 3 per cent. for soldier settlement
1949	..	848,600 tons, <i>plus</i> 3 per cent. for soldier settlement
1950	..	916,900 tons, <i>plus</i> 3 per cent. on 1949 peaks for soldier settlement
1952	..	963,080 tons
1953	..	1,152,500 tons
1954	..	1,170,900 tons

*Control of Growers.*—Each cane-grower is assigned an area of land on which cane is to be grown. This assignment is fixed at so many acres gross, with 75 per cent. thereof acres net which may be harvested in any one year, thus allowing for rotational harvesting and resting the land fully over a period of four years.

Farm peaks are determined in terms of tons of cane, tons of sugar, or acreage, with the proviso that any deficiencies of individual growers may be filled by other growers having available cane.

Until the end of the 1939-1945 War, no fresh assignments had been made after existing assignments had been reviewed about 1929 and 1930. Under *The War Service (Sugar Industry) Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, and *The War Service Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, new assignments to eligible ex-servicemen were granted.

Following the approval of the peak Queensland production of 1,170,900 tons of 94 net titre sugar for the 1954 crushing season, the Central Sugar Cane Prices Board has assigned, under *The Regulation of Sugar Cane*

*Prices Acts, 1915 to 1951*, sufficient land to increase production to that level. Particulars of all assignments, old and new, are shown in the following table.

SUGAR CANE LAND ASSIGNMENTS, AT 30TH JUNE, 1954.

Category.	Assignments.	Area.	
		Gross.	Net.
	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Old Assignments .. .. .	7,595	430,777	326,497
New Assignments—			
War Service <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	228	14,885	11,212
War Service <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	40	2,396	1,798
1950-1952 Expansion Scheme <sup>c</sup> ..	791	47,750	36,047
Increased Assignments—			
War Service <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	..	2,621	1,909
1950-1952 Expansion Scheme <sup>c</sup> ..	..	93,541	69,376
Total .. .. .	8,654	591,970	446,839

<sup>a</sup> Under *The War Service (Sugar Industry) Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951.*

<sup>b</sup> Under *The War Service Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951.*

<sup>c</sup> Under *The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts, 1915 to 1951.*

*Commonwealth-State Control.*—The Commonwealth Parliament in 1951 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending until 1956 legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. The agreement made in 1946 between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government provided that refined sugar should be sold in each of the capital cities of Australia at £33 4s. per ton, but the price was increased to £37 6s. 8d. from 5th December, 1947, to £41 9s. 4d. from 7th November, 1949, to £53 6s. 8d. from 7th July, 1951, to £65 12s. 10d. from 24th March, 1952, and to £73 16s. 11d. from 13th October, 1952. The Commonwealth Government also signed the International Sugar Agreement of May, 1937, whereby (until the outbreak of war) Australian sugar exports were limited to 400,000 tons per year. From 1941 until the end of 1952, the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments were parties to an agreement with the British Government for exporting such quantities of sugar as the shipping position made possible.

For the 1941 season the quantity to be shipped under the agreement was not to exceed 290,000 tons, and for 1942 and 1943 it was limited to 100,000 tons each season. For later seasons up to and including 1952, all exportable surpluses were accepted. Agreed prices per ton, c.i.f. U.K. ports, basic 96° polarisation, sterling currency, including the British tariff preference of £3 15s. on Dominion sugar, rose steadily from £12 12s. 6d. for 1941 to £38 10s. for 1952. Prices for the intervening years are shown on page 266 of the 1952 *Year Book*.

For the 1953 and 1954 seasons, under an agreement between the United Kingdom and Commonwealth exporting countries, export quotas were allocated among the exporting countries, Australia's quota being 600,000 tons. Of this total, 314,000 tons, which is Australia's share of a

“negotiated price” quota, obtained £42 6s. 8d. and £41 sterling per ton, c.i.f., U.K. ports, for 1953 and 1954 respectively. The balance (286,000 tons) of Australia’s quota received British tariff preference of £3 15s. per ton in addition to world price for sugar.

Subject to the agreement with the Commonwealth Government regarding the price in the Australian market, the Queensland Government controls sugar production. For each season a Proclamation is issued by the State Government acquiring the aggregate of the mill peak quotas, the changes in which are shown on page 267. In accordance with *The Sugar Acquisition Act*, 1915, ownership of all sugar output is vested in the Queensland Government. The Queensland Government engages the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. and the Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd. as agents for the refining of sugar for sale in Australia, and for the sea transport, financing, and selling of sugar for sale both in Australia and abroad. The net proceeds (£47 18s. 6d. per ton in 1953) from Australian sales after meeting the charges for the above services and the receipts from export sales (£38 13s. 9d. in 1953) are pooled and a uniform price per ton paid to the mills on production up to each mill’s peak quota. Production in excess of quotas from assigned land is paid for at the price (£31 3s. in 1953) realised for exports other than “negotiated price” sugar, but sugar from unassigned land realises only a nominal price of 10s. per ton. The cost of land transport to the nearest harbour falls on the mill.

*Statistics.*—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board in selected years since 1923.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR PRODUCTION, RAW SUGAR MARKETED.

Season.	Thousands of Tons Sold.			Per Cent. Exported.	“Excess” Sugar.	
	Australia.	Overseas.	Total.		1,000 Tons.	Per Cent. of Exports.
1923 .. ..	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925 .. ..	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930 .. ..	325	210	535	39	7	3
1935 .. ..	337	310	647	48	45	15
1940 .. ..	400	406	806	50	64	16
1944 .. ..	454	216 <sup>a</sup>	670	32	13	6
1945 .. ..	456	210 <sup>a</sup>	666	32	19	9
1946 .. ..	463	88	551	16	3	3
1947 .. ..	498	107	605	18	17	16
1948 .. ..	500	443	943	47	180	41
1949 .. ..	497	440	937	47	86	20
1950 .. ..	518	403	921	44	12	3
1951 .. ..	588	157	745	21	2	1
1952 .. ..	477	471	948	50	55	12
1953 .. ..	522	732	1,254	58	101	14

<sup>a</sup> Including a certain quantity distributed to distilleries and other essential services.

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas for the five seasons ended 1953.

## RAW SUGAR, NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS.

Season.	Value of Sales.			Average Net Price per Ton.							
	Australia.	Overseas.	Total.	Australian Sales.		Overseas Sales.		Average. <i>a</i>		Average. <i>b</i>	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1949 ..	12,084	12,914	24,998	24	6 0	29	7 6	26	9 3	26	14 10
1950 ..	12,723	13,218	25,941	24	11 0	32	16 6	28	4 1	28	5 4
1951 ..	19,807	5,786	25,593	33	14 0	36	15 6	34	7 4	34	7 6
1952 ..	21,100	19,340 <sup>r</sup>	40,440 <sup>r</sup>	44	3 0	41	2 0	42	14 2	42	12 3
1953 ..	25,007	28,330	53,337	47	18 6	38	13 9	43	8 3	42	7 11

*a* Excluding "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.

*b* Including "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only. *r* Revised since last issue.

*Sugar Board Accounts.*—These show the expenditures incurred from the gross receipts from refined and raw sugar. The accounts are as at 30th June each year and do not exactly coincide with the seasons. The table below gives particulars for the three years ended 30th June, 1953.

## SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sales in Australia .. .. .	20,124	29,027	30,942
Sales Overseas .. .. .	15,517	7,611	22,844
Total Sales .. .. .	35,641	36,638	53,786
Stocks at End of Year .. .. .	2,107	3,331	3,424
Charges on Australian Sales <i>a</i> —			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights, &c. .. ..	2,711	3,722	3,343
Refining .. .. .	3,192	4,854	4,887
Managing and Financing .. .. .	593	981	884
Selling .. .. .	177	293	229
Trade Discounts, &c. .. .. .	208	374	420
Syrup and Treacle Packages .. .. .	109	147	158
Refined Sugar Freights .. .. .	286	448	265
Charges on Oversea Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c. .. ..	1,204	400	1,354
Sacks and Exchange .. .. .	863	424	1,238
Insurance, Commission, &c. .. ..	158	76	217
Contribution to Fruit Industries .. ..	216	3	..
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported			
Manufactures .. .. .	..	..	113
Administration and Sundries .. ..	5	7	10
Total Expenses .. .. .	9,722	11,729	13,118
Raw Sugar Purchases .. .. .	25,943	26,156	40,642
Percentage of Expenses to—	%	%	%
Gross Receipts .. .. .	27.3	32.0	24.4
Purchases .. .. .	37.5	44.8	32.3

*a* Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A credit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £120,136 was carried forward at 30th June, 1953, and the total excess of assets was then £226,161.

### 3. BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS.

*Butter and Cheese.*—In January, 1926, a voluntary scheme known as the "Paterson Plan" came into operation, which had the effect of stabilising the price of butter in Australia. It did not receive the support of all manufacturers and, on 1st May, 1934, was replaced by a compulsory price equalisation plan for both butter and cheese. Complementary legislation was passed by the Commonwealth Government (Dairy Produce Act, 1933) and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, with the object of controlling the interstate and intrastate movements of butter and cheese so that their local prices could be maintained independently of prices realised for exports. As a result of a referendum of producers, Tasmania withdrew in 1936. The compulsory plan was subsequently invalidated by the Privy Council decision of 1936 (the James Case on dried fruits) which disclosed that the Commonwealth had no power to regulate trade between the States.

Since this decision a price equalisation scheme has operated voluntarily on the basis of agreements between manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The Committee, comprising members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other representatives of the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, for which purpose it may fix basic prices at which these products sold in Australia or abroad are to be taken into account. It equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania in respect of both butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese only. South Australia and Western Australia entered the scheme in respect of butter on 1st April, 1946, and Western Australia extended its participation to include cheese in January, 1947.

The home-consumption prices of butter and cheese were fixed by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner during the 1939-1945 War and up to 19th September, 1948, and from this date to 30th June, 1952, prices were controlled by State Governments. Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. No subsidy was paid on processed milk products during 1948-49, 1952-53, and 1953-54.

Under a new five-year stabilisation plan which came into operation on 1st July, 1952, the Commonwealth Government, with the approval of the States, fixes the ex-factory prices of butter and cheese, guarantees to dairy farmers a return in keeping with their costs of production in respect of quantities of butter and cheese sold within the Commonwealth plus an additional 20 per cent. (if produced), and hence determines the

amount of subsidy it will make available to lift the return on that part of output covered by the guarantee to the guaranteed level.

At the outbreak of war in September, 1939, a contract was arranged between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese. In the period commencing 1st July, 1944, and ending 30th June, 1948, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia made available for sale to the Government of the United Kingdom all butter and cheese in excess of that required—(a) to satisfy the needs of Australia, including those of the Australian Forces; (b) to provide requirements of the Forces of the U.S.A. in such quantities as the Government of Australia, following consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom, agreed to supply; (c) to provide supplies which the Government of Australia, subject to consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom, agreed to make available to U.N.R.R.A.; and (d) for sale to other markets, subject to prior consultation with and the agreement of the Government of the United Kingdom. This agreement was extended for a further term of seven years, i.e., until 30th June, 1955. The terms of the contract provide that Australia will ship to the United Kingdom the total exportable surplus of butter and cheese, less quantities agreed upon annually between both parties for shipment elsewhere. The prices under the contract are subject to review annually if either party requires such review on substantial grounds. The agreement provides that any variation will not exceed  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the prices ruling in the preceding year.

The prices for the last year of the extended agreement (1954-55) range from 392s. 6d. (Australian currency) per cwt. f.o.b. choice grade butter to 355s. for whey butter of pastry grade, and from 211s. 3d. per cwt. f.o.b. to 186s. 3d. according to grade for cheese. These prices represent decreases on 1953-54 prices of about 4 per cent. for butter and the maximum permissible amount of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for cheese.

Amounts realised on exports of butter and cheese in excess of the f.o.b. equivalent of the guaranteed return have been credited to the Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund, which was established in July, 1948, for the purpose of stabilising returns from exports. During 1951-52 the fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not return sufficient to meet the basic return to the factory. Since 1st July, 1952, when it totalled approximately £2,500,000, the fund has been available to the industry to be used, in whatever manner considered desirable, to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the 20 per cent. provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan. At 30th June, 1954, the amount standing to the credit of the fund was £1,948,000.

*The Butter Marketing Board.*—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were to obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of certain blends and brands, and to obtain exact control of the grades of butter placed on the market.



*Butter Statistics.*—For production statistics see Chapter 7. The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board. In the three years 1947-48 to 1949-50, the proportion sold overseas had almost recovered its pre-war level, but, in 1950-51, increased Australian sales, both in Queensland and the other States, reduced the amount sold overseas to its lowest level since 1946-47. In 1951-52, severe drought conditions throughout the dairying districts reduced Queensland butter production to its lowest level since 1926-27, but a good season in 1952-53 lifted production and total sales to their highest levels for ten years.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION.

Year.	Australian Sales.		Overseas Sales.		Total Sales.	Proportion Sold Overseas.
	Queensland.	Other.	Great Britain.	Other. <sup>a</sup>		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	%
1943-44 .. ..	22,818	4,017	18,168	369	45,372	40.9
1944-45 .. ..	20,185	2,991	19,043	93	42,312	45.2
1945-46 .. ..	15,094	3,917	25,568	652	45,231	58.0
1946-47 .. ..	10,716	3,555	17,977	500	32,748	56.4
1947-48 .. ..	11,271	3,151	31,268	1,581	47,271	69.5
1948-49 .. ..	10,809	3,334	31,402	1,653	47,198	70.0
1949-50 .. ..	11,708	4,869	28,485	3,134	48,196	65.6
1950-51 .. ..	15,816	8,395	19,943	3,290	47,444	49.0
1951-52 .. ..	16,600	7,064	899	3,287	27,850	15.0
1952-53 .. ..	15,062	6,596	19,849	7,499	49,006	55.8

<sup>a</sup> Including butter sold to tinnern for export, and butter for ships' stores.

Butter sales in 1952-53 were worth £19.5m., excluding Commonwealth subsidy paid through factories amounting to £4.2m. The average net price returned to factories (3s. 6d. per lb.) was about 9d. higher than in 1951-52 and about 2s. 3½d. higher than in the last complete pre-war year (1938-39). Queensland consumption, which includes a certain amount imported from other States, amounted to 13,448 tons in 1938-39, rose to a maximum of 22,943 tons in 1943-44 owing to heavy demands by Australian and Allied Services, then decreased to 11,090 tons in 1946-47, the lowest amount since 1931-32, and was 15,399 tons in 1952-53.

The recorded consumption of butter (including farm production) per head in Queensland for 1938-39 was 33.2 lb., which was about the same as the recorded Australian consumption per head of 32.7 lb. Australian consumption dropped to 30.2 lb. in 1939-40 but rose to 33.3 lb. in 1940-41. From June, 1943, butter consumption was rationed to enable larger quantities to be made available for commitments overseas and for the Forces, and the civilian per capita ration allowance was 26 lb. A reduction in the ration allowance to 6 oz. per week (19.5 lb. per annum) was made throughout the Commonwealth in June, 1944. Butter rationing in Australia ended

on 16th June, 1950, and consumption in Queensland for all purposes, including factories, hotels, cafés, &c., averaged 27·8 lb. per head in 1952-53.

The next table shows, for ten years, the average prices of butter, as quoted in London and Brisbane, and Australian equalisation values, i.e., net return to manufacturers at agents' floors, Queensland ports of shipment or other recognised centres of distribution.

BUTTER PRICES PER LB.

Year.	London.		Brisbane.	Australian Equalisation Value.
	Sterling.	Australian Currency.	Australian Currency.	Australian Currency.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1943-44 .. ..	13·46	16·83	17·88	16·41
1944-45 .. ..	14·38 <sup>a</sup>	17·98 <sup>a</sup>	17·88	16·96
1945-46 .. ..	17·14 <sup>a</sup>	21·43 <sup>a</sup>	17·88	18·32
1946-47 .. ..	20·36 <sup>a</sup>	25·45 <sup>a</sup>	17·88	19·81
1947-48 .. ..	23·57 <sup>a</sup>	29·46 <sup>a</sup>	19·48	22·75
1948-49 .. ..	26·79 <sup>a</sup>	33·48 <sup>a</sup>	23·13	25·45
1949-50 .. ..	28·93 <sup>a</sup>	36·16 <sup>a</sup>	23·13	26·67
1950-51 .. ..	30·54 <sup>a</sup>	38·17 <sup>a</sup>	23·13	25·90
1951-52 .. ..	32·79 <sup>a</sup>	40·98 <sup>a</sup>	33·50	32·97
1952-53 .. ..	36·64 <sup>a</sup>	45·80 <sup>a</sup>	44·75	42·11 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Butter is now sold on the London market on an f.o.b. Australia basis, and the price shown has been calculated by adding shipping charges, &c., on the basis of pre-war charges.

<sup>b</sup> Subject to revision.

Under the war-time regulations for stabilising prices and wages, the Commonwealth Government scheme for subsidising butter and other manufactured dairy products commenced on 1st July, 1942. Subsidy paid on butter in Queensland during each of the next eleven years was:—1942-43, £0·6m.; 1943-44, £1·7m.; 1944-45, £1·7m.; 1945-46, £1·5m.; 1946-47, £1·1m.; 1947-48, £1·6m.; 1948-49, £1·4m.; 1949-50, £2·2m.; 1950-51, £4·1m.; 1951-52, £3·4m.; 1952-53, £4·2m.

The amount of subsidy paid was 8s. 1d. per cwt., or 0·9d. per lb., of butter until March, 1943, and 35s. 5·575d. per cwt., or 3·8d. per lb., during the next twelve months. This subsidy was equivalent to a return to the producer of 1d. per lb. on the butter-fat content of cream in 1942-43, and 4·6d. per lb. in 1943-44.

It was originally intended that the 1943-44 subsidy rates should apply for two years from 1st April, 1944. However, the price position was substantially altered by a long-term contract with the United Kingdom resulting in an increase in the net equalisation return which permitted of a lower subsidy rate. From June to November, 1944, the subsidy was 6·375d., and from December, 1944, to March, 1945, 4·25d., per lb. of butter-fat. As from 1st April, 1945, a new scheme of subsidy was introduced to provide for the payment of a general subsidy of 22s. 3d. per cwt. of butter, and seasonal and special subsidies per lb. of butter-fat as follows:—April, 1945, 2·66d.; May to August, 1945, 5·0914d.; September, 1945, 3·8757d.; October, 1945, 1·2157d.; November, 1945, to February,

1946, 0-5349d.; March, 1946, 3-1949d. From 1st April, 1946, the practice of seasonal subsidies was discontinued in favour of a flat-rate basis throughout the year and the general subsidy became 31s. 8d. per cwt. of butter, which, added to the average equalisation value, was calculated to give an overall return to manufacturers of 1s. 9½d. per lb., and an average return to dairy farmers of 1s. 7½d. per lb. of commercial butter. From July, 1946, an increase in export prices enabled the objective return to manufacturers of 200s. 8d. per cwt. (1s. 9½d. per lb.) to be raised to 205s. 1d. per cwt., with a general subsidy of 25s. 4½d. per cwt. For February and March, 1947, the general subsidy was supplemented by a special subsidy of 0-9324d. per lb. of butter. From April, 1947, to June, 1948, the Government agreed to an objective return to manufacturers of 245s. 6d. per cwt. Final subsidy rates to achieve this objective were 46s. 11-54d. per cwt. until November, 1947, and 26s. 11-21d. for the rest of the financial year. For 1948-49, the objective return was raised to 266s. 6d. per cwt., and the final subsidy rate was 28s. 11-26975d. per cwt. For 1949-50, the objective return was 292s. 3d. per cwt. for the first six months and 294s. for the second six months, and the final subsidy rates were 35s. 6-684384d. and 54s. 8-5727d. per cwt. respectively. The objective return during 1950-51 was 312s. 2-4d. per cwt. for the first five months and 334s. 7-2d. for the other seven months, requiring final subsidy rates of 70s. 6-07d. and 92s. 10-87d. per cwt. during the respective periods. For 1951-52, a final subsidy of 121s. 4-171245d. per cwt. was required to raise the equalisation value to the objective return of 429s. 1-09d. per cwt., and, for 1952-53, a final subsidy of 85s. per cwt. raised the equalisation value to an overall return to manufacturers of 483s. 0-39d. per cwt.

*Cheese.*—Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as in the case of butter) been averaged from the different markets through the Commonwealth Equalisation Scheme, under which uniform prices obtain throughout the various States (see page 271). The Cheese Marketing Board fixes intrastate prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, &c.

Average equalisation prices for cheese (excluding subsidy) for the five years ended 1952-53 were 14-794d., 15-15d., 15-443d., 22-389d., and 24-9d. per lb. respectively. Local wholesale prices were fixed on 6th March, 1942, and remained unchanged until 1st December, 1947, when there was an increase of 1d. per lb. Further increases of 1d. on 1st July, 1948, 4½d. on 29th August, 1951, 3½d. on 22nd October, 1951, and 6d. on 1st July, 1952, brought the prices of mild cheese to 2s. 3½d. per lb. for large (80 lb.) and medium (40 lb.) sizes, and 2s. 4½d. for loaf size (10 lb.).

A Commonwealth subsidy has been paid in respect of cheese production from 1st July, 1942. From July, 1942, to March, 1943, subsidy was at the rate of 0-52d. per lb. of cheese, and from April, 1943, to March, 1944, 1-77d. per lb. of cheese. In April, 1944, the basis of subsidy payment was changed to butter-fat content. Until November, 1944, the rate was 6-38d. per lb. butter-fat, which is equivalent to approximately 2-2d. per lb. of cheese. From December, 1944, to March, 1945, it was 4-25d. per lb. butter-fat. From April, 1945, the subsidy rate and method of payment

were again changed, and a general subsidy of 1-10d. per lb. of cheese was made throughout the year, with an additional seasonal subsidy from April to September, 1945, of 2-66d. per lb. butter-fat. In addition, a special subsidy at the rate of 2-43d. per lb. butter-fat was paid for the months of May to August, and 1-21d. for September and October. From November, 1945, to March, 1946, a special subsidy of 0-53d. per lb. butter-fat was paid with the additional seasonal subsidy of 2-66d. per lb. butter-fat in March. In April, 1946, seasonal and special subsidies were discontinued. The general subsidy was 1-24d. per lb. of cheese from April, 1946, to March, 1947, 2-79d. from April to November, 1947, 1-28d. from December, 1947, to June, 1948, 1-21d. from July, 1948, to June, 1949, 2-49d. from July to December, 1949, 2-91d. from January to June, 1950, 4-74d. from July, 1950, to June, 1951, 3-36d. from July, 1951, to June, 1952, and 3-43d. from July, 1952, to June, 1953. A special subsidy of 1-1335d. per lb. of butter-fat was paid during February and March, 1947, representing retrospective payment on account of an increase in the basic wage.

Subsidy paid on Queensland cheese each year was:—1942-43, £83,800; 1943-44, £185,200; 1944-45, £194,200; 1945-46, £198,500; 1946-47, £116,300; 1947-48, £152,000; 1948-49, £94,300; 1949-50, £206,500; 1950-51, £305,400; 1951-52, £131,600; 1952-53, £269,200.

*Eggs.*—The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1923 as a grower-controlled organisation under the provisions of *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts*. As from 5th July, 1943, control of the egg industry was assumed, as a war-time measure, by the Commonwealth Government, and the Board became a receiving and selling agent of the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies. Commonwealth control ended on 31st December, 1947. On 1st July, 1947, the Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board commenced marketing operations for an area centred on Rockhampton, and the original Board became the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board covering the area in South Queensland which it had previously controlled.

The South Queensland Board handles most of the commodity through its premises in Brisbane, but it has a depôt at Toowoomba, and in 1952-53 employed agents in seven of the other main country centres. The Central Queensland Board at first marketed through an agent (Central Queensland Meat Export Co. Pty. Ltd.), but since 1st April, 1950, the Board has operated its own floor.

Eggs handled by the Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations (i.e., owners of 250 or more domesticated fowls), and take no account of registered owners licensed to sell privately, nor legal sales from smaller flocks.

In 1952-53, receivals by the South Queensland Board and its agents totalled 7,487,517 dozen, while the Central Queensland Board received 113,716 dozen. All 1952-53 receivals were Queensland production.

The South and Central Boards respectively made gross payments to producers in 1952-53 of £1,545,752 and £24,950, with average net payments for all grades of 44-01d. and 45-54d. per dozen.

During the 1939-1945 War, contracts were made with the Government of the United Kingdom for the purchase of Australia's surplus eggs. Following the outbreak of war in the Pacific, the Australian demand exceeded production and later contracts were less effective for British needs.

The United Kingdom agreed to purchase Australia's exportable surplus of eggs in shell and egg pulp during the 1947-48 season at prices considerably in advance of those operating in previous years. Early in 1948, an agreement was entered into between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom covering the sale and purchase of eggs, egg pulp, and egg powder for the five seasons 1948-49 to 1952-53. The agreement envisaged progressive expansion in the export of eggs, with the ultimate objective target of the equivalent of 105 million dozen eggs in all forms. In 1953-54 the Ministry of Food agreed to pay the Australian Government the actual United Kingdom market realisations for eggs in shell, less actual costs paid by the Ministry up to the point of delivery to wholesalers. For this season only, a special contract was entered into in respect of egg pulp and the price was fixed at 3s. 3-375d. per lb., which was equivalent to an increase of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on that for the 1952-53 season.

The United Kingdom market realisations for Australian eggs in shell during the 1953-54 season were nearly 25 per cent. below those received during the final year of the contract. In order to cushion the effect of the collapse of the United Kingdom market in the first year following de-control in the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth Government made a special grant of £250,000 to egg producers in 1954.

#### 4. WHEAT.

The State Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920, and has its administrative headquarters in Toowoomba. It owns and operates numerous wheat storage sheds situated near railway sidings in practically all the wheat-growing areas of the State. The grain is delivered into these sheds immediately after harvesting for grading and storing, with the exception of a small proportion delivered direct from the farms to mills and merchants. Prior to 1952-53, the wheat was all handled in bagged form as bulk storage and handling facilities were not available in Queensland, other than silos at two flour mills and one at a poultry-food factory, all in Brisbane, but bulk handling facilities were used at two centres on the Downs and at Brisbane for the 1952-53 and 1953-54 crops, the installation at Brisbane being chiefly for use in connection with the bulk loading of ships. A new flour mill at Brisbane now has silos, and three silos on the Downs for the Wheat Board were under construction during 1953-54. Bulk handling and storage on farms is also increasing.

In the past Queensland has normally not grown sufficient wheat to meet its own requirements for milling and feed purposes, but in recent years sufficient has been produced to supply millers' demands, except during poor growing seasons and during the 1939-1945 War when there was a very heavy demand for flour and feeding grains. Following record crops of approximately 14 and 12 million bushels in 1948-49 and 1949-50,

there was a surplus for export, but when the 1950-51 and 1951-52 crops fell below 9 million and 7 million bushels respectively no export of wheat was possible, and large quantities had to be brought from other States to meet Queensland requirements. However, after a record crop of over 18 million bushels in 1952-53, there was a considerable surplus for overseas export, but the 1953-54 crop of 10 million bushels was again only about sufficient for local requirements.

The Australian Wheat Board was appointed in 1940 to handle and market the whole Australian crop (see below); but, as an agreement had been made between the millers and growers in the State for the Queensland crop, the Commonwealth Government decided that this agreement should not be disturbed, apart from minor variations arising from Commonwealth conditions. The State Wheat Board was appointed the agent and licensed receiver in this State of the Australian Wheat Board, and receives allowances to cover the cost of services rendered in receiving and handling the crop.

For some years the Australian Board's price for wheat for home consumption remained fixed at 4s. 5d. per bushel, Brisbane, for milling purposes, and 4s. 6d. per bushel, Brisbane, for stock feeding, both prices being on a bagged basis, but from the 1946-47 season all selling prices have been fixed on a bulk basis with adjustments for value of bags sold with the wheat, practically all local sales still being of bagged grain. Particulars of the selling prices at Brisbane of both bulk and bagged wheat are given in the following table from 1st December, 1948.

PRICES PER BUSHEL OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Period Commencing—	Price to Mills.			Price to Produce Trade.	
	Bulk.	Bagged. <i>a</i>	Quality Premium. <i>b</i>	Bulk. <i>c</i>	Bagged. <i>a c</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1st December, 1948 ..	6 8	7 4	2½	6 8½	7 5½
11th December, 1950 ..	7 10	8 9	2½	7 10½	8 9½
1st July, 1951 ..	7 10	9 7	2½	7 10½	9 7½
1st December, 1951 ..	10 0	11 9	2½	12 2	13 11
19th June, 1952 ..	10 0	11 6	2½	12 2	13 8½
20th October, 1952 ..	10 0	11 3	2½	12 2	13 5½
1st December, 1952 ..	11 11	13 0	2½	14 1	15 2
9th November, 1953 ..	11 11	12 11	2½	14 1	15 1
1st December, 1953 ..	14 1½	15 1½	2½	14 3½	15 3½

*a* Varied on account of fluctuations in cost of bags as well as changes in wheat prices.

*b* Additional charge for high grade milling wheat. An additional special premium of 2-5d. per bushel is paid for wheat milled and sold as flour on the Downs.

*c* Since 1st December, 1951, the prices charged to customers purchasing large quantities each month have been 2d. less than those shown.

The State Board grades and classifies milling wheat into three grades, which remain at a constant standard. Queensland milling wheat is now recognised as being the best on the average in Australia. Varieties of wheat sown in recent years are chiefly strong milling wheats, highly rust-resistant.

Many of these varieties have been bred as the result of careful seed selection and cultivation carried out by the plant-breeding section of the Department of Agriculture.

The following table shows the sales of Queensland wheat during the last five years. The figures cover sales made by the Board for the purposes mentioned, and do not include wheat retained by growers on the farms for seed and feed. The sales are those made during the calendar years shown and do not refer to grain from any particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of bushels of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT.

Year.	For Local Use as—				Oversea Exports as—		Total.
	Flour.	Stock Feed.	Seed.	Break-fast Foods, &c.	Grain.	Wheat Products.	
	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.
1949 ..	4,986	3,599	256	184	4,961	194	14,180
1950 ..	4,575	3,561	321	182	902	84	9,625
1951 ..	5,847	4,034	300	202	..	174	10,557
1952 <sup>a</sup> ..	5,674	565	376	133	299	85	7,132
1953 ..	5,702	2,481	375	146	4,442	222	13,368

<sup>a</sup> In 1952, Queensland wheat was supplemented by the importation of 2,383(000) bushels for stock feed and 33(000) bushels for breakfast foods, &c.

All wheat produced in Australia, beginning with portion of the 1938-39 crop, has been marketed through the Australian Wheat Board, with separate pools for each crop. Crops from the 1938-39 to 1947-48 seasons were marketed under National Security Regulations, the crops being acquired by the Commonwealth, while those from the 1948-49 and later seasons have been covered by marketing and stabilisation plans enacted by complementary Commonwealth-State legislation.

Advances are made to growers in anticipation of sales and guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Payments made to growers from the various pools up to September, 1954, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:—1938-39, 2s. 10d.; 1939-40, 3s. 8d.; 1940-41, 4s. 0d.; 1941-42, 4s. 1d.; 1942-43, 4s. 8d.; 1943-44, 5s. 6d.; 1944-45, 5s. 2d.; 1945-46, 7s. 8d.; 1946-47, 9s. 6d.; 1947-48, 14s. 11d.; 1948-49, 12s. 0d.; 1949-50, 13s. 10d.; 1950-51, 12s. 7d.; 1951-52, 15s. 11d.; 1952-53, 15s. 6d.; 1953-54, 10s. 4d. The last two pools are incomplete. The amounts include refunds of tax on account of pools for the years 1945-46 to 1951-52 (see page 282).

The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan, as it operated throughout Australia during each of the seasons 1941-42 to 1948-49, provided for the registration of farms and licensing of areas. Areas allotted to each grower were fixed in proportion to the average sown during the basic four-year period. Although licensing continued during the 1945-46 to 1948-49 seasons, growers were permitted to plant without restriction. The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Board ceased to function in December, 1948,

following the establishment of a post-war wheat stabilisation plan under legislation passed by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

In July, 1948, the Commonwealth Minister for Commerce and Agriculture and State Ministers for Agriculture agreed on certain modifications to the Commonwealth Stabilisation Plan. The principal amendment was that the control of production was not required and that State Governments would undertake the regulation of wheat-growing on marginal areas. This modified plan was subsequently adopted by a 65 per cent. majority of wheat-growers in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia in polls arranged by the respective State Governments.

The requisite legislation was passed by Commonwealth and State Governments prior to the end of 1948, and the revised stabilisation plan came into operation for the 1948-49 to 1952-53 seasons.

A wheat marketing plan, embodied in complementary Commonwealth and State legislation, provided for the orderly marketing of Australian wheat for the three crop years 1953-54 to 1955-56. It was a continuance of orderly marketing on lines almost identical with the system operating under the Australian Wheat Board during the previous five seasons, without the provisions of stabilisation.

The Wheat Marketing Plan provided for one central authority (the Australian Wheat Board) to accept all Australian wheat, to market it to the best advantage in Australia (at uniform prices in the several States) and overseas, to pool the returns from all sales, and to pay all suppliers for wheat delivered on the basis of the net per bushel pool return. The home-consumption price for each of the three years was fixed at 14s. per bushel bulk f.o.r. ports, or the ruling International Wheat Agreement export price at the beginning of the year if less than 14s., but not less than the cost of production. As the cost of production of wheat in Australia for the 1953-54 wheat season was determined at 12s. 7d. per bushel bulk basis f.o.r. ports, and the ruling International Wheat Agreement price at the beginning of the year was in excess of 14s., the selling price for home consumption for 1953-54 was 14s. per bushel bulk basis f.o.r. ports.

Agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments on the terms of a new five-year wheat stabilisation plan was reached at a conference held in July, 1954. The plan was subsequently approved by a 94 per cent. majority in a poll of wheat-growers, and has been made effective by the passing of complementary Commonwealth and State legislation. The main provisions of the stabilisation plan are as follows:—

- (i) The plan applies to the crops of the 1953-54 to 1957-58 seasons inclusive.
- (ii) The Australian Wheat Board, during the period of the plan, is the sole authority for the marketing of wheat within Australia and wheat and flour for export. (In Queensland, the State Wheat Board acts as agent.)
- (iii) The Commonwealth Government guarantees to growers a return equal to the ascertained cost of production in respect of up to



100 million bushels of wheat exported from each of the five seasons' crops.

- (iv) A stabilisation fund is to be established by levying, when export realisations exceed the cost of production, an export tax of up to 1s. 6d. per bushel on wheat exported.
- (v) The maximum amount of the fund is to be £20m. Repayments from the fund will be made to the oldest contributing pool on the recommendation of the Australian Wheat Board when moneys in the fund exceed this figure.
- (vi) When export realisations fall below the cost of production, returns are to be raised in respect of up to 100 million bushels from each crop to that level, firstly by drawing on the stabilisation fund and, secondly, when that source is exhausted, by the Commonwealth Government.
- (vii) The same home-consumption price provisions apply for the five years as for the three years ended 1955-56 under the Wheat Marketing Plan (see page 280). If Australia should not be a party to an International Wheat Agreement during any part of this period, the current price for export sales by the Australian Wheat Board is to be taken in determining the home-consumption price instead of the ruling International Wheat Agreement export price.

The price of 6s. 3d. per bushel f.o.r. ports, bulk basis, guaranteed under the old plan for 1947-48, was increased, following seasonal reviews of wheat production costs, to 6s. 8d. for the 1948-49 season and to 7s. 1d. for the 1949-50 season. For the 1949-50 season the Commonwealth Government decided to provide a subsidy to meet the additional 5d. per bushel payable to growers on wheat for home consumption, so as to keep the local price at 6s. 8d. per bushel. For 1950-51 the subsidy was discontinued and both the guaranteed price and the home-consumption price were fixed at 7s. 10d. per bushel.

The guaranteed price in 1951-52 was fixed at 10s. per bushel. The local price of wheat for human consumption was also fixed at 10s., but the price of stock-feed wheat, under amending legislation passed by the Commonwealth and all States other than Western Australia, was raised to 12s. which, together with a Commonwealth bounty of 4s. 1d., returned to the wheat-grower 16s. 1d. gross per bushel. The price in Western Australia was 10s. and the return to growers, inclusive of subsidy, 14s. 1d. It was agreed that the Wheat Board should pay interstate freight and handling costs on stock-feed wheat amounting to an average of about 9d. per bushel on the maximum quantity of wheat on which the bounty was payable (26 million bushels). As a result of the Wheat Board's subsequent refusal to pay these costs, the Queensland Government suspended its amending legislation on 10th May, 1952, and the price was reduced to 10s. The Commonwealth bounty was automatically suspended from that date throughout Australia. The dispute was settled when the Commonwealth Government agreed to pay these costs from the accumulated amount saved by the suspension of the bounty, and the Queensland price reverted to 12s. from 30th June, 1952.

For 1952-53 the guaranteed price and the local price for human consumption were fixed at 11s. 11d. The local price of stock-feed wheat was fixed at 13s. 11d., which, together with a Commonwealth subsidy of 2s. 2d. per bushel, returned to the wheat-grower 16s. 1d. gross per bushel, or the same as in 1951-52. For 1953-54 the selling price for home consumption was fixed at 14s. per bushel bulk basis f.o.r. ports (see page 280).

The provisions of Commonwealth wheat stabilisation plans relating to the levy of a tax on wheat exported and the establishment of wheat prices stabilisation funds were originally implemented by the Commonwealth Government under legislation passed in 1946. The Commonwealth *Wheat Tax (Repeal and Refund) Act*, 1948, which repealed the *Wheat Tax Act*, 1946, provided for the refund to growers, through the Australian Wheat Board, of the amounts contributed from the 1945-46 and 1946-47 harvests, which amounted to about £7m. and £4m. for the respective years, and which were equivalent to approximately 1s. 1½d. per bushel and 10½d. per bushel respectively. Contributions in respect of the 1947-48 harvest (about £16·4m., or 1s. 8d. per bushel), the 1948-49 harvest (about £12·5m., or 1s. 5d. per bushel), the 1949-50 harvest (about £15·2m., or 1s. 6d. per bushel), the 1950-51 harvest (about £11·0m., or 1s. 2d. per bushel), and the 1951-52 harvest (about £9·2m., or 1s. 3d. per bushel) have all been refunded to growers. No export tax was levied in respect of the 1952-53 harvest. The new stabilisation plan covering the 1953-54 to 1957-58 seasons provides for an export tax of up to 1s. 6d. per bushel (see page 281).

## 5. WOOL.

The United Kingdom agreed to purchase for the duration of the 1939-1945 War, plus one clip thereafter, the whole Australian wool clip (less the amount used in Australia). The price per lb. at store in Australia was fixed at 10½d. (sterling), or 13·4375d. (Australian), for the 1939-40 to 1941-42 clips. For the 1942-43 to 1945-46 clips, the United Kingdom increased the price by 15 per cent., thus bringing it to 15·453125d. Australian currency, and provision was made for an equal division between the two Governments of any profits derived from the sale of the wool for use outside the United Kingdom. An amount of ½d. (Australian) per lb. was also paid to cover all costs from wool store to ship.

Following the resumption of wool sales in September, 1946, the average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool in the years 1946-47 to 1953-54, as computed by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers, was 24·49d., 39·50d., 48·07d., 63·35d., 144·19d., 72·42d., 81·80d., and 81·50d. per lb. respectively. These prices represent the average prices realised for all greasy wool, of whatever type or quality, marketed during the eight years mentioned.

Due to the accumulation of Dominion wool in the hands of the United Kingdom Government as an outcome of war-time arrangements, a joint organisation (incorporated in England as "United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd."), representative of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, was formed for the purpose

of buying, holding, and selling wool on behalf of the Governments concerned. The Australian subsidiary body, known as the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, commenced operations as agent for the parent company on 15th November, 1945. The total stock of United Kingdom owned wool (amounting to 10,407,000 bales greasy and scoured at 31st July, 1945, of which 65 per cent. was of Australian origin) was transferred to the joint organisation, which was also to acquire wool on the open market if commercial bidding failed to reach a predetermined reserve price. This was designed to guarantee the price stability of wool of current clips while stocks were being sold. By 30th June, 1952, all stocks of wool held had been sold and the organisation was subsequently wound up.

The balance of profit arising from transactions in the wool of each Dominion has been shared equally between the United Kingdom and the Government of the Dominion concerned. Four interim distributions of £23·6m., £23·6m., £15·1m., and £14·7m. were made to Australian wool-growers in November, 1949, March, 1952, March, 1953, and April, 1954, respectively, from the total Australian share of approximately £92m. of the profits arising from the Wool Disposals Plan.

A plan to continue reserve price operations on the termination of the Wool Disposals Plan was completed by the participating Governments of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United Kingdom in May, 1951. The Commonwealth Government accepted the plan subject to the endorsement of the wool-growers, a majority of whom, however, rejected it at a referendum.

In order to reduce the effects of the greatly increased wool prices in the 1950-51 season, the Commonwealth Government paid a subsidy on woollen goods manufactured for consumption in Australia from wool sold in that season. The subsidy was equivalent to about 45d. per lb. of all greasy wool (1950-51 clip) consumed in Australia, the total amount paid being approximately £17m.

## 6. COTTON.

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry, at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates gineries and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and cake, and linters. In 1953 its oil mill treated 521 short tons of peanut kernels, 87 short tons of sunflower seed, and 1,097 short tons of cotton-seed.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1927 has increased from 3,000 bales of lint to 80,000 bales. Up to 1930, local production exceeded consumption; from 1931 to 1935 production was approximately equal to consumption (except for a poor season in 1932). Production was 13,504 bales of lint in 1936, but consumption had then risen to 20,000 bales. In spite of efforts to extend it during the war years, production

fell from 11,437 bales in 1941 to 522 bales in 1949. Increased production in each of the next three years brought 1952 production to 1,483 bales, and the 1953 season yielded 4,229 bales. The latter figure, however, was only 5 per cent. of consumption by Australian spinners.

For the 1953 season, 5,424,314 lb. of seed cotton were received and 2,067,949 lb. of lint were produced. Payments to growers were £325,809, averaging 14·4d. per lb. of seed cotton.

The following table gives particulars which include Cotton Marketing Board estimates in round figures of the consumption of cotton lint by Australian spinners. In addition, about 2,000 bales a year are used by woollen mills. The consumption covers a variety of grades and staples which the Cotton Marketing Board endeavours to supply, but the production cannot coincide with consumption requirements in detail. There is unlikely ever to be any need to export raw cotton as all production will find a market in Australia. Cotton spinners may have to import the long staple Egyptian type of cotton which is not grown in Queensland.

SEED COTTON, LINT, AND MARKET AVAILABLE.

Season.			Seed Cotton.	Proportion of Lint.	Lint.	Australian Consumption of Lint (Estimated).
			1,000 Lb.	Per Cent.	Bales. <sup>a</sup>	Bales. <sup>a</sup>
1944	..	..	8,515	34·6	6,055	70,000
1945	..	..	1,820	35·8	1,305	70,000
1946	..	..	3,202	35·6	2,372	80,000
1947	..	..	2,198	34·7	1,531	90,000
1948	..	..	2,070	34·4	1,439	90,000
1949	..	..	737	34·5	522	70,000
1950	..	..	1,107	36·3	806	70,000
1951	..	..	1,494	36·8	1,124	70,000
1952	..	..	2,156	35·0	1,483	80,000
1953	..	..	5,424	38·1	4,229	80,000

<sup>a</sup> Bales of approximately 500 lb.

There is a general understanding that the tariff protection given to cotton spinners is dependent on their use of the Australian raw material as far as possible. The marketing of cotton lint is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. Contracts are made on the basis of the import parity price of cotton of a standard grade, as recommended by the Tariff Board. Premiums or discounts for other grades are fixed for the year. The crop is harvested between March and August, and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year.

In 1946 the Commonwealth Government passed an amendment to *The Bounty Act* of 1941, extending for five years the guarantee of a minimum average net return to growers of 15d. per lb. of raw cotton, equivalent to 5·25d. per lb. of seed cotton, delivered on rails at grower's railing station, and in 1950 the guarantee was increased to 9½d. per lb. for five

years commencing 1951. On account of rising prices, the guarantee was increased to 14d. per lb. for the 1953, 1954, and 1955 crops.

The average net return to growers for raw cotton rose from 11·2d. per lb. in 1939 to 16·6d. in 1945, and then remained fairly steady until it rose to 24·7d. in 1949, 31·4d. in 1950, and 58·1d. in 1951. In 1952 it fell to 32·4d., but rose again to 37·8d. in 1953. The equivalent prices for seed cotton were 4·0d. in 1939, 5·9d. in 1945, 8·5d. in 1949, 11·4d. in 1950, 21·3d. in 1951, 11·4d. in 1952, and 14·4d. in 1953. Commonwealth bounty payments were £11,887, £5,731, and £8,867 for the 1945, 1946, and 1947 seasons respectively, nil for each of the seasons 1948 to 1952, and £17,650 for the 1953 season.

## 7. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS.

*Atherton Tableland Maize.*—This Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. Tableland maize, as a consequence of the tropical climatic conditions under which it is grown, has a high moisture content and has to be dried to 14 per cent. moisture before it can be stored. The Board operates a number of storage silos equipped with the necessary mechanism to shell, test, dry, clean, fumigate, and bag maize for sale. It also grists maize into various forms, and compounds poultry, pig, and cattle foods. The Tableland usually produces approximately one-fifth of the State's output, but the rest, grown over a wide area of the State, is not under control.

The tonnage received for treatment and the expenses involved in handling vary with the season. Average production over the life of the Board exceeds 16,000 tons, and up to half this total is absorbed by the North Queensland market. The balance above the northern requirements is sold overseas. Previously, sales were made to southern States, but current costs associated with transport now make it impossible for the Board to operate on these markets.

At the time of the establishment of the Board, approximately £87,000 was borrowed from the Government in the form of a long-term loan. The loan had been reduced to approximately £37,300 by June, 1953.

The next table summarises the Board's operations for five years.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Maize Received at Silos	13,082	16,278	15,974	11,558	17,430
Northern Sales ..	11,100	5,365	5,581	6,265	4,293
Payments to Growers	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
per Ton <sup>a</sup> ..	14 15 11	14 9 0	17 19 9	30 16 4	26 4 4
Expenses per Ton <sup>b</sup> ..	3 19 2	4 10 1	4 11 8	5 13 7	9 8 11
Loan Liability to Gov-	£	£	£	£	£
ernment (approx.) ..	46,000	43,000	41,000	39,500	37,300

<sup>a</sup> Actual payments vary according to grade.

<sup>b</sup> Expenses cover all costs from shelling to sale, including insurance on farmers' crops, &c.

During the 1952-53 season, local prices were under the control of the Prices Commissioner, and were fixed at £36 10s. per ton. Sales for oversea export totalled 13,927 tons. The declining local market absorbed only 4,293 tons, of which 1,182 tons were purchased by sheep feeders in the drought stricken north-western areas of the State. Total sales realised £641,658.

*Northern Pig Marketing Board.*—This was established in 1923 and controls the district market for pigs. A large proportion of the pigs produced in the district is sold to the co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba.

A decline in pig production in North Queensland during the years 1946 to 1948, mainly due to seasonal conditions, was followed during 1949 and 1950 by a return to normal production, which was assisted by the introduction by the Board during 1947 and 1948 of breeders from Central and Southern Queensland. Seasonal and other factors reduced the quantity of foodstuffs available for pigs and caused another decline in production in 1951-52 and 1952-53.

Prices paid for pigs within the district are influenced by the condition and extent of local markets. All pigs sent in are purchased by weight, following slaughter, and graded according to their market suitability.

Details of the operations of the Board over the last five years are shown in the following table.

NORTHERN PIG MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Pigs to Bacon Factory No.	6,114	8,427	8,154	6,821	6,640
Pigs Sold to Butchers No.	6,055	6,000	5,800	5,057	4,469
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs . . . . . Lb.	116	117	120	111	116
Average Price of First Grade Pigs . . . . . d. per Lb.	12.0	14.2	16.7	22.7	24.9
Amount Paid to Growers £	69,398	97,729	113,558	122,230	132,720

## 8. MISCELLANEOUS FARM PRODUCTS.

*Peanuts.*—The Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the South Burnett district, with Kingaroy as its centre. A small quantity is produced near Rockhampton and a larger quantity in the Atherton district and the Board has branches at each place. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling, grading, and other treatment. At Kingaroy, the first silo was built in 1928, costing, with treatment plant, £55,000; another silo with necessary equipment was built in 1938 costing a further £58,665. The third silo block was completed

in 1949 at a cost of approximately £110,000, and a fourth block was put into use during 1954, the total cost being approximately £53,000. The first silo block was completely destroyed by fire on 6th February, 1951. At Atherton, approximately £14,000 was expended during 1950-51 in the purchase and extension of buildings and plant, and further extensions have been made to cope with increased production in North Queensland, the total outlay being approximately £35,000. At Rockhampton, new premises have been completed and a rail siding installed at a cost of approximately £23,000. Outstanding debt, on the third and fourth silos and the Atherton premises, was £55,092 at 30th June, 1954. Finance was secured from the Commonwealth Bank, and repayments are made out of levies from growers.

Legislation is now in force whereby tonnages for production are allotted by the Board to growers, and each grower is entitled to supply to the No. 1 Pool the tonnage allotted to him. Any surplus production is marketed through the No. 2 Pool. No. 1 Pool allocations correspond with the Commonwealth's estimated requirements each year, and, in the event of No. 1 Pool failing to realise the requirements, No. 2 Pool may be drawn on to meet the shortage. There is no restriction of acreage but all peanuts must be graded to conform to standards of quality. Surplus peanuts in No. 2 Pool if not required for marketing as whole peanuts may be crushed for oil.

The following table gives particulars of the operations of the Board for five years. There was only one pool in each of these years.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Quantity Received .. ..	15,882	11,078	8,669	5,237	4,179
	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.
Price Realised .. ..	4.77	6.51	7.00	11.50	13.02
Paid to Growers .. ..	3.93	5.52	5.86	9.87	10.69
Working Expenses .. ..	0.84	0.99	1.14	1.63	2.33

*Barley.*—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, but ceased to acquire Queensland malting barley in November, 1942 (see 1949 *Year Book*, page 272). The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in the years in which the latter Board acquired the Queensland crop; but from 1942-43 the Queensland Board again became the marketing authority for Queensland. Queensland provides only a portion of its annual malt requirements, the balance being imported from southern States. At the same time, small quantities of barley are exported overseas as grain.

A very big harvest in 1952-53 lifted the Board's exports, which were usually less than 100,000 bushels a season, to 1,515,824 bushels. The

total quantity of barley handled by the Board in that season amounted to 1,684,825 bushels, which was nine times as much as the previous highest figure of 185,829 bushels in the 1947-48 season. Average annual receivals by the Board during the five seasons ended 1951-52 were 152,458 bushels.

*Arrowroot.*—This was the first Board established under the 1922 Act. The arrowroot bulbs, which yield about 10 per cent. of their weight in flour, are treated by millers under the Board's control. Production has decreased, and the quantity of bulbs milled, which was between 6,000 and 7,000 tons annually before the war, fell to between 3,000 and 4,000 tons for each year from 1946 to 1949, 4,418 tons in 1950, 2,755 tons in 1951, and 1,456 tons in 1952. In the 1952 season the Board sold the 146 tons of flour delivered to it at an average price of £80 per ton, compared with £73 for the 1951 season. Millers received £25 per ton of flour, and, after paying the Board's levy of 1s. per ton, growers received £4 18s. 9d. per ton of bulbs. Lack of support from growers has caused this Board to cease operations.

*Tobacco.*—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board was constituted on 22nd July, 1948, to operate for three years. Dissatisfaction among growers with prices being received through the Australian Tobacco Board, which operated under the National Security (Tobacco Leaf) Regulations, led to the revocation of the regulations and the taking over by the new Board of marketing functions on 24th September, 1948. The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland. It received 3,105,105 lb. of Queensland leaf from the 1949-50 harvest and 1,984,008 lb. from the 1950-51 harvest. Receivals in 1951-52 were 4,794,893 lb., and difficulty was experienced during that year in disposing of the leaf. In 1952-53, 3,199,483 lb. were delivered. The average price realised on sales by the Board was 72-3d. per lb. in 1949-50, 105-2d. in 1950-51, 84-5d. in 1951-52, and 103-0d. in 1952-53. The Board deducts a levy of 1d. per lb. for administrative purposes on all leaf delivered by Queensland growers.

*Ginger.*—Production of ginger in Queensland was a war-time development. The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in July, 1942, and took control of the marketing of ginger. The Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd. was appointed the Board's agent for the handling and pre-treatment of ginger. Australian consumption of ginger is approximately 1,500 tons per annum, the bulk of which was imported from China before the war. Deliveries to the Board increased from 83 tons in the 1942 season to an average of 628 tons for the six seasons ended 1950. The 1951 season was poor and only 393 tons were received, and a severe drought throughout the greater part of the growing period for the 1952 season caused an almost total loss of many crops, only 84 tons being received. Selling prices declined under competition from imported ginger, and only 103 tons were received in the 1953 season.

*Broom Millet.*—This Board dates from 1926. Queensland does not produce all its local requirements, the balance being obtained from southern States. Because annual production is small, the Board does not practise pooling but disposes of each grower's crop on a consignment



basis. In 1951-52, 73 tons were sold for £11,011, and in 1952-53, 41 tons for £7,330.

### 9. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.), constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act* in 1923 to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits. Its principal functions are:—

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit and vegetables to southern markets, and to organise bulk loadings from various growers' districts to the main markets.
- (ii) To inform growers, daily, of the conditions of markets, mitigate gluts and shortages, and investigate growers' complaints.
- (iii) To arrange with canners the handling of all fruits surplus to fresh fruit market requirements.
- (iv) To engage in canning and jam manufacture.
- (v) To maintain wholesale selling floors in a number of Queensland and New South Wales markets.
- (vi) To distribute fruit and vegetables in Queensland through a chain of retail shops.
- (vii) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

Wholesale and retail selling outlets are being extended as opportunity offers. Advertising, packing and storage, banana and papaw ripening, sale of requisites to growers, and distribution of fruit and vegetables to country districts are additional activities.

The C.O.D. operates its own tropical fruit canneries at Northgate, Brisbane, and at Koongal, Rockhampton. These canneries specialise in pineapples, papaws, and all varieties of jams. With pineapples, they concentrate on exports. Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets, the principal amounts for 1952-53 being pineapples, 29,450 tons; papaws, 853 tons; citrus, 792 tons; strawberries, 623 tons; jam melons, 278 tons; tomatoes, 223 tons; plums, 210 tons; figs, 149 tons; apples, 61 tons; passion fruit, 8 tons; and gooseberries, 2 tons.

Beans and peas are sent to the southern States by passenger trains and by air, and there is a growing movement of strawberries and other perishable items by air. The floods and coal strike of June to August, 1949, gave a special impetus to air transport, and a considerable number of growers continued to use it. During 1953 the following quantities were lifted by air for other States:—beans, 22,557 bags; strawberries, 298,672 punnets; and 1,660 other packages.

The C.O.D. organises special trains for the transport of fruit and vegetables to Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. During the first few months of the year a number of these trains leave regularly from Stanthorpe. The first table on the next page shows quantities of the principal fruits carried in special trains during 1953.

## PRINCIPAL FRUITS CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D., 1953.

Month.	Apples.	Avocadoes.	Bananas.	Citrus.	Custard Apples.	Mangoes.	Papaws.	Pine-apples.
	Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.
January	27	..	4,045	..	..	244	2,193	49,447
February	..	21	4,195	61	..	46	955	64,786
March ..	..	173	3,821	8,557	2	..	959	59,992
April ..	..	609	4,805	19,730	828	..	3,627	65,763
May ..	..	622	4,695	11,906	3,029	2	4,383	44,059
June ..	..	492	4,897	12,851	2,755	..	4,814	29,496
July ..	..	475	5,630	6,721	947	..	4,105	40,431
August ..	..	212	4,852	2,036	316	..	4,222	39,896
September	294	218	3,192	2	30	..	6,729	30,941
October	..	308	4,259	10	..	190	11,931	31,250
November	..	136	3,760	2	..	24,119	11,751	22,685
December	385	85	4,152	..	..	38,152	8,892	39,593
Total..	706	3,351	52,303	61,876	7,907	62,753	64,561	518,339

The next table gives details of vegetables forwarded interstate.

## PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D., 1953.

Month.	Beans.	Beetroot.	Cucumbers.	Marrows.	Pumpkins.	Sweet Potatoes.	Tomatoes.
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Cwt.	Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Cwt.	Cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.
January	..	20	8	3	1,628	..	22
February	6	22	15	..	59	..	..
March ..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..
April ..	169	..	1,477	3	..	569	5,859
May ..	4,790	..	3,636	13	..	521	34,411
June ..	12,725	34	1,871	125	..	799	94,280
July ..	14,704	52	2,791	63	214	1,683	163,079
August ..	9,415	401	2,041	864	592	1,596	132,825
September	6,156	1,790	5,440	2,776	1,341	947	102,879
October	3,099	5,779	41,567	6,119	14,460	1,157	103,895
November	179	5,355	45,957	2,725	15,094	41	23,699
December	..	1,591	8,676	292	11,308	..	1,087
Total..	51,243	15,044	113,530	12,983	44,696	7,313	662,036

*Apples and Pears.*—The Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board was appointed to control the marketing and disposal of apple and pear crops acquired by the Commonwealth. In 1940, 1941, and 1942, all of the commercial crops of these fruits in all States were acquired, but in 1943 and subsequent seasons acquisition was restricted to apples and pears produced in Western Australia and Tasmania. Following a decision of the Commonwealth Government not to apply its acquisition powers any longer, the 1949 apple and pear crops in Tasmania and Western Australia were handled under State marketing schemes, and the Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board acted as the marketing agent for the State schemes. The activities of the Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board have

now been wound up, and the apple and pear crops of all States are marketed on a normal commercial basis.

*Canned Fruits.*—The United Kingdom Government undertook purchases of canned apricots, peaches, and pears from the 1940 and 1941 seasons' packs at prices fixed on an f.o.b. basis, Australian ports. After that date, increasingly heavy governmental requirements for canned fruits to meet Service and ancillary demands necessitated the virtual cessation of normal exports, and purchases by the United Kingdom authorities were restricted to quotas allocated to specific war zones. Commercial shipments of canned fruits virtually ceased and the quantities available for civilian consumption were continually below normal requirements. Approximately 70 per cent. of the 1945 pack was allocated to meet Service and other governmental demands. In 1946, commercial shipments were resumed and approximately 1 million cases of canned fruit were exported to the United Kingdom under an official arrangement which was virtually on a merchant to Government basis. Similar arrangements operated in respect of exports to the United Kingdom during the years 1947 to 1954. For 1954 the arrangement relates to peaches, pears, and apricots, only. The Australian Canned Fruits Board handles negotiations on behalf of the industry and at its request. The 1954 contract prices were increased by about 5 per cent. over 1953 prices.

*Potatoes.*—The Australian Potato Committee was established in 1942 to control potato production and marketing, because of the importance of potatoes as food. War-time control covered total production, and marketing and distribution of supplies. A guaranteed minimum price was assured for the first season, and fixed contract prices for later seasons. Production was arranged through State Departments of Agriculture and distribution through trade channels. The Committee worked through an executive member with State deputies, assisted by advisory committees of State officers, growers, and merchants. The retail price was subsidised under the Price Stabilisation Plan, which provided favourable conditions for growers. The Australian Potato Committee ceased to function on 30th October, 1948.

Commencing with the 1948-49 season, crops have been marketed by State Boards in the mainland States and the Tasmanian Potato Marketing Board. Although the State Boards operate separately, they have a working arrangement for the interstate marketing of the crops.

The Queensland Potato Marketing Board was constituted to operate for a period of three years from 1st January, 1948, and this period was extended until 31st March, 1954, when, due to the failure of growers' support, it ceased to function. The Board's constitution provided for the pooling of the commodity, but it had power to regulate deliveries by growers in accordance with market requirements. The Board operated separate pools for the marketing of three crops each year—the autumn and spring crops in South Queensland, and the winter crop in North Queensland. In 1951 an additional pool was operated for the Far North Queensland crop, harvested mainly in spring. Board receipts from these four crops during 1952 were 14,989, 8,334, 2,734, and 5 tons respectively.

*Onions.*—The Onion Marketing Board was constituted on 21st July, 1949, to operate for three years from that date. The 1949 harvest of

onions reached a record total of 13,137 tons, of which the Board received 9,246 tons, but it received only 1,013 tons out of the 1950 harvest of 7,256 tons. From the 1951 harvest of 9,691 tons, the Board was connected with the sale of only approximately 2,304 tons. Of these, only 79 tons were sold through a pooling system. The remainder were sales by merchants on the free market, but for which returns and levies were voluntarily rendered to the Board. With the failure of many growers to support the Board, control of the market passed back into the hands of the merchants. The Board did not operate after the expiry of its term on 20th July, 1952.

*Navy Beans.*—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted on 7th November, 1946. Production is confined to the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the south-eastern section of the Downs. The intake by the Board from the 1952 crop was 594 tons of uncleaned beans, which produced 501 tons of cleaned beans. The selling price for canning grade beans was increased by 7s. 6d. to £2 5s. per bushel, and total realisations of £41,770 were equivalent to an average net return of approximately £1 17s. 3d. per bushel of cleaned beans at growers' sidings.

#### 10. OTHER MARKETING CONTROL.

*Plywood and Veneer.*—In 1934 a significant extension of tariff protected commodity control took effect in the establishment, under the same general legislation as for farm commodities, of the Southern Plywood and Veneer Board. In 1935 a Northern Board was established for the area north of Rockhampton. The Boards have a large membership and include a representative of the Forestry Department, which itself markets plywood logs from Crown lands, now the chief source of supplies (see Chapter 6). The object of the Boards is to standardise prices and qualities of plywood. They also promote research and technical improvements. The Boards are, in effect, a compulsory combination of manufacturers, who rely on the supply of logs controlled by the Forestry Department, supplemented in recent years by the importation of logs from Borneo and neighbouring islands. All production was controlled by the Commonwealth Timber Controller during the 1939-1945 War.

In 1952-53 deliveries of plywood to the Southern Board were 46,478,571 square feet, valued at £1,278,161, and to the Northern Board 25,412,512 square feet, valued at £648,019, giving a combined total of 71,891,083 square feet, valued at £1,926,180. Of the total quantity handled, 26,274,086 square feet were sold in Queensland, 45,028,360 square feet in other States, and 588,637 square feet overseas.

*Coal.*—The principles of control were extended to the coal-mining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*The Coal Production Regulation Acts*). A Central Coal Board regulated the production and sale of coal from Southern Queensland mines, and there were four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Board included a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices was Chairman. Quotas were determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

On 1st January, 1949, under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Act*, 1948, a Queensland Coal Board was set up, and all existing Coal Boards were dissolved and their assets and liabilities vested in the new

Board. The functions of the Board are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry.

Mechanical aids to supplant the previous hand methods have been installed in some collieries, and better mine transport is gradually being developed. The question of the beneficiation of coal, and its preparation for market, is also receiving the consideration of the Coal Board, particularly with respect to the West Moreton district.

Of the total Queensland production of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million tons of coal during 1953, electricity undertakings consumed 942,000 tons, the Railway Department 684,000 tons, and gasworks 203,000 tons. Negotiations were completed during 1950 for the supply of Queensland open-cut coal from the Callide field to Victoria at the rate of 200,000 tons a year for a period of three years. Shortage of shipping restricted the amount exported to that State in 1951 to 77,000 tons, but 170,000 tons were exported in 1952 and 156,000 tons in 1953.

*Hides and Leather.*—The Australian Hide and Leather Industries Board was appointed late in 1939 for the purpose of acquiring at appraised prices all cattle hides and yearlings' and calves' skins in Australia. The Board allocated to Australian tanners the approved requirements of the tanning industry at fixed Australian domestic prices, and the balance of the hides and skins was sold for export. The Board also controlled leather production in Australia.

However, the Commonwealth Government did not carry on the scheme after 31st December, 1948, and it was replaced in 1949 by a similar marketing scheme operated under uniform legislation passed by the Commonwealth and six State Governments. To administer the scheme, the Australian Hide and Leather Industries Board was reconstituted under the Commonwealth *Hide and Leather Industries Act*, 1948. The operations of the Australian Hide and Leather Industries Board ceased on 14th August, 1954, and the hide and leather control scheme was terminated from that date.

## 11. VOLUNTARY MARKETING POOLS.

*Maize.*—Voluntary pools were formed by maize-growers of Southern Queensland in 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, and 1953, primarily for the export of surpluses from the Southern Queensland maize harvests of those years. Receipts by the respective pools were 6,980, 8,998, 4,525, 3,144, 4,115, and 1,653 tons, for which growers were paid £152,458, £146,518, £90,319, £97,135, £108,434, and £35,516, after deduction of railage and other expenses. These payments were respectively equivalent to 11s. 1d., 8s. 2d., 10s. 1d., 15s. 6d., 13s. 2d., and 10s. 9d. per bushel.

*Sunflower Seed.*—The Maize-growers' Co-operative Association of Southern Queensland Ltd. formed a voluntary pool for the disposal of sunflower seed from the 1948-49 harvest in Southern Queensland. The pool received 277 tons of seed from growers, which realised £8,487. After deduction of expenses, £6,533 was distributed to growers, making a return of £24 8s. 5d. per ton of graded seed. The pool operated for one season only.

*Grain Sorghum.*—Voluntary pools were formed by private sorghum-growers in 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, and 1953. The first was set up to export surplus sorghum of the 1947 crop, from which it received 17,440 tons, of which 12,967 tons were exported, the average net return to growers being £17 18s. 8d. per ton. The 1949 pool received 8,671 tons, of which 7,031 tons were sold overseas, the average net return to growers being £11 8s. 4d. per ton.

Two pools operated in respect of the 1950 crop. One received 9,971 tons, of which 6,113 tons were sold overseas, the average net return to growers being £14 12s. 8d. per ton. The other pool received 14,377 tons, of which 9,335 tons were exported, the average net return to growers being £15 6s. 10d. per ton. Two pools also operated in 1951 and received an aggregate of 34,135 tons, from which the Commonwealth Government permitted approximately 60 per cent. to be exported. Both pools made an average net return to growers of approximately £21 9s. 9d. per ton. The 1952 pool received 24,305 tons, and suppliers received £22 17s. 6d. per ton at growers' sidings. Two pools operated in 1953 and received 30,088 tons, for which the final payment per ton at growers' sidings was approximately £18 2s. 6d.

## 12. RELATED ACTIVITIES.

Other State activities related to marketing include price fixing, the operations of the Meat Industry Board and the Fish Board, and certain regulating control of auctioneers, commission agents, and other private concerns.

*Price Fixing.*—Under *The Profiteering Prevention Act*, 1920, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed to regulate the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of commodity boards and of other commodities at his discretion. At the outbreak of war, regulations were made under the *Commonwealth National Security Act*, 1939, and the control of prices became a Commonwealth function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The Commonwealth Government used a variety of measures to support its control of prices, including wage-pegging and the payment of subsidies to meet increased costs at the source. High import and export prices began to exert upward pressure on prices, but the rise accelerated after wage-pegging was abandoned in 1946, and most subsidies were discontinued in 1948.

Following a Referendum in May, 1948, at which permanent powers to control prices were unsuccessfully sought, the Commonwealth Government vacated the field of price control as from 6th September, 1948.

The State Government assumed control of prices in Queensland under *The Profiteering Prevention Act*, 1948. A Commissioner of Prices administers the Act, subject to the direction of the Minister. The Act established the Queensland Prices Board, an advisory and consultative Board comprising the Commissioner and representatives of the Industrial Court and the Bureau of Industry. On assuming control, the States gazetted practically uniform lists of goods and services on which control

was retained. Many goods and services, mainly those not in short supply, were removed from control. Since 1948, other items have been removed from control. The initial uniformity among the States was not maintained, and some States have now removed all price controls.

*The Queensland Meat Industry Board.*—This Board was constituted in 1931. It comprises a Chairman, who is also General Manager of the Brisbane Abattoir, and two other members, all of whom are appointed directly by the Governor in Council.

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the whole of the domestic meat requirements of the metropolitan area, and, in addition, processes all classes of meat for the canning, interstate, and oversea export trades, though it does not have a monopoly in these fields. It does not purchase live stock and sell the resultant meat, but kills live stock on behalf of individual owners. The stock are either purchased at the adjoining saleyards conducted by the Board, or sent in direct for slaughter. The Board performs on behalf of the owners all the necessary services up to placing the resultant meat into the meat delivery hall for domestic consumption, or on board ship for export. It purchases from the owners the inedible offal from the animals slaughtered, and from this produces a great variety of commodities. Canneries at the Brisbane Abattoir are operated by lessees.

The Board co-operates with Commonwealth and State authorities in scientific and industrial research, and took a leading part in the development of the technique required for the export of chilled beef from Australia to the British market.

Board revenues are derived from fees charged for its various services, and from the sale of manufactured by-products. At 30th June, 1953, the works at Cannon Hill were valued at £595,605, and the Board's excess of assets over liabilities was £963,529.

The following table gives particulars, for five years, of the numbers of animals treated at the Brisbane Abattoir.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
Cattle Treated—					
For Domestic Markets ..	109	110	122	113	121
For Interstate Markets ..	11	9	24	44	18
For Oversea Markets ..	119	99	80	83	156
Total .. ..	239	218	226	240	295
Other Animals Treated—					
For Domestic Markets ..	610	611	445	508	653
For Oversea Markets ..	92	105	126	135	146
Total .. ..	702	716	571	643	799 <sup>a</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£
Surplus Revenue .. ..	1,951	11,649	5,155	-11,344	60,508
Applied for Scientific Research	850	2,100	850	3,350	3,350

<sup>a</sup> Including 547(000) sheep and lambs, 164(000) calves, and 88(000) pigs.

On the outbreak of war in 1939, export of chilled beef from Queensland was discontinued, and since then all meat exported has been either frozen or canned. During 1952-53 the value of Queensland's meat exports was 38 per cent. of the total from Australia, while Queensland's export of frozen beef was 73 per cent. of the Australian total.

Following the operation of a series of war-time contracts, the Commonwealth Government completed an agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom for the long-term purchase of Australia's exportable surplus meats for the period 1st October, 1944, to 30th September, 1950. Prices were determined for the first two years of the contract, and provision was made for their review at the instigation of either Government in respect of the final years. On 1st October, 1946, increased prices operated for the new contract year. New prices, resulting in increases for most items, were approved on 1st October, 1947, 1st May, 1948, 1st October, 1948, and 1st October, 1949. Pending negotiations concerning a further long-term agreement, annual arrangements were made for the sale of Australia's exportable surplus of meat to the United Kingdom in 1950-51 and 1951-52.

A fifteen-year meat agreement, covering the period 1st July, 1952, to 30th September, 1967, was finalised between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments in October, 1951. The classes of meat included in the agreement are chilled and frozen beef, frozen veal, mutton, and lamb, frozen sheep and cattle sundries, and edible offal. The principal objects of the agreement are to promote the production of meat in Australia for export to the United Kingdom, and to provide for a satisfactory market for Australian meat in the United Kingdom for the period of the agreement. Bulk purchasing of meat by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food under this agreement ceased at the close of the 1953-54 season, and private trading was reverted to from the commencement of the 1954-55 season. In the event of market prices under private trading averaging below a schedule of certain agreed minimum prices (which vary from 75 to 95 per cent. of the 1953-54 contract prices), the United Kingdom Ministry of Food will make a payment to the Australian Government to make good the deficiency.

*The Fish Board.*—This Board, which operates under a special Act, controls assets taken over from the former State Enterprise in Brisbane, and conducts the Brisbane Fish Market and activities incidental to cold storage. In 1952-53 the Board also operated in 19 other fishing ports. A net profit of £2,079 was made in 1952-53. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1953, was £94,167.



## Chapter 11.—PRICES.

### 1. WHOLESALE PRICES.

While retail prices concern the consumer most as they determine his "cost of living", wholesale prices have more direct influence upon business conditions; and the fluctuations of a wholesale price index number are some indication of the prospects of trade and business. Statistical records of the wholesale prices of the more important commodities (live stock and produce) in the Brisbane markets are available, and are fairly reliable. However, there has not yet been computed a combined wholesale price index for Queensland or any part of Queensland, but on page 299 the Commonwealth Statistician's wholesale price index for Australia is shown.

The next two tables show the average prices in Brisbane (or in other centres in cases where no market for the commodity exists in Brisbane) for the main items of live stock and produce. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held, or from returns supplied by agents of the prices prevailing each month.

AVERAGE PRICES OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS, BRISBANE SALEYARDS.

Class of Stock.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Cattle—</i>					
Bullocks .. ..	23 18 8	29 5 1	37 1 1	38 13 7	40 3 9
Cows .. ..	15 19 7	18 10 1	22 3 0	22 17 0	21 11 10
Steers .. ..	18 18 10	22 2 11	27 1 1	26 7 9	26 17 2
Heifers .. ..	15 14 11	18 6 3	22 0 7	21 14 0	21 2 0
Vealers and Yearlings	10 17 6	12 13 2	12 6 0	11 0 9	12 8 8
Calves .. ..	1 15 7	2 3 3	2 12 6	3 3 0	2 13 10
<i>Sheep—</i>					
Wethers, Merino ..	2 10 0	4 7 1	4 17 8	3 9 0	3 15 1
Wethers, All Kinds	2 8 11	4 2 4	4 16 7	3 8 2	3 14 10
Ewes, Merino ..	2 1 5	3 5 4	4 6 8	2 11 11	2 12 4
Ewes, All Kinds ..	2 0 5	3 2 2	4 5 7	2 14 4	2 13 11
Hoggets .. ..	2 7 0	3 0 4	4 13 8	3 6 3	3 7 9
Lambs .. ..	2 5 6	3 6 2	4 8 3	4 0 2	3 18 3
Rams .. ..	2 10 10	5 11 10	6 9 4	3 0 8	3 9 1
<i>Pigs—</i>					
Baconers .. ..	7 13 5	9 9 6	11 9 5	15 12 5	15 7 5
Porkers .. ..	4 18 11	6 5 11	7 3 11	9 7 6	10 5 10
Stores .. ..	2 16 7	3 8 10	3 15 8	4 3 5	7 4 11

The table on the next page shows average wholesale prices for Queensland produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the last five years. Prices of unprocessed produce are generally those received by growers; for processed goods they are prices paid to manufacturers by distributors or users.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND PRODUCE,  
BRISBANE MARKETS.

Commodity.	Unit.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Agricultural Produce—</i>						
Beans, Green .. ..	lb.	0 8	0 10	1 3	1 1	1 0½
Cabbages .. ..	dozen	7 5	14 11	12 10	15 2	10 10
Cauliflowers .. ..	dozen	14 2	18 6	19 4	15 11	21 5
Chaff—						
Lucerne .. ..	cwt.	11 8	12 11	29 8	27 3	22 10
Oaten .. ..	cwt.	8 7	13 6	27 0	20 9	20 0
Mixed .. ..	cwt.	11 8	13 11	26 2	26 4	17 8
Hay, Lucerne .. ..	cwt.	7 3	8 0	22 4	17 6	14 0
Maize .. ..	bushel	8 11	8 3	14 10	15 2	13 3
Onions .. ..	cwt.	18 1	25 8	94 10	34 5	33 3
Peas, Green .. ..	lb.	0 9	1 0	1 4	1 3	1 2½
Potatoes .. ..	cwt.	23 9	22 8	30 10	36 10	37 2
Pumpkins .. ..	cwt.	16 8	24 11	23 1	15 4	19 3
Sweet Potatoes .. ..	cwt.	22 4	15 5	33 4	28 2	28 9
Tomatoes .. ..	½-bush.	12 11	18 8	18 8	17 0	16 1
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples .. ..	bushel	24 3	26 10	39 3	34 8	51 4
Bananas .. ..	bushel	19 8	20 0	28 0	52 4	35 11
Grapes .. ..	bushel	34 5	31 8	47 0	51 2	46 8
Lemons .. ..	bushel	24 3	20 9	28 1	34 8	30 2
Mandarins .. ..	bushel	25 3	17 0	27 8	39 4	34 0
Mangoes .. ..	bushel	14 4	22 0	32 10	32 2	20 9
Oranges .. ..	bushel	19 10	16 4	25 7	38 10	31 0
Papaws .. ..	bushel	11 7	12 5	19 8	24 8	18 3
Passion Fruit .. ..	½-bush.	24 5	25 2	38 0	34 7	41 2
Peaches .. ..	½-bush.	10 5	11 4	15 8	19 6	17 11
Pineapples .. ..	dozen	9 6	12 7	17 6	21 4	18 10
Strawberries .. ..	dozen boxes	15 2	18 1	26 2	18 8	29 10
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran .. ..	ton	213 0	214 8	286 4	423 2	484 6
Flour .. ..	ton	342 6	350 4	439 0	496 2	534 1
Pollard .. ..	ton	233 0	234 8	299 1	428 8	490 5
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon .. ..	lb.	1 8	2 0	2 8	3 5	3 6
Butter .. ..	lb.	1 11	2 0	2 11	3 10	3 10
Cheese .. ..	lb.	1 3	1 3	2 1	2 6	2 6½
Eggs .. ..	dozen	1 11	2 1	2 6	4 2	4 4
Ham .. ..	lb.	2 4	2 8	3 6	4 9	4 11
Honey .. ..	lb.	0 7½	0 7½	0 8½	0 10	0 11
Milk <sup>a</sup> .. ..	gallon	2 5	2 6	3 0	3 11	3 11½
Pork .. ..	lb.	1 3½	1 6½	1 11½	2 6	2 8½
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks .. ..	lb.	1 6	1 2	1 9	1 10	1 7½
Fowls .. ..	lb.	1 6	1 5½	1 11	1 8½	1 10
Geese .. ..	lb.	1 1½	0 11	1 3	1 1½	0 11½
Turkeys .. ..	lb.	1 9	1 9½	2 6	2 9	2 6½

<sup>a</sup> Prices charged to retail milk vendors.

*Wholesale Price Indexes.*—No wholesale price index number is computed specifically for Queensland. However, an index for Melbourne covering the period from 1861 to 1949 was computed by the Commonwealth Statistician and published in successive issues of his *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* up to September, 1951. This index gave an indication of long-term trends over the 89 years which it covered, but as neither the component items nor the weighting were varied during that period, the index ceased to serve as a measure of price variations of commodities weighted in accordance with present-day consumption. It was therefore replaced by a new wholesale price index covering basic materials and foodstuffs in which the items were regrouped and reweighted.

The new wholesale price index is shown in the next table. Commodities in this index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible. The prices used have in the main been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from home-produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. The weighting system adopted is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. Latest figures are published in the Commonwealth Statistician's *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS.  
(Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100.)

Year.		Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats, and Waxes.	Textiles.	Chemicals.	Rubber and Hides.	Building Materials.	Foodstuffs and Tobacco.	Goods Principally Imported.	Goods Principally Home Produced.	All Groups.
1928-29	..	127	106	129	121	115	95	107	91	118	110
1938-39	..	103	100	82	101	92	97	103	99	102	101
1944-45	..	131	168	152	143	140	175	131	182	123	141
1945-46	..	130	156	152	142	140	177	135	178	126	141
1946-47	..	132	145	191	140	131	180	138	177	129	143
1947-48	..	146	161	283	148	126	190	153	192	145	159
1948-49	..	185	173	342	159	130	198	175	201	173	181
1949-50	..	214	184	434	187	143	225	198	223	198	205
1950-51	..	256	196	641 <sup>a</sup>	242	292	268	232	256	242 <sup>a</sup>	246 <sup>a</sup>
1951-52	..	343	220	577	314	298	370	281	288	305	300
1952-53	..	392	234	607	350	224	404	294	292	331	320
1953-54	..	388	222	566	323	191	363	313	271	343	321

<sup>a</sup> Including effective prices paid for raw wool for Australian manufacture while they were reduced by bounty from August, 1950, to June, 1951. Including auction-room prices for wool the indexes were:—textile, 835; goods principally home produced, 250; all groups, 251.

From 1938-39 to 1953-54, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 218 per cent., compared with an increase between September, 1939, and June, 1954, in the "C" Series *retail* price index for Queensland of 151 per cent. (see page 308). Wholesale prices of foodstuffs and tobacco increased by 204 per cent., compared with an increase in retail prices of food and groceries of 186 per cent.; and wholesale prices of textiles were up by 590 per cent., chiefly on account of the rise in wool prices, against 272 per cent. for the clothing section of the retail price index.

## 2. RETAIL PRICES.

Retail price index numbers have assumed particular importance in Australia since they have been adopted by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts as indexes of changes in the "cost of living", and used to vary wages rates. The Commonwealth Statistician's index numbers, which are those given in the following pages, were originally planned as measures of variations in the retail price level, and are, of course, subject to the various limitations well known to students of index number construction.

Technically, these index numbers are "ratios of weighted aggregates", that is, they measure the variation in the cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—from time to time, or from place to place. The index is simply the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time and place, bears to the cost of the same regimen at the time and place adopted as a base. Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and must mean the same thing at widely separated places and times. The difficulty of standardising the qualities of such things as clothing and fresh fruit prevented their inclusion in the original regimen, and the older indexes comprised standard items of food, groceries, and house rents, which together covered about 60 per cent. of ordinary household expenditure. Later, the indexes were extended to include clothing, household drapery and utensils, and miscellaneous items. Each item receives its due weight in the whole according to its relative consumption in the community.

The regimen must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the movement in retail prices generally, and, in particular, of the goods and services purchased and consumed by the family of a wage earner. The regimen must be a selected regimen because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. It is better to limit the regimen to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. The regimen therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen, nor yet is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. Its items are *representative* of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions representing the average consumption of all commodities in the field each represents. The regimen at present in use is described on pages 301 and 302.

In 1920 the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission reported on the standard of living which was desirable for basic wage earners, and listed items of expenditure for a specified family. Following upon that report the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index number covering approximately the same items. Since May, 1933, the Commonwealth Court has used the new index (known as the "C" Series Index), and this has stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions of procedure.

In 1936 the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon current index numbers has been small, but the changes made enabled the figures to be issued and used with complete confidence. The complete regimen then comprised 170 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some articles formerly included were omitted, either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use was not general.

The collections are made by qualified "Field Officers", who visit the shops to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades of articles have been definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores. For practical purposes, the prices used are for the same articles throughout Australia, and from period to period. The same principles are applied in the collection of data for house rents. The procedure of collection is now exhaustive in its thoroughness.

*The Present Regimen.*—The complete regimen in the June quarter of 1954, allowing for certain temporary omissions caused by war and post-war shortages of some commodities, comprised 40 items of food and groceries, rents of houses, 77 items of clothing, 26 items of household drapery and utensils, fuel and light, and some miscellaneous items.

The commodities in the food and groceries regimen can be seen from the list in the table on pages 303 and 304. They are combined in proportions estimated to represent their relative consumption in Australia.

For housing, rents are collected for houses of four and five rooms. Returns are obtained from estate agents for "ordinary unfurnished houses in a fair situation, with the usual conveniences, and in a good state of repair". The rents must include all sanitary and similar charges. All houses included in the average are inspected by the Field Officer to ensure that they comply with the conditions specified.

The clothing regimen is divided into five parts, which represent the requirements of a man, a woman, a boy of 10½ years, a girl of 7 years, and a boy of 3½ years respectively. This was the nominal family unit used by the 1920 Basic Wage Commission. The items in each group are allotted individual weights which represent their relative consumption by the type of individual concerned.

The following are the items in the clothing regimen. In some cases separate prices are included for the same garment made in different materials.

Man.—Suit, trousers, overcoat, hat, shirts, singlets, underpants, socks, braces, handkerchief, pyjamas, pullover, shoes and working boots.

Woman.—Costume, skirt, hats, frocks, brassiere, undervests, bloomers, slip, stockings, gloves, nightdress, pyjamas, apron, cardigan, shoes.

Three Children.—The items follow lines similar to those for the man and the woman.

For the remaining sections the regimens are:—

Household Drapery.—Blankets, quilt, sheets, pillow slip, towels, table cloth.

Household Utensils.—Seventeen items made up of crockery, cutlery, electric lamp and iron, and various items of kitchen ware.

Fuel and Light.—Prices of firewood, gas, electric light and power, in proportions approximating to their household consumption.

Other.—This last section comprises fares, union and lodge dues, medicine, newspapers, school requisites, and allowances for recreation and smoking on arbitrary bases. These items merely follow the 1920 Commission's comprehensive inclusion of "all items".

The various groups are combined in the total index number in the proportions in which they are required by an "average Australian household". To determine this average household, the results of the 1933 Census were used. Food, clothing, and household expenses sufficient for the average number of persons living in each private household are combined with the average rent of one house. In combining clothing for different types of persons, the proportions used for each are those shown by the Census for numbers of persons in the following age groups—men over seventeen years, women over seventeen years, children ten to sixteen years, children five to nine years, and children under five years. In combining house rents, four and five roomed houses are taken in the proportions which these types bear to one another in Australia as a whole. Wooden and brick houses, however, are combined in each town by a different set of weights which accords with the actual type of building used in the town. As brick and stone houses are very few in Queensland, the whole housing weight in Queensland towns is given to wooden houses.

*Effects of Abnormal Conditions*\*.—Under the abnormal conditions since 1940, scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes of grades in common use have created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this has

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\* From the Commonwealth Statistician's Labour Report No. 40.

rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. This has been the case more particularly in the clothing, household drapery, and household utensils sections of the regimen. Substitutions of similar kind were necessary at times under normal conditions in order to meet changes of fashion and usage. Such substitutions are not injurious to the index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The index continues to measure, as accurately as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Just as in the pre-war period, those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

During the last war, the "C" Series retail price index measured the aggregate variation in prices of the regimen of items adopted in peace time in peace-time proportion. This ensured comparability of the index on that specific basis. Its practical significance under war conditions was limited because a single index could not take into account all changes that occurred, in spite of all possible efforts to make allowance for necessary changes of grade, quality, or type. Since the war, the weights applicable to items in the regimen have not been changed as it is not practicable to change them frequently and at short intervals.

*Food Prices.*—The following table shows the average retail price in six Queensland towns during the year ended 31st December, 1953, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, AVERAGES DURING 1953.

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>							
Bread .. ..	2 lb. loaf	12-08	13-08	13-08	12-58	13-58	12-58
Flour .. ..	2 lb.	8-06	9-05	9-98	7-96	10-60	8-25
Flour, Self-raising .. ..	2 lb. pkt.	16-29	18-23	18-27	17-32	19-69	17-70
Tea .. ..	1 lb. pkt.	51-24	52-13	51-69	51-34	52-15	51-10
Sugar .. ..	1 lb.	8-95	8-96	9-34	9-43	10-50	9-83
Rice .. ..	1 lb.	12-00	13-23	13-01	12-93	13-53	13-00
Sago .. ..	1 lb.	20-35	22-05	21-58	20-94	22-45	20-77
Jam, Plum .. ..	1½ lb. tin	28-03	29-78	30-66	29-38	30-13	28-79
Golden Syrup .. ..	2 lb. tin	17-32	17-67	20-23	18-74	21-80	19-81
Oats, Flaked .. ..	1 lb.	10-98	11-83	12-39	13-24	14-01	11-02
Raisins, Seeded .. ..	1 lb. pkt.	28-10	30-11	29-68	28-87	29-99	30-48

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, 1953—*continued.*

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane. <i>d.</i>	Bundaberg. <i>d.</i>	Rockhampton. <i>d.</i>	Toowoomba. <i>d.</i>	Townsville. <i>d.</i>	Warwick. <i>d.</i>
<i>Groceries—continued.</i>							
Currants ..	1 lb.	21·47	23·03	22·64	21·37	23·16	23·44
Apricots, Dried ..	1 lb.	52·64	55·32	54·82	54·39	56·20	52·85
Peaches, Canned ..	30 oz. tin	36·24	38·02	37·15	37·00	38·43	38·57
Pears, Canned ..	30 oz. tin	37·65	40·08	38·33	38·82	38·86	40·20
Salmon, in Tins ..	1 lb.	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	40·97	42·79	44·92	39·98	44·61	41·39
Onions, Brown ..	1 lb.	6·48	6·80	7·12	6·00	8·12	6·30
Soap ..	1 lb.	16·37	16·51	16·41	16·65	16·54	17·18
Kerosene ..	1 quart	8·71	10·51	11·29	9·48	10·31	10·67
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>							
Butter, Factory ..	1 lb.	49·08	48·70	48·98	48·43	51·40	49·10
Cheese, Mild ..	1 lb.	32·03	33·65	35·87	31·95	37·14	33·00
Eggs, New Laid ..	1 dozen	60·28	56·61	60·52	49·51	72·46	59·74
Bacon, Rashers ..	1 lb.	59·43	57·79	56·68	57·29	60·23	58·79
Milk, Condensed ..	1 tin	23·11	23·87	23·45	24·71	24·43	23·74
Milk, Fresh ..	1 quart	15·60	15·50	15·20	16·06	17·10	15·50
<i>Meat—</i>							
<i>Beef—</i>							
Sirloin ..	1 lb.	32·29	33·27	32·25	33·25	32·63	33·25
Rib ..	1 lb.	23·43	24·27	23·21	24·25	24·22	24·25
Steak, Rump ..	1 lb.	38·31	37·27	35·73	37·25	36·32	37·25
Steak, Chuck ..	1 lb.	22·31	23·27	22·73	23·25	22·83	23·25
Sausages ..	1 lb.	17·18	17·00	17·00	17·00	17·32	17·35
<i>Beef, Corned—</i>							
Silverside ..	1 lb.	28·29	28·27	29·25	28·25	27·48	28·25
Brisket ..	1 lb.	23·58	26·27	26·65	26·25	25·31	26·12
<i>Mutton—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	20·73	22·07	21·00	22·00	22·54	22·00
Shoulder ..	1 lb.	15·73	18·30	17·41	18·29	18·89	18·26
Loin ..	1 lb.	20·43	21·67	20·08	21·38	21·78	22·08
Chops, Loin ..	1 lb.	21·50	23·00	21·98	22·98	23·18	22·88
Chops, Leg ..	1 lb.	20·96	22·20	21·02	22·15	22·20	22·15
<i>Pork—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	48·35	39·70	42·76	41·71	46·50	38·25
Loin ..	1 lb.	48·07	39·70	42·94	41·56	44·20	38·25
Chops ..	1 lb.	48·07	39·70	43·09	41·23	44·20	38·25

*a* Temporarily omitted from the regimen, the weight being distributed among other food items.

Food and groceries indexes for Queensland towns are shown in the next table for selected years from 1901 to 1933, for each of the fifteen



years to 1953, and for each month of 1953. Weighted averages for the six capital cities are included for comparison.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg. <i>a</i>	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. <i>b</i>	Australia. <i>c</i>
<i>Year.</i>								
1901 .. ..	540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	544
1912 .. ..	616	723	639	615	<i>n</i>	640	628	631
1914 .. ..	603	708	641	609	<i>n</i>	609	616	640
1918 .. ..	836	951	852	837	<i>n</i>	874	848	847
1920 .. ..	1,148	1,193	1,156	1,118	1,253	1,144	1,149	1,175
1925 .. ..	970	1,049	978	936	1,077	933	970	998
1933 .. ..	699	802 <sup>a</sup>	749	678	804	727	706	751
1939 .. ..	864	912	904	823	961	860	872	927
1940 .. ..	889	931	921	852	969	873	895	939
1941 .. ..	911	958	931	862	981	900	915	947
1942 .. ..	972	1,024	992	951	1,048	958	979	1,031
1943 .. ..	975	1,033	995	975	1,041	965	982	1,037
1944 .. ..	964	1,026	1,002	1,003	1,049	984	977	1,026
1945 .. ..	966	1,025	1,016	1,009	1,055	991	980	1,034
1946 .. ..	980	1,039	1,016	1,019	1,071	1,010	993	1,036
1947 .. ..	1,055	1,112	1,097	1,091	1,148	1,090	1,068	1,100
1948 .. ..	1,208	1,255	1,244	1,228	1,295	1,223	1,219	1,256
1949 .. ..	1,332	1,383	1,373	1,358	1,442	1,360	1,346	1,394
1950 .. ..	1,462	1,515	1,523	1,480	1,560	1,484	1,476	1,566
1951 .. ..	1,823	1,881	1,913	1,859	1,941	1,886	1,842	2,041
1952 .. ..	2,328	2,390	2,395	2,382	2,485	2,376	2,349	2,526
1953 .. ..	2,413	2,474	2,476	2,450	2,598	2,472	2,434	2,641
<i>Months, 1953.</i>								
January ..	2,342	2,408	2,395	2,381	2,529	2,416	2,363	2,573
February ..	2,368	2,435	2,425	2,386	2,558	2,417	2,388	2,564
March ..	2,373	2,446	2,437	2,420	2,572	2,437	2,396	2,580
April ..	2,374	2,457	2,448	2,424	2,573	2,439	2,399	2,597
May ..	2,363	2,439	2,444	2,425	2,560	2,445	2,388	2,601
June ..	2,379	2,442	2,436	2,430	2,572	2,448	2,401	2,617
July ..	2,391	2,470	2,461	2,451	2,601	2,472	2,416	2,644
August ..	2,439	2,495	2,487	2,480	2,597	2,499	2,458	2,685
September ..	2,458	2,529	2,533	2,512	2,629	2,519	2,481	2,730
October ..	2,548	2,530	2,582	2,516	2,624	2,563	2,553	2,737
November ..	2,476	2,533	2,562	2,513	2,694	2,518	2,501	2,715
December ..	2,441	2,501	2,496	2,459	2,661	2,487	2,463	2,653

<sup>a</sup> Indexes for Charters Towers are shown in this column up to 1933; from 1939 onwards they are for Bundaberg.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted average of "five towns". The Queensland towns are Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Bundaberg. Townsville and Bundaberg replaced Charters Towers and Warwick in 1937.

<sup>c</sup> Weighted average of six capital cities.

*n* Not available.

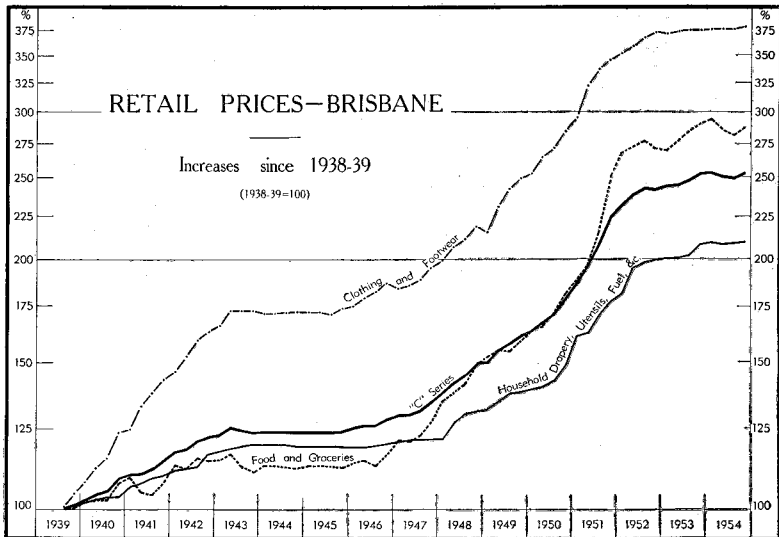
*Rent.*—In order that the rental data included in the index numbers shall be as accurate as possible, and comparable from town to town throughout Australia, the Commonwealth Statistician has used the 1933 Census results as a basis. An exhaustive analysis of the records enabled him to compute the average rental charged for all the rented houses occupied by employed salary or wage earners, grouped according to size and material of construction, for each of twelve principal cities (two in Queensland).

In calculating fluctuations of the rent element in the price index numbers, the average rent for each type of house in the two principal cities, obtained from the Census investigation, has been varied quarterly in accordance with the relative changes in the rents of an extensive list of houses let by agents, who supply regular returns to the Field Officer. For cities other than the two principal cities, the average rent obtained from agents' rent rolls continues to be employed as a basis, to which quarterly fluctuations as revealed by rent rolls are applied. Every effort is made to keep the houses included in the lists as representative as possible of fair average quality accommodation. Poor or dilapidated houses are excluded; and changes in rents due to structural alterations of premises are not allowed to affect the index. The index deliberately excludes any element of rent variation caused by changed standards of accommodation, and only measures changes from time to time in the rent of a fixed standard of housing. Thus, the average rent of all rented houses has probably risen since 1933 more than the rent index shows, on account of an increasing proportion of houses of higher accommodation standard being available, as community housing standards have improved. However, during the war years, tenants were occupying a number of houses and subdivisions of houses which had not been let previously and for which they were paying high rents.

The information in the next table, showing rents paid for unfurnished dwellings in Queensland, came from the 1947 Census records.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTALS OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS,  
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1947.

Description of Dwelling.	Urban.		Rural.	All Queensland.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Private House (one family)—				
3 Roomed .. .. .	17 3	17 9	11 9	14 6
4 Roomed .. .. .	19 11	19 2	13 11	17 5
5 Roomed .. .. .	23 0	20 10	15 10	20 5
6 Roomed .. .. .	25 4	22 9	17 5	23 1
Average 3 to 6 Roomed ..	23 1	20 11	15 2	20 2
Average All Sizes ..	23 10	21 2	14 11	20 3
Shared Private House ..	24 11	21 10	16 9	22 11
Share of Private House ..	21 5	19 0	15 1	19 9
Flat .. .. .	30 7	27 9	20 11	29 2
Tenement .. .. .	19 9	18 11	14 5	19 4
All Private Dwellings ..	24 3	21 6	15 0	20 10



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

**"C" Series.**—Combining the index for food, groceries, and house rent with indexes for clothing and miscellaneous expenditure (i.e., household drapery, hardware, fuel and light, and expenses such as fares, newspapers, smoking, medical fees, and union dues), the "C" Series Indexes are obtained. The "C" Series were the index numbers used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to vary the basic wage under most awards, prior to its adoption of its own "Court" Series in the 1937 Basic Wage Judgment. The "Court" Series is constructed by the Arbitration Court, using the "C" Series as a basis.

The table on the next page shows the variations in the "C" Series Index Number and its constituent parts during the four quarters of the financial year 1953-54, in comparison with the last pre-war quarter (September, 1939), the June 1943 quarter, when the war-time price stabilisation policy commenced to operate, and the quarter in which the war ended (September, 1945).

In all Queensland towns, and in the six capital cities, clothing increased in price more than any other section of the index number. In Brisbane, clothing prices, between September, 1939, and June, 1943, rose by 72 per cent.; miscellaneous items by 18 per cent.; food and groceries by 17 per cent.; and housing by 1 per cent. By June, 1954, clothing had further increased by 202 per cent., food and groceries by 168 per cent., miscellaneous items by 90 per cent., and housing by 17 per cent.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, CHANGES SINCE 1939.  
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Quarter Ended.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Queensland. <sup>a</sup>	Australia. <sup>b</sup>
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
September, 1939 ..	855	904	892	812	950	863	920
June, 1943 ..	998	1,056	1,018	989	1,056	1,004	1,058
September, 1945 ..	965	1,023	1,015	1,007	1,049	979	1,040
September, 1953 ..	2,429	2,498	2,494	2,481	2,609	2,452	2,686
December, 1953 ..	2,488	2,521	2,547	2,496	2,660	2,506	2,702
March, 1954 ..	2,504	2,557	2,591	2,516	2,703	2,526	2,683
June, 1954 ..	2,440	2,544	2,573	2,498	2,666	2,472	2,670
HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS).							
September, 1939 ..	855	642	753	851	861	841	967
June, 1943 ..	862	667	767	859	865	849	975
September, 1945 ..	863	674	768	860	865	851	975
September, 1953 ..	986	743	937	979	1,003	976	1,144
December, 1953 ..	993	762	941	1,010	1,007	985	1,151
March, 1954 ..	1,004	786	946	1,010	1,034	995	1,162
June, 1954 ..	1,005	840	953	1,023	1,034	999	1,191
CLOTHING.							
September, 1939 ..	834	846	847	831	845	836	836
June, 1943 ..	1,433	1,450	1,484	1,443	1,480	1,441	1,466
September, 1945 ..	1,421	1,407	1,446	1,401	1,428	1,422	1,415
September, 1953 ..	3,116	3,121	3,113	3,123	3,160	3,119	3,228
December, 1953 ..	3,110	3,092	3,089	3,114	3,129	3,110	3,217
March, 1954 ..	3,117	3,094	3,092	3,127	3,134	3,116	3,228
June, 1954 ..	3,117	3,081	3,089	3,108	3,129	3,114	3,212
MISCELLANEOUS.							
September, 1939 ..	955	992	969	979	995	962	961
June, 1943 ..	1,126	1,161	1,164	1,170	1,184	1,137	1,158
September, 1945 ..	1,134	1,167	1,169	1,165	1,177	1,142	1,161
September, 1953 ..	1,922	1,968	2,046	1,977	2,083	1,947	2,054
December, 1953 ..	1,980	2,018	2,101	2,035	2,156	2,005	2,060
March, 1954 ..	1,988	2,029	2,105	2,038	2,179	2,014	2,070
June, 1954 ..	1,982	2,026	2,106	2,041	2,169	2,009	2,061
"C" SERIES.							
September, 1939 ..	866	843	861	853	912	867	916
June, 1943 ..	1,083	1,068	1,086	1,089	1,124	1,086	1,143
September, 1945 ..	1,069	1,049	1,077	1,085	1,109	1,073	1,126
September, 1953 ..	2,143	2,121	2,177	2,172	2,251	2,154	2,321
December, 1953 ..	2,176	2,137	2,202	2,193	2,277	2,184	2,327
March, 1954 ..	2,187	2,158	2,221	2,204	2,304	2,197	2,327
June, 1954 ..	2,163	2,163	2,215	2,197	2,288	2,177	2,324

<sup>a</sup> Weighted average of five Queensland towns.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted average of six capital cities.

The next table gives annual averages of the "C" Series Index Number for Queensland towns, and annual weighted averages for Queensland and Australia, from 1923, when the index first became available for a full year, to 1953. Earlier indexes for the month of November in the years 1914, 1921, and 1922 are also shown where available.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, "C" SERIES.  
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Year.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. <sup>a</sup>	Australia. <sup>b</sup>
1914 <sup>c</sup> ..	611	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	687
1921 <sup>c</sup> ..	923	n	1,025	972	949	n	994	941	1,013
1922 <sup>c</sup> ..	877	n	865	883	841	n	891	873	975
1923 ..	923	n	910	884	899	1,021	910	917	1,003
1924 ..	915	n	903	872	890	1,015	896	909	987
1925 ..	923	n	896	907	919	1,027	903	920	997
1926 ..	950	n	925	947	945	1,073	951	949	1,011
1927 ..	922	n	918	929	914	1,050	946	923	1,002
1928 ..	917	n	925	903	906	1,023	914	915	1,009
1929 ..	923	n	939	904	916	1,026	931	922	1,033
1930 ..	859	n	883	868	885	966	882	863	975
1931 ..	798	n	827	806	816	914	815	801	873
1932 ..	764	n	794	779	788	878	777	768	830
1933 ..	751	n	762	752	778	850	757	753	804
1934 ..	762	n	759	759	785	851	761	764	817
1935 ..	780	n	789	776	785	852	769	780	832
1936 ..	804	n	810	802	802	866	779	803	850
1937 ..	837	809	819	840	840	883	779	840	873
1938 ..	852	831	839	853	843	902	800	854	897
1939 ..	870	847	883	867	858	918	834	871	920
1940 ..	908	879	915	905	898	950	867	909	957
1941 ..	963	938	971	959	951	1,004	926	964	1,008
1942 ..	1,033	1,015	1,048	1,032	1,033	1,075	1,007	1,035	1,091
1943 ..	1,072	1,057	n	1,073	1,080	1,114	1,055	1,075	1,131
1944 ..	1,071	1,057	n	1,074	1,085	1,117	1,061	1,075	1,126
1945 ..	1,072	1,054	n	1,079	1,087	1,114	1,064	1,075	1,126
1946 ..	1,093	1,074	n	1,096	1,107	1,136	1,087	1,097	1,145
1947 ..	1,137	1,115	n	1,140	1,152	1,181	1,138	1,140	1,188
1948 ..	1,241	1,221	n	1,241	1,246	1,282	1,234	1,244	1,295
1949 ..	1,348	1,335	n	1,357	1,360	1,404	1,349	1,352	1,415
1950 ..	1,472	1,464	n	1,491	1,486	1,525	1,461	1,478	1,560
1951 ..	1,760	1,754	n	1,785	1,773	1,818	1,751	1,767	1,833
1952 ..	2,063	2,056	n	2,091	2,083	2,148	2,063	2,072	2,196
1953 ..	2,135	2,118	n	2,166	2,160	2,243	2,140	2,145	2,302

<sup>a</sup> Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg replaced Warwick.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted average of six capital cities.

<sup>c</sup> Month of November only. Not available for full years prior to 1923.

n Not available.

The table below shows the "C" Series Index Number for the capital city of each State, and the weighted average of the six capitals, for the same years as given in the preceding table and for each quarter of 1953.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, "C" SERIES.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Australia. <i>a</i>
<i>Year.</i>							
1914 <sup>b</sup> .. ..	712	671	<b>611</b>	699	707	687	687
1921 <sup>b</sup> .. ..	1,046	1,003	<b>923</b>	989	1,008	1,070	1,013
1922 <sup>b</sup> .. ..	1,021	963	<b>877</b>	954	931	997	975
1923 .. ..	1,023	1,004	<b>923</b>	1,008	977	1,042	1,003
1924 .. ..	1,002	976	<b>915</b>	1,015	982	1,051	987
1925 .. ..	1,016	984	<b>923</b>	1,028	994	1,028	997
1926 .. ..	1,033	998	<b>950</b>	1,026	992	1,035	1,011
1927 .. ..	1,029	990	<b>922</b>	1,018	984	998	1,002
1928 .. ..	1,042	992	<b>917</b>	1,027	1,012	980	1,009
1929 .. ..	1,073	1,017	<b>923</b>	1,037	1,026	1,000	1,033
1930 .. ..	1,026	956	<b>859</b>	952	977	956	975
1931 .. ..	922	846	<b>798</b>	837	885	875	873
1932 .. ..	867	813	<b>764</b>	802	840	844	830
1933 .. ..	832	789	<b>751</b>	789	811	825	804
1934 .. ..	842	801	<b>762</b>	806	830	837	817
1935 .. ..	852	824	<b>780</b>	820	834	849	832
1936 .. ..	866	844	<b>804</b>	839	856	860	850
1937 .. ..	889	868	<b>837</b>	859	869	875	873
1938 .. ..	913	896	<b>852</b>	888	882	887	897
1939 .. ..	936	924	<b>870</b>	906	901	908	920
1940 .. ..	974	964	<b>908</b>	936	932	945	957
1941 .. ..	1,028	1,008	<b>963</b>	988	993	1,001	1,008
1942 .. ..	1,107	1,100	<b>1,033</b>	1,075	1,061	1,078	1,091
1943 .. ..	1,151	1,139	<b>1,072</b>	1,102	1,104	1,117	1,131
1944 .. ..	1,144	1,135	<b>1,071</b>	1,098	1,105	1,105	1,126
1945 .. ..	1,142	1,135	<b>1,072</b>	1,102	1,107	1,107	1,126
1946 .. ..	1,165	1,149	<b>1,093</b>	1,120	1,127	1,138	1,145
1947 .. ..	1,212	1,188	<b>1,137</b>	1,165	1,161	1,178	1,188
1948 .. ..	1,318	1,294	<b>1,241</b>	1,277	1,264	1,292	1,295
1949 .. ..	1,439	1,415	<b>1,348</b>	1,393	1,410	1,419	1,415
1950 .. ..	1,593	1,565	<b>1,472</b>	1,521	1,538	1,526	1,560
1951 .. ..	1,933	1,880	<b>1,760</b>	1,833	1,860	1,861	1,883
1952 .. ..	2,265	2,170	<b>2,063</b>	2,159	2,170	2,180	2,196
1953 .. ..	2,368	2,285	<b>2,135</b>	2,246	2,295	2,399	2,302
<i>Quarter.</i>							
1st, 1953 ..	2,338	2,250	<b>2,105</b>	2,210	2,247	2,317	2,268
2nd, 1953 ..	2,360	2,279	<b>2,115</b>	2,238	2,290	2,351	2,293
3rd, 1953 ..	2,388	2,301	<b>2,143</b>	2,264	2,328	2,444	2,321
4th, 1953 ..	2,385	2,310	<b>2,176</b>	2,272	2,314	2,485	2,327

*a* Weighted average of six capital cities.

*b* Month of November only. Not available for full years prior to 1923.

## Chapter 12.—EMPLOYMENT.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data derived from the various Censuses, the Civilian Registration of 1943, the Occupation Survey of 1945, and estimates derived from other sources. Statistics of trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court follow in section 4. The section on wages describes the principles followed by both the State and the Commonwealth Courts in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates, average wages, and award wages for a number of the main occupations are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. (Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.) The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, workers' compensation, and unemployment benefits.

### 2. WORKING POPULATION.

*Industries and Occupations.*—The working population is classified both by *industry* and by *occupation*. A man's occupation is the nature of the work which he himself performs. His industry is defined as the nature of his employer's business, according to the commodity or service which his employer produces or performs. Thus carpenters, horsemen, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth.

With the increasing complexity of industry, persons of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and persons of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries. In the 1933 Census of Australia, for the first time, this distinction was recognised, and two entirely separate tabulations of industries and occupations were made.

In the Census of 1921, and previously, only a single tabulation was made. This tabulation was on an industrial and not on an occupational basis, and it is possible to make comparisons of industrial classification over a period of years. Unfortunately, in these earlier years the word "occupations" was used to designate what we now describe as industries. Unless recognised, this is a serious source of confusion.

Figures for industries, grades of occupation (occupational status), and occupations are available from the 1947 Census, and tables showing such particulars for Queensland appear on the following pages.

*Industries.*—The following table shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to which each person belonged at the time of the 1947 Census.

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Primary Production</i> .. .. .	101,649	5,946	107,595
Fishing .. .. .	2,589	16	2,605
Hunting and Trapping .. .. .	556	3	559
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying .. .. .	93,614	5,922	99,536
Forestry .. .. .	4,890	5	4,895
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i> .. .. .	8,002	82	8,084
Mining .. .. .	7,678	79	7,757
Quarrying .. .. .	324	3	327
<i>Manufacturing</i> .. .. .	78,393	17,385	95,778
Inadequately Defined .. .. .	615	283	898
Cement, Bricks, Glass, Stone, Coke, Oil, &c. .. .. .	2,834	108	2,942
Founding, Engineering, and Metalworking (including Shipbuilding) .. .. .	15,727	1,154	16,881
Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories .. .. .	8,769	149	8,918
Textile and Fibrous Materials (not Dress) .. .. .	1,175	892	2,067
Clothing .. .. .	1,537	7,437	8,974
Boots and Shoes (not Rubber), Accessories .. .. .	1,797	820	2,617
Food and Drink .. .. .	21,037	2,716	23,753
Tobacco .. .. .	85	66	151
Furniture, Fittings (not Metal), Woodwork- ing, Basketware, &c. .. .. .	11,831	506	12,337
Paper, Printing, Bookbinding, Photography .. .. .	4,229	2,005	6,234
Paints, Non-mineral Oils, Grease .. .. .	522	145	667
Chemicals, Dyes, &c. .. .. .	707	202	909
Explosives .. .. .	2	..	2
Jewellery, Watchmaking, Electro-plating .. .. .	657	58	715
Skins, Leather, and Leather Substitutes— Preparation and Manufacture (not Clothing or Footwear) .. .. .	1,641	200	1,841
Rubber Goods .. .. .	885	244	1,129
Musical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments and Apparatus .. .. .	367	47	414
Plastic Products .. .. .	112	22	134
Other Manufacture .. .. .	350	76	426
Gas and Electricity .. .. .	3,514	255	3,769
<i>Building and Construction</i> .. .. .	42,802	180	42,982
Inadequately Defined .. .. .	26	..	26
Construction and Repair of Buildings .. .. .	19,710	116	19,826
Other Construction Works and Maintenance .. .. .	23,066	64	23,130
<i>Transport and Storage</i> .. .. .	38,248	2,408	40,656
Inadequately Defined .. .. .	682	61	743
Road Transport and Storage .. .. .	16,830	790	17,620
Shipping .. .. .	3,183	174	3,357
Loading and Discharging Vessels .. .. .	4,206	10	4,216
Rail Transport .. .. .	12,470	1,166	13,636
Air Transport .. .. .	877	207	1,084



INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Communication</i> .. .. .	5,315	2,250	7,565
<i>Finance and Property</i> .. .. .	7,020	3,074	10,094
Banking .. .. .	3,434	1,027	4,461
Insurance .. .. .	2,207	1,094	3,301
Offices, Agencies, &c. .. .. .	1,379	953	2,332
<i>Commerce</i> .. .. .	41,650	18,559	60,209
Inadequately Defined .. .. .	381	165	546
Dealing in Live Stock, Primary Produce, &c. .. .. .	2,453	536	2,989
Other Wholesale Trade .. .. .	13,939	3,625	17,564
Retail Trade .. .. .	24,877	14,233	39,110
<i>Public Authority, n.e.i., and Professional</i> .. .. .	30,475	21,058	51,533
Public Authority Activities, n.e.i. .. .. .	9,751	4,129	13,880
Defence—Enlisted Personnel .. .. .	4,106	37	4,143
Civilian Employees .. .. .	1,662	287	1,949
Law, Order, and Public Safety .. .. .	3,154	839	3,993
Religion and Social Welfare .. .. .	1,779	1,189	2,968
Health, Hospitals, &c. .. .. .	4,339	8,375	12,714
Education .. .. .	4,075	5,234	9,309
Other Professional .. .. .	1,609	968	2,577
<i>Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &amp;c.</i> .. .. .	14,430	21,842	36,272
Amusement, Sport, and Recreation .. .. .	4,515	1,147	5,662
Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c. .. .. .	9,915	20,695	30,610
<i>Other</i> .. .. .	4	2	6
Total Working Population .. .. .	367,988	92,786	460,774

*Grade of Occupation.*—The following table shows the grade of occupation, or occupational status, of all persons in the work force of Queensland at 30th June, 1947, according to the Census results.

## GRADES OF OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Grade.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Employer .. .. .	33,776	4,158	37,934
Worker on Own Account .. .. .	59,047	6,058	65,105
Unpaid Helper .. .. .	4,654	905	5,559
Employee .. .. .	255,600	78,599	334,199
Unemployed .. .. .	14,911	3,066	17,977
Not Gainfully Occupied .. .. .	199,483	446,158	645,641
Total Population .. .. .	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

*Occupations.*—The table on the next four pages shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 311, of the working population of Queensland at the time of the 1947 Census.

## OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Rural, Fishing, and Hunting Occupations</i> ..	93,014	5,142	98,156
Farmers, Graziers, Other Farm Workers, n.e.i.	80,798	5,105	85,903
Farm Contractors (incl. Fencing, Boring, &c.)	720	7	727
Shearers .. .. .	1,253	..	1,253
Drovers and Stockmen .. .. .	3,301	10	3,311
Forest and Timber Workers, n.e.i. ..	4,697	3	4,700
Fishermen .. .. .	1,653	13	1,666
Trappers, Hunters .. .. .	592	4	596
<i>Professional and Semi-professional Occupations</i> ..	11,009	11,100	22,109
Teachers and Instructors, n.e.i. .. ..	3,389	3,898	7,287
Medical Practitioners .. .. .	720	59	779
Dentists .. .. .	420	11	431
Physiotherapists, Masseurs .. .. .	33	93	126
Nurses, Orderlies .. .. .	664	5,470	6,134
Pharmacists and Industrial Chemists ..	956	128	1,084
Veterinary Surgeons .. .. .	51	..	51
Clergy and Other Religious Workers, n.e.i.	1,157	152	1,309
Social Workers, n.e.i. .. .. .	12	248	260
Solicitors, Barristers, Legal Officers ..	553	5	558
Magistrates, Judges .. .. .	43	..	43
Metallurgists and Assayers .. .. .	67	..	67
Architects .. .. .	205	3	208
Surveyors (including Quantity Surveyors) ..	249	..	249
Draftsmen .. .. .	729	32	761
Artists and Art Teachers .. .. .	132	124	256
Photographers .. .. .	281	64	345
Journalists, Authors, Writers .. .. .	420	80	500
Musicians and Music Teachers .. .. .	225	452	677
Actors, Dancers (including Teachers) ..	329	191	520
Members of Parliament (so described) ..	49	1	50
Other Professional Workers .. .. .	325	89	414
<i>Administrative Occupations</i> .. .. .	17,635	3,964	21,599
Proprietors, Directors, &c., n.e.i. .. ..	10,925	3,392	14,317
Managers (so described) .. .. .	6,265	572	6,837
Ships', Radio, and Aircraft Officers .. ..	445	..	445
<i>Commercial and Clerical Occupations</i> .. ..	58,401	35,551	93,952
Clerks, n.e.i. .. .. .	17,130	9,421	26,551
Accountants, Auditors, Book-keepers ..	2,067	637	2,704
Secretaries .. .. .	535	485	1,020
Typists, Shorthand Writers .. .. .	35	8,783	8,818
Telephonists .. .. .	32	1,534	1,566
Cashiers (so described) .. .. .	84	391	475
Librarians .. .. .	48	152	200
Office Machinists, n.e.i. .. .. .	14	533	547
Messengers .. .. .	919	29	948
Telegraphists and Wireless Operators ..	424	52	476
Postmen, Mailmen .. .. .	210	1	211
Ticket and Showcard Writers .. .. .	40	21	61
Weighmen .. .. .	37	2	39
Collectors, n.e.i. .. .. .	124	22	146
Officers, n.e.i. .. .. .	3,007	131	3,138
Inspectors (excluding Police) .. .. .	1,459	5	1,464
Public Servants, n.e.i. .. .. .	2,477	613	3,090

## OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Commercial and Clerical Occupations (cont.)—</i>			
Postmasters .. .. .	306	174	480
Stationmasters .. .. .	518	293	811
Other Clerical, &c. Workers .. .. .	1,651	505	2,156
Buyers .. .. .	266	31	297
Auctioneers, Agents, Travellers .. .. .	3,454	80	3,534
Ordermen .. .. .	110	1	111
Bookmakers .. .. .	333	..	333
Butchers .. .. .	2,937	7	2,944
Café, Canteen Workers, n.e.i. .. .. .	594	590	1,184
Shopkeepers and Other Sales Workers .. .. .	19,590	11,058	30,648
<i>Domestic and Protective Service Occupations ..</i>			
Housekeepers .. .. .	1	1,242	1,243
Matrons .. .. .	..	246	246
Cooks .. .. .	1,536	1,380	2,916
Waiters .. .. .	169	3,021	3,190
Barmen .. .. .	611	869	1,480
Stewards .. .. .	274	32	306
Domestic Servants, n.e.i. .. .. .	292	10,190	10,482
Hospital Attendants .. .. .	500	197	697
Gardeners, Green-keepers, Groundsmen .. .. .	1,666	3	1,669
Cleaners .. .. .	1,453	922	2,375
Carpetmakers, Watchmen, Door- & Gate-keepers .. .. .	1,646	138	1,784
Professionals' Attendants, Receptionists .. .. .	6	632	638
Ushers .. .. .	12	199	211
Porters .. .. .	1,455	4	1,459
Lift Drivers .. .. .	171	..	171
Hairdressers .. .. .	1,177	1,020	2,197
Undertakers .. .. .	95	2	97
Horse Trainers, Jockeys .. .. .	712	..	712
Other Sporting Occupations .. .. .	61	7	68
Firemen (Fire Brigades) .. .. .	368	..	368
Ambulance and First Aid Men .. .. .	310	2	312
Police (including Private) .. .. .	1,709	8	1,717
Warders .. .. .	122	6	128
Other Service Workers .. .. .	219	79	298
Members of Armed Forces .. .. .	4,106	37	4,143
<i>Craftsmen</i>			
Foremen, n.e.i. .. .. .	64,021	1,966	65,987
Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, and Joiners .. .. .	5,174	254	5,428
Bricklayers and Stonemasons .. .. .	11,460	1	11,461
Painters, Sprayers, Dockers, French Polishers .. .. .	892	..	892
Plasterers .. .. .	4,507	9	4,516
Plumbers, Gasfitters .. .. .	580	..	580
Glaziers .. .. .	2,469	..	2,469
Mechanics (so described) .. .. .	93	..	93
Radio Mechanics .. .. .	368	..	368
Telephone Mechanics, Telephone Engineers .. .. .	745	1	746
Motor Mechanics, Motor Engineers .. .. .	730	..	730
Electricians, Electrical Engineers .. .. .	5,886	1	5,887
Mechanics, n.e.i. .. .. .	2,054	..	2,054
Fitters (so described), Turners (so described) .. .. .	971	..	971
Electrical Fitters .. .. .	3,332	10	3,342
Fitters, n.e.i., Turners, n.e.i. .. .. .	913	..	913
	1,558	20	1,578

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Craftsmen (continued)—</i>			
Dental Mechanics .. .. .	292	9	301
Optical Mechanics .. .. .	114	2	116
Optometrists .. .. .	146	10	156
Watchmakers .. .. .	326	..	326
Technicians, n.e.i. .. .. .	241	31	272
Laboratory Assistants .. .. .	101	83	184
Piano Tuners .. .. .	125	1	126
Printers .. .. .	370	84	454
Compositors, Linotype Operators .. .. .	783	1	784
Stereotypers, Process Engravers, and En-gravers (so described) .. .. .	214	6	220
Engineers (so described) .. .. .	1,018	..	1,018
Engineers, n.e.i. .. .. .	1,876	3	1,879
Drivers (so described) .. .. .	139	2	141
Engine Drivers (incl. Locomotive Drivers) .. .. .	3,955	..	3,955
Blacksmiths .. .. .	1,051	..	1,051
Boilermakers .. .. .	1,002	..	1,002
Moulders, Coremakers .. .. .	822	6	828
Welders .. .. .	680	2	682
Coppersmiths, Tinsmiths, Panel Beaters .. .. .	582	..	582
Pattern Makers .. .. .	118	1	119
Toolmakers, Die Makers .. .. .	175	1	176
Saw Sharpeners .. .. .	189	..	189
Shipwrights .. .. .	172	..	172
Wool Classers, Skin Classers .. .. .	302	..	302
Tailors (so described) .. .. .	561	1,254	1,815
Bootmakers (so described) .. .. .	456	7	463
Saddlers .. .. .	366	2	368
Upholsterers .. .. .	256	4	260
Coopers .. .. .	113	..	113
Bakers .. .. .	2,317	84	2,401
Window Dressers .. .. .	136	11	147
Signalmen .. .. .	148	..	148
Linesmen .. .. .	1,387	..	1,387
Repairers .. .. .	927	34	961
Other Craftsmen .. .. .	829	32	861
<i>Operatives</i>			
Blacksmiths' Strikers .. .. .	66,416	11,761	78,177
Boilermakers' Assistants .. .. .	402	..	402
Moulders' Assistants .. .. .	479	..	479
Welders' and Ironworkers' Assistants .. .. .	93	..	93
Fitters' Assistants .. .. .	59	..	59
Engineers' Assistants .. .. .	471	..	471
Electricians' Assistants .. .. .	94	..	94
Builders' Labourers .. .. .	472	..	472
Tradesmen's Assistants, n.e.i. .. .. .	4,058	..	4,058
Firemen (not Fire Brigades) .. .. .	1,111	166	1,277
Furnacemen, Stokers .. .. .	1,673	..	1,673
Locomotive Cleaners, Boiler Cleaners .. .. .	339	..	339
Oilers (Machinery) .. .. .	362	..	362
Drivers (Transport), n.e.i. (excl. Loco. Drivers) .. .. .	212	..	212
Conductors .. .. .	14,863	48	14,911
Guards .. .. .	636	3	639
Shunters .. .. .	699	..	699
Storemen .. .. .	455	..	455
	4,982	30	5,012

## OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Operatives (continued)—</i>			
Cellarmen .. .. .	119	1	120
Packers, Sorters, Labellers, and Wrappers ..	854	1,206	2,060
Dressmakers, Needleworkers, Whiteworkers	4	1,919	1,923
Milliners .. .. .	7	508	515
Assemblers, n.e.i. .. .. .	285	10	295
Binders .. .. .	121	211	332
Chainmen .. .. .	185	..	185
Cutters .. .. .	343	88	431
Fettlers .. .. .	2,885	..	2,885
Finishers .. .. .	92	197	289
Ironworkers, Steelworkers (so described) ..	270	..	270
Laundry Workers .. .. .	183	807	990
Machinists, n.e.i. .. .. .	2,926	4,128	7,054
Miners (so described) .. .. .	3,508	1	3,509
Pressers .. .. .	467	119	586
Projectionists .. .. .	337	2	339
Prospectors .. .. .	196	..	196
Riggers (so described) .. .. .	191	..	191
Sawyers .. .. .	762	..	762
Seamen .. .. .	1,468	..	1,468
Sheet Metal Workers .. .. .	621	14	635
Slaughtermen .. .. .	608	..	608
Tailers-out .. .. .	342	2	344
Textile Workers, n.e.i. .. .. .	135	109	244
Trimmers .. .. .	402	37	439
Viewers, Checkers, Examiners .. .. .	454	45	499
Wheelers .. .. .	47	1	48
Wool Sorters .. .. .	39	..	39
Makers, n.e.i. .. .. .	1,375	132	1,507
Builders, n.e.i. .. .. .	1,418	..	1,418
Hands, n.e.i. .. .. .	2,297	500	2,797
Process Workers (so described) .. .. .	359	72	431
Workers, n.e.i. .. .. .	5,284	364	5,648
Attendants, n.e.i. .. .. .	306	127	433
Miscellaneous and Ill Defined Operatives ..	6,066	914	6,980
<i>Labourers .. .. .</i>	<i>27,939</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>28,019</i>
Wharf Labourers .. .. .	3,892	..	3,892
Labourers (so described) .. .. .	15,660	53	15,713
Labourers, n.e.i. .. .. .	5,455	18	5,473
Other Labouring Occupations .. .. .	2,932	9	2,941
<i>Occupations Indefinite or Not Stated .. ..</i>	<i>10,882</i>	<i>2,986</i>	<i>13,868</i>
<i>Persons Not Gainfully Occupied .. ..</i>	<i>199,483</i>	<i>446,158</i>	<i>645,641</i>
Children Not Attending School .. .. .	62,643	60,060	122,703
Full-time Students or Scholars .. .. .	92,523	86,443	178,966
Engaged in Unpaid Home Duties .. .. .	..	254,109	254,109
Mainly Dependent on Pension or Super- annuation .. .. .	23,680	29,889	53,569
Independent Means .. .. .	7,116	6,100	13,216
Inmates of Institutions .. .. .	4,136	3,114	7,250
Others Not Engaged in Industry .. .. .	9,385	6,443	15,828
Total Population .. .. .	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

## 3. EMPLOYMENT.

*Persons in Full-time Employment in Industries.*—The following table gives estimates of the numbers of persons in full-time employment at various dates since 1933. Unemployed are excluded throughout, and 1943 and 1945 figures include civilians only. In 1933, there was a large number of part-time workers, and one-third of these have been deducted to obtain the estimates of numbers in terms of full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be fully engaged.

The 1939 and 1943 estimates were made by the Commonwealth Statistician, using the National Register of 1939, the Civilian Registration of 1943, and other relevant statistics; while 1945 figures were obtained from the Occupation Survey. The 1947 figures are from the Census.

PERSONS IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Industry Group.	June, 1933.	July, 1939.	June, 1943.	June, 1945.	June, 1947.
Primary (excluding Mining)	106,900	116,000	100,300	110,400	102,700
Mining .. .. .	7,400	10,100	6,900	6,400	7,800
Manufacturing .. .. .	49,900	70,700	73,600	78,300	91,800
Building and Construction	18,000	27,900	22,400 <sup>a</sup>	24,800	41,000
Transport and Communication .. .. .	33,500	36,400	41,800 <sup>a</sup>	38,400	46,800
Property and Finance ..	6,400	6,400	6,200	6,500	10,000
Commerce .. .. .	43,100	52,400	42,200	45,900	58,000
Public Administration, Professions, and Entertainment .. .. .	31,800	39,400	50,200	49,400	55,900
Personal and Domestic ..	29,900	36,700	23,700	29,400	28,800
Total in Employment ..	326,900	396,000	367,300	389,500	442,800

<sup>a</sup> Until June, 1943, railway and tramway maintenance workers (of whom there were 5,300 in 1945) were included with Transport and Communication; in 1945 and 1947 they were included with Building and Construction.

*Fluctuations in Volume of Employment.*—The figures in the table on the next page have been compiled in collaboration with the Commonwealth Statistician. They cover all persons in work in Queensland whether as employees, employers, or workers on own account.

The figures for July, 1939, were prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician from the National Register of that date. Those for 1944-45 and following periods are based on estimates of employees (excluding rural industry and private domestic service) compiled monthly by the Commonwealth Statistician from Pay-roll Tax data. This data has several advantages, namely:—

- (i) Male and female employment can be tabulated separately;
- (ii) The data can be classified by industry groups; and
- (iii) The collection is uniform throughout Australia.

Pay-roll Tax is payable by any concern paying £120 (£20 to 1st October, 1953, and £80 from then until 1st September, 1954) per week or more in wages and salaries. Agriculture, where few of the employers have a wages bill as high as £120 per week, is very incompletely covered, and Commonwealth Government employment, public hospitals, and private

domestic service are not covered at all, but special monthly returns of employment are obtained from government departments. The Commonwealth Statistician makes estimates to include omitted industries (except rural and private domestic) and small firms not liable to make a return. Information to do this is derived from various sources, mainly the Civilian Register, 1943, the Occupation Survey, 1945, and the general Census of 1947. Together with annual agricultural statistics, these sources provide the basis of estimates of rural and private domestic employment, and of the numbers of employers and workers on own account.

Unemployment became almost non-existent during the 1939-1945 War, and the re-absorption of discharged servicemen into civil employment was accomplished without causing any large amount of unemployment. In the post-war years such unemployment as has occurred has been principally caused by the temporary displacement of labour from seasonal industries. Except in 1952-53 there has been practically no one out of work at the busiest time of the year. During 1952-53, the number of persons, mostly males, receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland varied between 2,188 and 7,034.

PERSONS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Period.						Employees.	Total in Work.
July, 1939	..	..	..	..	..	289,800	396,000
Year—							
1944-45	..	..	..	..	..	293,900	385,300
1945-46	..	..	..	..	..	306,100	406,200
1946-47	..	..	..	..	..	338,500	441,900
1947-48	..	..	..	..	..	359,600	462,900
1948-49	..	..	..	..	..	373,700	478,200
1949-50	..	..	..	..	..	384,900	490,600
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	399,100	506,000
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	404,400	512,500
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	397,500	507,700
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	401,600	513,700
Quarter—							
3rd, 1953	..	..	..	..	..	402,100	514,100
4th, 1953	..	..	..	..	..	400,000	512,000
1st, 1954	..	..	..	..	..	396,400	508,500
2nd, 1954	..	..	..	..	..	407,900	520,000

*Wage and Salary Earners (excluding Rural and Private Domestic) in Employment.*—The Commonwealth Statistician prepares estimates each month of the total number of wage and salary earners, excluding those in rural industry and in private domestic service, in employment in each State. A brief outline of the method of estimation is given above. Fluctuations in such employment in Queensland at the end of selected months are shown for the various industries in the table on the next page. Details for all States are published in a *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The first three columns of estimates in the table show the employment position at approximately the beginning of the European and Pacific Wars respectively, and at the conclusion of hostilities.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.  
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939. <i>a</i>	November, 1941.	June, 1945. <i>b</i>	June, 1952.	June, 1953.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.5	3.4	6.1	5.7
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.7	5.7	9.0	9.2
Factories and Works ..	51.2	53.9	57.4	78.9	81.5
Building and Construction ..	26.3	19.5	14.6	35.1	30.3
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.7	6.2	7.5	8.7	8.8
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	17.5	20.1	24.3	34.9	33.8
Communication .. ..	3.3	4.2	4.5	8.8	8.9
Retail Trade .. ..	33.2 {	13.9	9.9	15.3	15.3
Other Commerce .. ..		15.5	13.1	26.2	26.4
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		5.0	12.2	11.7	11.6
Other Industries .. ..	17.3	17.3	16.4	23.4	23.7
All Industries .. ..	172.8	168.0	169.0	258.1	255.2
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
Factories and Works ..	10.8	15.4	15.0	16.1	16.1
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.8	2.7
Communication .. ..	1.2	1.2	2.9	2.4	2.3
Retail Trade .. ..	13.4 {	12.6	12.4	15.0	14.9
Other Commerce .. ..		5.9	7.4	9.7	9.7
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		2.5	7.3	4.3	4.4
Other Industries <sup>c</sup> .. ..	25.8	23.5	27.9	33.5	33.6
All Industries .. ..	53.2	62.6	75.1	83.8	83.7
TOTAL (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.6	3.4	6.1	5.7
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.8	5.8	9.2	9.4
Factories and Works ..	62.0	69.3	72.4	95.0	97.6
Building and Construction ..	26.4	20.1	15.1	35.6	30.9
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.8	6.4	7.8	9.1	9.1
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	18.5	21.6	26.5	37.7	36.5
Communication .. ..	4.5	5.4	7.4	11.2	11.2
Retail Trade .. ..	46.6 {	26.5	22.3	30.3	30.2
Other Commerce .. ..		21.4	20.5	35.9	36.1
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		6.0	8.7	16.0	16.0
Other Industries .. ..	42.9	39.8	43.4	55.8	56.2
All Industries .. ..	226.0	230.6	244.1	341.9	338.9

<sup>a</sup> Approximate distribution based on National Register, 1939, and other sources.

<sup>b</sup> Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

<sup>c</sup> Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total figures.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic) is shown in the following table for all States separately for the same periods as appear in the preceding table.



WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA.  
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

State.	July, 1939.	November, 1941.	June, 1945. <i>b</i>	June, 1952.	June, 1953.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales .. ..	529.9	556.8	536.0	754.4	734.3
Victoria .. ..	357.5	405.1	359.2	524.4	521.6
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>172.8</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>169.0</b>	<b>258.1</b>	<b>255.2</b>
South Australia .. ..	106.7	121.9	109.4	171.5	170.6
Western Australia .. ..	82.9	83.2	75.9	126.0	130.2
Tasmania .. ..	37.4	39.4	39.5	61.0	61.8
Australia <i>a</i> .. ..	1,293.1	1,381.4	1,296.3	1,908.1	1,886.8
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales .. ..	168.0	229.3	247.9	270.5	266.2
Victoria .. ..	142.9	192.8	193.2	206.6	205.9
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>83.7</b>
South Australia .. ..	34.0	45.6	49.0	54.9	53.4
Western Australia .. ..	26.2	32.6	35.6	40.5	41.0
Tasmania .. ..	11.6	15.2	16.6	19.8	20.1
Australia <i>a</i> .. ..	437.1	579.8	619.4	679.4	673.7
TOTAL (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales .. ..	697.9	786.1	783.9	1,024.9	1,000.5
Victoria .. ..	500.4	597.9	552.4	731.0	727.5
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>226.0</b>	<b>230.6</b>	<b>244.1</b>	<b>341.9</b>	<b>338.9</b>
South Australia .. ..	140.7	167.5	158.4	226.4	224.0
Western Australia .. ..	109.1	115.8	111.5	166.5	171.2
Tasmania .. ..	49.0	54.6	56.1	80.8	81.9
Australia <i>a</i> .. ..	1,730.2	1,961.2	1,915.7	2,587.5	2,560.5

*a* Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

*b* Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

#### 4. INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS.

*The State Industrial Court.*—The Industrial Court of Queensland has a Supreme Court Judge as President. There are two other members of the Court, and, under legislation passed in 1948, two more members could be appointed. The Court is legally competent to determine all industrial matters in relation to employers and employees, and in relation to the organisations representing them. There is no appeal to any superior authority. It is a Court of conciliation and arbitration rather than of law, but its decisions have the force of law, and its awards establish a code and follow general principles which are comparable to the principles of law. Except on special occasions when disputes between employees and their employers threaten breaches of industrial peace, the Court is occupied chiefly with regulating the conditions of employment in occupations where trade unionism already exists. This it

does in considerable detail. The Court itself is charged with the duty of enforcing its awards, and is a Court of Appeal from Industrial Magistrates who interpret and enforce the Court's awards. The Court follows the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants, but it is not limited to this procedure. Except by consent, solicitors and barristers of the Supreme Court may not appear in this Court, but the system has developed its own specialists and advocates.

The Court was first established in 1917 and now operates under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1953*. It controls most of the employment in the State. The Commonwealth Court is superior within its jurisdiction, but in Queensland its awards are much more limited in their application than in most other States. An approximate estimate of the numbers of employees working under awards of the different Courts at October, 1947, was:—Awards of State Court, 194,000 males and 57,000 females; awards of Commonwealth Court, 55,000 males and 15,000 females; no award, 16,000 males and 17,000 females.

Details of the business of the State Industrial Court are as follows.

#### BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT, QUEENSLAND.

Nature of Transaction.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Applications for New Awards, Variations, Rescissions, or Interpretations	356	253	252	692	490	418	312	342	543	357
Applications for Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes	16	10	11	45	17	22	21	29	35	65
Applications <i>re</i> Apprentices or Improvers .. .. .	8	8	..	2	..	1	4	1	..	..
Applications for Deregistrations of Industrial Unions .. .. .	..	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	..	..
Applications for Exemptions from Long Service Leave Provisions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	103
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Registrar .. .. .	..	1	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Industrial Arbitration Acts .. .. .	24	16	24	20	15	20	8	28	15	39
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts .. .. .	4	3	1	1	4	5	8	1	6	6
Applications for Injunction and Restraint Orders .. .. .	8	12	10	8	4	9	5	5	5	14
Miscellaneous Applications <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	33	26	56	65	44	33	13	193	35	63
Cases Filed at Townsville Registry <sup>b</sup>	..	19	19	14	25	25	29	1	67	50
Total Cases .. .. .	449	350	377	852	602	536	403	601	753	697

<sup>a</sup> Including, in 1951, 163 complaints by one employer against members of certain metal trades unions concerning an overtime ban.

<sup>b</sup> Mainly applications for variations of awards.

The most important function of the Industrial Court is to determine the basic wage, which it varies from time to time on the applications of parties and on evidence submitted by them.

The Industrial Court also issues permits to aged and infirm workers, and to improvers, which allow an employer to engage these persons at a

lesser rate than the award wage as they are not capable of producing sufficient to warrant the payment of the award wage. Such applications by aged and infirm workers are dealt with by an Industrial Magistrate.

*Industrial Disputes.*—Particulars of industrial disputes, the establishments and workpeople involved, and the time and wages lost, are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The following table shows such information for the State of Queensland during the last ten years.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1944 ..	23	32	8,493	..	8,493	63,084	67,301
1945 ..	27	363	15,644	99	15,743	208,003	206,483
1946 ..	22	90	23,322	90	23,412	613,689	694,453
1947 ..	13	24	11,944	20	11,964	31,245	45,953
1948 ..	12	27	13,734	7,797	21,531	815,107	833,269
1949 ..	38	234	26,184	87	26,271	183,333	351,985
1950 ..	147	285	24,157	2,483	26,640	74,007	142,721
1951 ..	191	751	51,685	4,412	56,097	96,307	218,454
1952 ..	195	571	39,298	1,624	40,922	76,286	235,914
1953 ..	265	n	87,986	3,511	91,497	153,448	465,830

n Not available.

A comparison with the other States for 1953 is given in the next table.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1953.

State.	Disputes.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	1,080	302,007	6,375	308,382	759,391	2,403,242
Victoria ..	53	65,962	2,164	68,126	57,160	176,330
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>87,986</b>	<b>3,511</b>	<b>91,497</b>	<b>153,448</b>	<b>465,830</b>
S. Australia ..	24	18,502	190	18,692	55,476	200,610
W. Australia	11	3,665	..	3,665	4,977	15,663
Tasmania ..	18	5,069	6	5,075	18,441	68,259
Australia <sup>a</sup>	1,459	483,800	12,246	496,046	1,050,830	3,337,437

<sup>a</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

*Trade Unions in Queensland.*—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1953*. Practically all unions of employees are registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

## EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Australian Workers' (Q.) ..	67,479	73,131	75,551	74,914	77,024
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q.) ..	18,942	20,622	21,569	21,555	21,096
Queensland Shop Assistants' ..	10,587	11,699	12,736	12,067	12,883
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	8,900	8,700	11,200	11,200	11,200
Aust. Railways Union (Q.) ..	9,523	9,358	9,858	10,787	10,513
Amalgamated Engineering ..	8,509	8,820	9,081	9,385	9,943
Aust. Meat Industry (Q.) ..	7,983	7,211	8,209	8,214	8,672
Transport Workers' (Q.) ..	6,417	6,515	7,212	7,409	7,625
Amalgamated Foodstuffs ..	6,148	6,744	6,658	6,505	6,832
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's ..	4,075	3,850	4,284	4,592	6,039
Fed. Misc. Workers' (Q.) ..	3,037	3,399	4,288	4,681	5,443
Queensland State Service ..	5,094	5,168	5,034	5,199	5,321
Electrical Trades (Q.) ..	4,111	4,380	4,648	5,063	5,244
Queensland Teachers' ..	4,574	4,654	4,780	4,985	5,080
Fed. Storemen & Packers' (Q.)	4,578	5,001	5,423	4,748	4,383
United Bank Officers' (Q.) ..	3,014	2,397	3,666	3,742	3,791
Fed. Clerks' Union (N.Q.) ..	2,755	3,336	3,518	3,491	3,483
Queensland Colliery ..	3,336	3,390	3,400	3,560	3,471
Clothing and Allied Trades ..	6,596	3,350	5,459	3,625	3,252
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation ..	2,000	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,100
Printing Industry (Q.) ..	2,580	2,763	2,910	2,835	2,882
Australian Fed. Union of Locomotive Enginemen ..	2,694	2,977	2,866	2,919	2,867
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.) ..	2,186	2,337	2,541	2,944	2,850
Q'land Railway Maintenance ..	2,972	2,796	2,945	2,842	2,727
Fed. Furnishing Trade (Q.) ..	2,481	2,626	2,847	2,592	2,625
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.) ..	1,925	1,945	2,036	2,452	2,480
Sheet Metal Workers' (Q.) ..	2,100	2,640	3,250	2,430	2,474
Vehicle Builders' Fedn. (Q.) ..	2,120	2,701	2,947	2,996	2,386
Queensland Police ..	1,929	1,992	2,091	2,253	2,282
Municipal Officers' (Q.) ..	2,039	1,951	2,020	2,141	2,225
Theatrical & Amusement (Q.)	1,933	2,022	2,009	2,122	2,137
Queensland Railway Traffic ..	2,753	2,735	2,454	2,289	2,091
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	1,749	1,685	1,766	1,855	1,901
Queensland Government Pro- fessional Officers' ..	1,467	1,589	1,683	1,819	1,845
Aust. Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Bris.)	1,658	1,470	1,756	1,863	1,824
Boilermakers' (Q.) ..	1,432	1,452	1,632	1,750	1,797
Aust. Trained Nurses' (Q.) ..	1,241	1,447	1,673	1,480	1,678
Boot Trade Federation (Q.) ..	1,624	1,212	2,031	1,603	1,629
Federated Liquor Trade (Q.) ..	1,328	1,371	1,412	1,553	1,300
Hospital Employees' ..	1,000	1,098	1,153	1,175	1,167
Q'land Railway Station- masters, Assist. S'masters, and Night Officers' ..	945	1,049	1,070	1,094	1,092
Commercial Travellers' (Q) ..	768	849	919	923	1,030
Railway Salaried Officers' ..	1,035	1,074	978	1,027	1,014
Other Unions ..	9,175	9,238	9,527	9,495	9,560
Total (76 Unions) ..	238,792	246,744	265,590	265,174	270,258

Particulars of employers' unions for five years are shown below.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Queensland Cane Growers'..	6,892	7,442	7,739	7,794	7,890
United Graziers' .. ..	4,389	4,558	4,581	4,566	4,622
Australian Sugar Producers'	4,033	4,069	4,004	4,148	4,230
Queensland Grocers' and Retail Traders' .. ..	2,335	2,510	2,530	2,470	2,513
Queensland Shopkeepers' ..	1,506	1,465	2,444	1,399	1,519
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce ..	694	1,085	1,090	1,036	1,056
Other Unions .. ..	3,238	3,609	3,814	4,556	4,539
Total (23 Unions) ..	23,087	24,738	26,202	25,969	26,369

*Trade Unions in Australia.*—The Commonwealth Statistician supplied the following figures of the membership of all trade unions in Australia. Before the last war (31st December, 1938) there were 366 separate unions in Australia with 885,158 members; at 31st December, 1953, there were 365 unions with 1,679,758 members. The greatest number of members ever recorded was 1,690,271 at 31st December, 1951.

TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Industrial Group.	Membership at 31st December.				
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Wood, Furniture, &c. ..	39,162	39,991	42,180	42,439	43,051
Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	226,952	234,715	242,800	245,831	246,217
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c..	98,564	98,029	104,605	93,847	95,806
Clothing, Hats, Boots, &c...	123,039	127,559	131,873	100,056	111,788
Books, Printing, &c. ..	32,374	33,641	35,211	34,494	35,467
Other Manufacturing ..	67,432	81,766	80,581	75,619	80,027
Building .. ..	100,225	112,050	134,198	115,837	123,811
Mining, Quarrying, &c. ..	45,688	47,812	48,646	49,991	50,515
Railway & Tramway Services	134,513	140,086	139,405	144,710	143,642
Other Land Transport ..	50,600	56,276	58,918	60,111	59,494
Shipping, &c. .. ..	40,520	43,520	45,972	42,703	39,941
Pastoral, Agricultural, &c..	52,687	56,735	59,911	59,055	62,070
Domestics, Hotels, &c. ..	36,914	30,334	34,485	37,749	33,025
Public Service .. ..	165,762	174,097	183,541	187,255	195,777
Banking, Insurance, Clerical	97,093	101,391	104,162	104,486	108,605
Retail and Wholesale ..	52,528	53,685	60,847	58,917	62,723
Municipal, Labouring, &c. ..	62,761	70,635	75,926	72,858	75,097
Other .. ..	94,100	103,022	107,010	111,584	112,702
Total .. ..	1,520,914	1,605,344	1,690,271	1,637,542	1,679,758

## 5. WAGES.

*Commonwealth Basic Wage.*—Prior to 1921 the Commonwealth basic wage, when declared, was based on the "Harvester" judgment when Mr. Justice Higgins fixed £2 2s. per week as a reasonable wage to provide for "a family of about five" in Melbourne in 1907. It was varied by the retail prices index number for food, groceries, and rent of all houses ("A" Series) for the calendar year or for the four quarters immediately preceding the declaration.

From 1921 to August, 1953, the Commonwealth basic wage was adjusted quarterly after the index number became available, and from April, 1934, the variation took effect from the commencement of the third month after the end of the quarter to which the index number referred. From 1940 any variation was effective from the commencement of the first full pay period in the second month after the end of each quarter.

From 1921 until the first quarter of 1933, the wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the index number of food, groceries, and rent (all houses)—the "A" Series—taking as a basis the "Harvester" 7s. a day in Melbourne in 1907. In 1922 the "Powers 3s." was added to the "Harvester" equivalent by Mr. Justice Powers to allow for the lag while the rise of prices was preceding the calculation and application of the index number. This 3s. became a permanent addition. As an emergency "depression" measure, 10 per cent. was deducted from the gross amount of the standard wage from February, 1931, until the first quarter of 1934. From the first quarter of 1933 until the Court's judgment of 17th April, 1934, the basic wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the "C" Series Index, which includes clothing and miscellaneous items. The 1934 judgment introduced a new basis, under which an index number of 1,000 ("C" Series) was equivalent to a wage of 81s. Variations were made in amounts of not less than 2s. per week.

The 1937 judgment divided the basic wage into two parts. (i) The first part was a "needs" wage, which was varied automatically by amounts of not less than one or more shillings per week with changes in the cost of living. This was the same as the basic wage under the 1934 judgment; but, to determine variations in the cost of living, the Court adopted a special "Court" Index Number, obtained by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .081, which gave the wage in shillings. (ii) To the "needs" wage was added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varied between States, and was lower for railway awards.

The basic wage was adjusted automatically each quarter according to these principles until December, 1946, when a judgment of the Court declared a new interim basic wage calculated as above except that a new "Court" Index (Court Index—Second Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .087, instead of .081 as previously, was to be used.

A judgment of the Court on 12th October, 1950, awarded a general increase in the basic wage for males of £1 per week. In subsequent interpretations of the new award the Court declared that the existing "prosperity" loadings should be absorbed into the new basic wage at a uniform level of 5s. in all States and for all awards. The result was that

in Brisbane, where the existing "prosperity" loading was 6s., the basic wage was increased by 19s. to £7 14s. The Court further decided that as from the first pay period in February, 1951, the new basic wage would be shown in shillings by a new "Court" Index (Court Index—Third Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .103 instead of .087 as previously. The rate for females was fixed at 75 per cent. of the rate for males.

On 12th September, 1953, the Court decided that, in the case of certain awards, automatic adjustment of the basic wage should no longer operate. In a series of subsequent applications to the Court, the majority of other awards were varied in a similar manner.

The following table gives annual averages of the Brisbane basic wage for males, and each change from 1st November, 1943, to 1st August, 1953. The rate remained unchanged between November, 1943, and May, 1946, the Commonwealth Government's war-time price control policy having stabilised retail prices over that period.

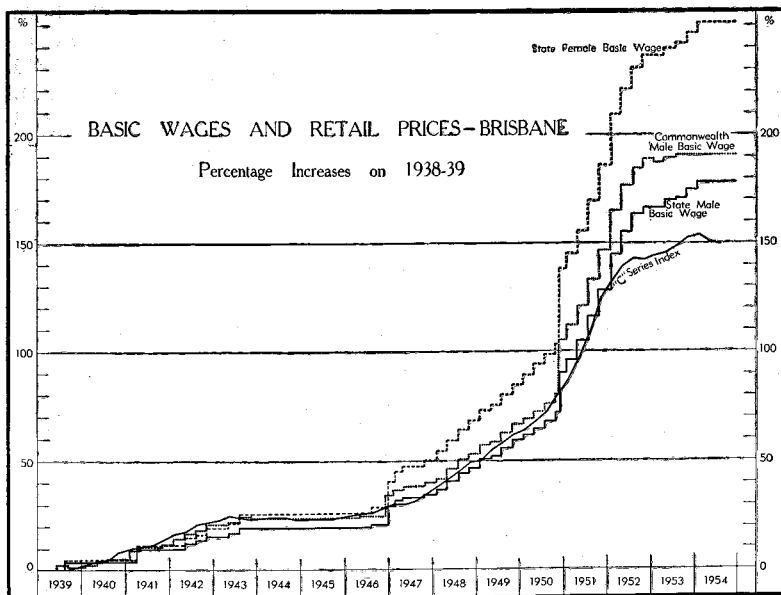
COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Male Rate. <i>a</i>			Commencing Date.	Male Rate. <i>a</i>		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1921 .. ..	3	18	0	1st November, 1943 ..	4	13	0
1922 .. ..	3	11	11	1st May, 1946 ..	4	14	0
1929 .. ..	4	0	5	1st December, 1946 ..	5	1	0 <sup>b</sup>
				1st February, 1947 ..	5	3	0
1932 .. ..	2	18	0	1st May, 1947 ..	5	4	0
1933 .. ..	2	18	1	1st November, 1947 ..	5	5	0
1934 .. ..	3	1	0	1st February, 1948 ..	5	7	0
1935 .. ..	3	2	2	1st May, 1948 ..	5	10	0
				1st August, 1948 ..	5	13	0
1936 .. ..	3	4	2	1st November, 1948 ..	5	15	0
1937 .. ..	3	8	8	1st February, 1949 ..	5	18	0
1938 .. ..	3	14	7	1st May, 1949 ..	5	19	0
1939 .. ..	3	15	10	1st August, 1949 ..	6	2	0
1940 .. ..	3	18	0	1st November, 1949 ..	6	5	0
				1st February, 1950 ..	6	7	0
1941 .. ..	4	2	7	1st May, 1950 ..	6	9	0
1942 .. ..	4	7	11	1st August, 1950 ..	6	12	0
1943 .. ..	4	12	4	1st November, 1950 ..	6	15	0
1944 .. ..	4	13	0	1st December, 1950 ..	7	14	0 <sup>c</sup>
1945 .. ..	4	13	0	1st February, 1951 ..	7	19	0
				1st May, 1951 ..	8	6	0
1946 .. ..	4	14	3	1st August, 1951 ..	8	15	0
1947 .. ..	5	3	8	1st November, 1951 ..	9	5	0
1948 .. ..	5	10	6	1st February, 1952 ..	9	19	0
1949 .. ..	6	0	3	1st May, 1952 ..	10	7	0
1950 .. ..	6	11	4	1st August, 1952 ..	10	13	0
				1st November, 1952 ..	10	16	0
1951 .. ..	8	8	7	1st February, 1953 ..	10	15	0
1952 .. ..	10	5	9	1st May, 1953 ..	10	17	0
1953 .. ..	10	16	10	1st August, 1953 ..	10	18	0

<sup>a</sup> The female rate used to be 54 per cent. of the male rate, but in recent years has varied in different awards from 54 to 75 per cent. The October, 1950, judgment fixed it at 75 per cent. of the male rate.

<sup>b</sup> Interim basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.

<sup>c</sup> Basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.



*State Basic Wage.*—The Queensland Industrial Court declares a basic wage which is the minimum to which margins are added for particular work or skill, and its variations apply to all wages under the Court's jurisdiction. The State basic wage is not varied except by the Court itself, but on occasions the Court has used a lower basis for industries adjudged to be below "average prosperity". The basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children, but the proportion of men in industrial employment receiving only the basic wage is small, and among them the proportion with a wife and three or more dependent children is small also.

A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but £3 17s. was generally recognised as the "living wage" in its awards. Since 1920 the basic wage has been fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay.

From 10th February, 1942, the Court was governed by the Wage Pegging section of the National Security Regulations, which restricted wage increases principally to "cost of living" adjustments. From February, 1945, there was a series of progressive easings of the Wage Pegging Regulations. In December, 1946, the Court raised the basic wage by 7s., and in the latter part of 1947 it made a number of decisions adjusting wage rates as required by the introduction of a 40-hour week. Following the Commonwealth Court's general basic wage increase of £1 a week for males (see page 326), the State basic wage was raised by 15s. per week for both sexes in December, 1950. At the same time, the Court



declared that if any award provided for any male employee to receive less than 5s. a week over the basic wage, his rate would be adjusted on application to the Court. The effective basic wage for males has been, therefore, since December, 1950, 5s. a week above the rates shown below.

The following table gives the date and the amounts for males and females in Brisbane for each basic wage declaration in Queensland from the first declaration by the State Industrial Court until the end of 1954.

## STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Date of Operation.						Males.			Females.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st March, 1921	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	0	2	3	0
1st March, 1922	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	0	2	1	0
28th September, 1925 <sup>a</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	0	2	3	0
1st August, 1930	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	0	2	1	0
1st December, 1930	..	..	..	..	..	3	17	0	1	19	6
1st July, 1931	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	0	1	19	0
1st April, 1937	..	..	..	..	..	3	18	0	2	1	0
1st April, 1938	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	0	2	3	0
7th August, 1939	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	0	2	5	0
31st March, 1941	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	0	2	8	0
4th May, 1942	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	0	2	9	6
3rd August, 1942	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	0	2	10	0
2nd November, 1942	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	0	2	11	6
3rd May, 1943	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	0	2	12	6
2nd August, 1943	..	..	..	..	..	4	17	0	2	14	6
5th August, 1946	..	..	..	..	..	4	18	0	2	15	6
23rd December, 1946	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	0	3	0	6
10th February, 1947	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	0	3	2	6
28th April, 1947	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	0	3	3	6
27th October, 1947	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	0	3	4	6
2nd February, 1948	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	0	3	6	6
26th April, 1948	..	..	..	..	..	5	14	0	3	8	6
2nd August, 1948	..	..	..	..	..	5	17	0	3	10	6
1st November, 1948	..	..	..	..	..	5	19	0	3	12	6
31st January, 1949	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	0	3	14	6
2nd May, 1949	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	0	3	15	6
1st August, 1949	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	0	3	17	6
31st October, 1949	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	0	3	19	6
30th January, 1950	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	0	4	1	6
1st May, 1950	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	0	4	3	6
31st July, 1950	..	..	..	..	..	6	16	0	4	5	6
30th October, 1950	..	..	..	..	..	6	19	0	4	7	6
7th December, 1950	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	0	5	2	6
5th February, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	7	19	0	5	5	6
30th April, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	0	5	10	0
30th July, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	8	15	0	5	16	0
29th October, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	0	6	3	0
4th February, 1952	..	..	..	..	..	9	19	0	6	13	0
28th April, 1952	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	0	6	18	6
28th July, 1952	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	0	7	2	6
3rd November, 1952	..	..	..	..	..	10	16	0	7	4	6
4th May, 1953	..	..	..	..	..	10	18	0	7	6	0
3rd August, 1953	..	..	..	..	..	10	19	0	7	7	0
2nd November, 1953	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	0	7	9	0
1st February, 1954	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	0	7	11	0

<sup>a</sup> Fixed by Basic Wage Act.

The basic wage as fixed (and shown in the preceding table and diagram) is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State, while allowances are added for various districts covering the rest of the State, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in these districts. The allowances (per week for adult males) are:—North-Eastern district, 10s.; North-Western, 17s. 4d.; Mackay, 5s. 6d.; South-Western, 7s. 4d. They have not been changed since they were instituted in 1921. Half the amounts are allowed for females. For Basic Wage Districts, see map facing page 1.

*Average Wages.*—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and for varying degrees of skill.

The following table gives the Commonwealth Statistician's calculations of the average wages paid in the various States for adult males since 1914. They are weighted by the proportions of the various industrial groups in each State. Direct comparisons between States must be made with qualification, since the varying proportions in the different States of industrial groups, in which average wage rates differ, affect the averages.

AVERAGE WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES.<sup>a</sup>

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	55 11	54 4	<b>52 10</b>	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st Dec., 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	<b>54 4</b>	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
31st Dec., 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	<b>96 8</b>	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
31st Dec., 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	<b>101 2</b>	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31st Dec., 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	<b>88 1</b>	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31st Dec., 1943 ..	121 3	119 7	<b>116 10</b>	113 9	122 2	116 9	119 5
31st Dec., 1944 ..	121 4	119 6	<b>118 0</b>	113 7	121 10	116 6	119 6
31st Dec., 1945 ..	121 10	120 4	<b>119 10</b>	114 5	122 9	116 11	120 4
31st Dec., 1946 ..	130 11	128 11	<b>128 0</b>	121 4	125 7	125 2	128 6
31st Dec., 1947 ..	141 3	136 10	<b>134 9</b>	133 10	137 8	133 0	137 11
31st Dec., 1948 ..	159 9	155 5	<b>151 4</b>	153 7	156 6	153 2	156 4
31st Dec., 1949 ..	171 11	168 11	<b>167 10</b>	165 3	171 6	165 4	169 8
31st Dec., 1950 ..	209 6	204 5	<b>199 10</b>	200 6	208 3	199 7	205 6
31st Dec., 1951 ..	255 0	245 5	<b>240 10</b>	241 8	251 4	247 3	248 7
31st Dec., 1952 ..	284 8	274 5	<b>267 9</b>	274 6	284 7	276 2	278 2
31st Mar., 1953 ..	285 8	275 4	<b>267 9</b>	271 9	285 0	286 3	279 0
30th June, 1953 ..	289 10	278 4	<b>269 11</b>	274 11	288 3	292 4	282 6
30th Sept., 1953 ..	296 1	281 3	<b>271 0</b>	278 5	292 0	296 7	286 7
31st Dec., 1953 ..	296 8	282 6	<b>273 10</b>	278 9	292 5	296 11	287 7

<sup>a</sup> Averages, weighted by industrial groups, for a full week's work.

*Award Wage Rates.*—Wage rates for the principal non-rural occupations, as prescribed by awards of the State and Commonwealth Courts, are given below for the south-eastern portion of Queensland. The wages shown are minimum rates, and they exclude allowances payable, such as for shift work, night work, and work under extraordinary conditions, &c. Overtime rates are usually time-and-a-half for day workers, and double-

time for shift workers and for work on Sundays and holidays. Except where otherwise specified, the rates are per week of 40 hours.

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND.

1ST JANUARY, 1954.

*Males.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<b>Brick Making—</b>				<b>Sand and Gravel Supplying—</b>			
In Charge Brick Machine	11	17	6	Puntmen .. ..	13	2	6
Setters (hand) .. ..	11	16	0	Labourers .. ..	11	13	0
Burners .. ..	12	0	0				
Labourers .. ..	11	12	8	<b>Carriers and Carters—</b>			
<b>Cement Making—</b>				One Horse Vehicle ..	12	5	0
Millers .. ..	12	16	0	Motor Vehicle up to One			
Baggers .. ..	12	9	0	Ton .. ..	12	7	0
Labourers .. ..	11	19	8	Motor Vehicle One to			
<b>Asbestos-Cement Manufacture—</b>				Two Tons .. ..	12	11	0
Moulders .. ..	12	6	5	Motor Vehicle Two to			
General Hands .. ..	12	2	9	Three Tons .. ..	12	15	0
<b>Joinery Works—</b>				<b>Waterside Workers</b> ..	0	8	10
Joiners, Glaziers ..	13	13	0	per hour <sup>a</sup>			
<b>Electrical Engineering—</b>				<b>Distribution—</b>			
Installation Electricians	14	2	3	Shop Assistants (23			
Electrical Fitters ..	13	16	9	years and over) ..	12	14	0
Power-house Labourers	12	7	11	Storemen and Packers,			
Electrical Labourers ..	12	0	0	Warehouse Labourers	12	4	0
Radio Mechanics ..	13	14	0				
<b>Mechanical Engineering—</b>				<b>Clerical and Professional—</b>			
Boilermakers .. ..	13	14	0	Clerks (23 years and over)	12	19	6
Fitters or Turners ..	13	14	0	Draftsmen (engineering			
Moulders .. ..	13	14	0	and architectural) ..	£678		
Patternmakers .. ..	14	7	0		to £773		
Toolmakers .. ..	14	7	0		per annum		
Engineering Labourers	11	17	10	Draftsmen (other) ..	£588		
Motor Mechanics ..	13	14	0		to £648		
<b>Butter and Cheese Factories—</b>					per annum		
Butter Makers .. ..	13	13	0	Assistant Architects ..	£773		
Graders .. ..	13	9	0		per annum		
Testers .. ..	12	19	0	Assistant Engineers ..	£773		
Pasteurisers .. ..	12	15	0		per annum		
Cheese Makers .. ..	13	12	0	Surveyors .. ..	£777		
Other Male Employees	12	4	0		to £881		
<b>Building—</b>					per annum		
Tradesmen .. ..	13	18	9	Journalists <sup>b</sup> .. ..	16	2	6 <sup>a</sup>
Labourers .. ..	12	19	3		to 26	10	0 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Furniture Making—</b>				Pharmaceutical	13	7	0
Cabinet Makers, Carvers,				Chemists	to 14	19	6
Upholsterers, &c. ..	13	5	0	<b>Hotels—</b>			
Bedding Makers .. ..	12	18	7	Chief Cooks .. ..	13	6	0
Storemen and Labourers	12	3	0	Cooks .. ..	12	11	0
Glass Beveillers and				Barmen <sup>c</sup> .. ..	12	8	0 <sup>a</sup>
Silverers .. ..	13	9	6	Yardmen .. ..	11	16	0
				<b>Boarding Houses—</b>			
				Chief Cooks .. ..	11	16	0 <sup>d</sup>
				Other Cooks .. ..	11	6	0 <sup>d</sup>

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND—*continued.*

				<i>Females.</i>			
				£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
<i>Clothing Trade—</i>				<i>Distribution—</i>			
Cutters ..	..	12	3 0a	Shop Assistants (23	..	8 18 0	
Machinists (ready-made				years and over)	..		
dressmaking)	..	9 15	0a				
	to	10 3	0a	<i>Cafés and Restaurants—</i>			
Minimum Wage ..	..	9 3	0a	Cooks ..	..	9 4 6	
				Others ..	..	7 19 6	
<i>Nursing—</i>				<i>Hotels—</i>			
Sisters, Grade I.	..	9 2	6d	Cooks ..	..	9 11 6	
	to	9 16	6d	Barmaids <sup>c</sup> ..	..	9 13 6a	
Sisters, Grade II.	..	8 13	6d	Waitresses ..	..	8 5 6	
	to	8 19	3d	Generals ..	..	8 10 6	
<i>Public Hospital Employees</i>				<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
<i>(other than nurses)—</i>				Chief Cooks ..	..	8 15 0d	
Laundresses ..	..	8 15	6	Other Cooks ..	..	8 0 0d	
Cooks ..	..	9 18	0	Laundresses ..	..	7 5 0d	
	to	10 8	0	Waitresses, Housemaids,			
Kitchenmaids, House-				&c. ...	..	7 1 0d	
maids, &c. ..	..	8 15	6				

a Commonwealth award.

b Metropolitan dailies.

c Brisbane rates are 3s. higher for males and 2s. for females.

d Board and lodging provided free.

## 6. HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

Minimum working conditions are prescribed for employees in Factories and Shops and other legislation, and in awards of the Industrial Court. These regulations are often as important as wages. They include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in mines, pastoral stations, sugar mills and fields, factories and workshops, construction camps, and in shops of all kinds. Industrial awards require payments for specified public holidays and usually include annual holidays. When wage rates are on an hourly basis or are for seasonal occupations, they are usually "loaded" to cover such provisions as far as possible.

*Hours.*—A standard working week is prescribed in industrial awards, and overtime rates are required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where time is broken, and outside which extra payments are required. The conditions are a means of increasing the wages paid in occupations requiring work to be done outside the normal working hours.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any award of the State Court were reduced to 40 hours per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for rural employees engaged in mustering, droving, feeding, or attending to stock, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, for whom a working week of up to 48 hours might be prescribed. The Commonwealth Court has granted a general 40-hour week in its awards.

The following table gives the average weekly hours of labour for adult males. The figures are averages of the numbers of hours per week which are worked under the awards or agreements or according to ruling or predominant rates in different industries in the various States, weighted according to the number of workers in each group. They are exclusive of awards for the shipping, &c., and the pastoral, agricultural, &c., industries, and of all overtime. During 1947 and 1948 the working week under the majority of awards in all States was reduced to 40 hours.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR, ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA.

At End of Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1920 ..	47·51	47·19	<b>45·63</b>	47·29	46·53	47·33	47·07
1925 ..	46·76	46·98	<b>43·88</b>	46·97	46·26	47·25	46·44
1930 ..	45·64	46·85	<b>44·43</b>	46·83	45·55	47·09	45·98
1935 ..	44·18	46·69	<b>43·69</b>	46·63	45·48	46·75	45·26
1940 ..	43·70	44·28	<b>43·46</b>	45·23	44·09	44·92	44·04
1945 ..	43·50	43·91	<b>43·18</b>	44·07	43·15	43·38	43·59
1950 ..	39·99	39·99	<b>40·00</b>	40·00	39·54	40·00	39·96
1953 ..	39·99	39·98	<b>40·00</b>	40·00	39·51	40·00	39·95

## 7. JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

*Apprenticeship.*—Under *The Apprentices and Minors Acts, 1929 to 1954*, provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the Group Committees, and a representative of the Department of Public Instruction. Each member is appointed for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

For each trade or group of trades there is a Group Apprenticeship Committee subject to the control of the Executive. In each of the larger country centres there is an Apprenticeship Advisory Committee to deal with local apprenticeship questions and other matters referred to it by a Group Committee or the Apprenticeship Executive for consideration or investigation locally. At present there are 28 Group Committees in Brisbane, while there are 14 Advisory Committees in country centres. There is a special Group Committee for railway apprentices.

Close co-operation between the employers and the Apprenticeship Executive exists and every opportunity is taken to provide for the skilled training of apprentices. Apprentices are indentured mainly at an age of 15 to 16 years, for five years, and during that period are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Department of

Public Instruction. During the year ended 31st December, 1953, there were 5,218 apprentices attending the Central Technical College and State Commercial High School, 3,236 attending technical colleges outside Brisbane, and 2,576 taking correspondence courses. (The last two numbers include some apprentices who were simultaneously taking some subjects at technical colleges and others by correspondence.) For the year ended 30th June, 1952, the numbers were 4,708, 2,808, and 2,249, respectively. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 83 per cent. of the 1953 candidates being successful. The proportion of passes was low in the early war years, being under 70 per cent. in the years 1940 to 1942, and was again low in 1947 to 1949, with a minimum of 69.6 per cent. in 1947.

The next table shows apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the ten years 1944-45 to 1953-54.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	New Indentures.	Suspensions Resumed after War Service. <i>a</i>	Indentures Completed. <i>a</i>	Indentures Cancelled. <i>b</i>	Temporary Suspensions for War Service. <i>c</i>	Apprentices at End of Year.
1944-45 ..	1,363	108	468	159	139	5,242
1945-46 ..	1,482	1,689	1,115	322	82	6,894
1946-47 ..	2,805	608	1,676	428	8	8,195
1947-48 ..	1,966	43	1,677	505	..	8,022
1948-49 ..	2,400	9	1,588	543	..	8,300
1949-50 ..	2,349	54	1,753	630	..	8,320
1950-51 ..	2,478	..	1,716	551	..	8,531
1951-52 ..	2,501	..	1,621	500	..	8,911
1952-53 ..	3,158	..	1,825	562	..	9,682
1953-54 ..	3,325	..	1,716	577	..	10,714

*a* Including men who were given credit for war service in trade and completed their indentures without actual resumption.

*b* Excluding cancellations of apprenticeships which had been previously suspended for war service.

*c* Suspensions of indentures during the 1939-1945 War totalled 3,204. By 30th June, 1950, they had been accounted for as follows:—died on service, 95; resumed apprenticeship, 2,089; completed indentures through war service in trade, 493; and indentures cancelled for various reasons, 527.

*Juvenile Employment Bureau.*—In January, 1935, a Juvenile Employment Bureau under the Department of Public Instruction was opened in Brisbane to assist boys and girls to find positions offering permanent employment suited to their individual qualifications and attainments. In the following years, branches were established in Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, and Townsville, each branch being conducted as an activity of the local High School and Technical College. Registration was voluntary and open to boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21 years. In June, 1945, when the Juvenile Employment Bureau was trans-

ferred to the Department of Labour and Employment (now the Department of Labour and Industry), its activities were extended to 35 country branches.

The three vocational guidance officers previously attached to the Bureau were transferred to the Research and Guidance Office of the Department of Public Instruction in July, 1949. The Bureau continued to arrange appointments for boys and girls wishing to take aptitude tests, and the results of these tests and interviews were discussed with the guidance officers before the tested juveniles were placed in employment.

In September, 1950, the Juvenile Employment Bureau was transferred back to the Department of Public Instruction and amalgamated with the Apprenticeship Office. The country branches of the Bureau were closed when the operations of State Employment Exchanges were discontinued in September, 1952, and the Bureau, including the Brisbane office, was closed down altogether in February, 1954.

During the year ended 30th June, 1953, placements of juveniles by the Bureau numbered 2,019, comprising 1,843 boys and 176 girls, bringing the total placed since the inception of the Bureau to 83,592, consisting of 61,576 boys and 22,016 girls.

#### 8. GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES.

The operation of State Employment Exchanges was discontinued from 29th September, 1952, and the work connected therewith transferred to the Commonwealth Employment Service. This action was taken to obviate the duplication of the Employment Exchange Service by both State and Commonwealth Governments, following the failure of the Commonwealth Government to retire from this field of activity in favour of the State Government's State-wide organisation. The service is now being maintained by Commonwealth Employment Officers in the larger centres and by State officers acting as agents for the Commonwealth elsewhere in the State.

*The Labour and Industry Act, 1946*, reconstituted the Bureau of Industry under the Department of Labour and Industry. The Bureau of Industry consists of the Minister in charge of the Department of Labour and Industry, the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, the Director of the Bureau, the Under Secretary of the Treasury Department, the Public Service Commissioner, the Commissioner for Electricity Supply, and not more than three other members appointed by the Governor in Council. Its general duties are to maintain a continuous review of industry and employment in all industries in all parts of the State; to consider the bearing of public works programmes upon private industry and employment; to review developmental action taken by the Director of Secondary Industries; to make recommendations for the development and decentralisation of industry and employment; and to acquire and disseminate knowledge of the economic condition, including the income, production, and industrial efficiency, of Queensland, and to collect relevant statistical and other information.

## 9. WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE.

In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers with the State Government Insurance Office. The following table gives details of operations for five years.

## WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE).

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department.<sup>a</sup></i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal .. .. No.	169	200	171	171	244
Non-fatal .. .. No.	30,482	32,362	30,447	31,706	39,913
Compensation Paid £	953,636	1,001,503	1,210,082	1,694,286	2,110,732
Premiums Received £	1,561,738	1,897,079	2,123,401	2,788,156	3,410,586
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department.<sup>b</sup></i>					
Claims Admitted .. No.	65	45 <sup>r</sup>	35 <sup>r</sup>	26 <sup>r</sup>	17
Recipients <sup>c</sup> —					
Incapacitated .. No.	335	341	335	327	298
Dependent .. No.	290	309	320	321	330
Compensation Paid £	56,147	70,453	72,676	71,141	68,905
Premiums Received £	46,269	53,842	56,353	78,853	93,402

<sup>a</sup> Including industrial diseases.

<sup>b</sup> Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing or cutting, baking, and flour-milling industries.

<sup>c</sup> Recipients of compensation at 30th June.

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

Compensation is payable for personal injury arising out of, or in the course of, employment, and includes a disease which is contracted by the worker in the course of his employment, whether at or away from his place of employment, and to which the employment is a contributing factor, but excludes certain specified diseases provided for separately.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house, and members of the Police Force (who are separately provided for under other legislation).

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's instructions away from the place of employment.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, £2,500 is paid (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300), plus £75 for each dependent child under 16 years of age. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is £250.

For non-fatal injuries, the maximum payment is £2,800. During the period of incapacity, the weekly rate of compensation ranges between £7 16s. and £8 16s. for an adult male worker without dependants, and



between £6 11s. and £7 11s. for an adult female worker without dependants. The maximum weekly payment for a married man depends upon the number of totally dependent children, and is only limited by the average weekly earnings of the worker. In addition, specified sums are payable for certain permanent disabilities.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis, anthraco-silicosis or pulmonary tuberculosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives £2 a week, plus 15s. a week for each child under 16 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of £4. The total of all payments cannot exceed £2,500 (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300). A worker suffering from such a disease receives £2 a week, plus 15s. for each child, and £2 for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of £5 10s. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time.

#### 10. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 1st July, 1945, this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefit financed and controlled by the Commonwealth Government. State legislation in 1944 provided for the suspension of the Queensland system from the date of commencement of the Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.

*Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.*—The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1st July, 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment or sickness. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of contribution.

Weekly rates payable remained unchanged from the inception of the scheme until all except the 5s. allowance for a dependent child were doubled on 22nd September, 1952, from which date they were:—For unmarried persons, 30s. a week if under 18 years of age, £2 between 18 and 21, and £2 10s. in all other cases; for married persons an additional £2 for a dependent wife or husband and 5s. for one dependent child. Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to 5s. a week under 17 years, 10s. under 18, 15s. under 21, and £1 in all other cases. Sick pay from approved friendly societies up to £2 a week is not taken into account in assessing income. (In calculating unemployment benefit, but not sickness benefit, the income of the wife or husband is considered.) No payment is made for unemployment or sickness of less than seven days' duration.

The following table shows the benefit paid under the scheme for 1953.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFIT, QUEENSLAND,  
1953.

Class of Benefit.	Claims Admitted.			Amount of Benefits Paid.	Persons Receiving Benefits at 31st December, 1953.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.
Unemployment	25,948	3,604	29,552	740,754	2,851	428	3,279
Sickness ..	7,952	1,864	9,816	262,329	994	307	1,301
Special ..	699	175	874	50,565	143	204	347
Total ..	34,599	5,643	40,242	1,053,648	3,988	939	4,927

The next table shows, for the various States, the operations of the Commonwealth unemployment benefit scheme during the last five years. The high incidence of seasonal unemployment in Queensland's predominantly rural industries keeps this State's figures relatively high.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT, AUSTRALIA.

(Monthly Averages.)

Year.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia. <i>b</i>	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
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PERSONS ADMITTED TO BENEFIT EACH MONTH.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1949-50	10,625	86	<b>1,653</b>	543	505	13	13,425
1950-51	517	95	<b>307</b>	7	59	7	992
1951-52	912	267	<b>1,012</b>	26	60	14	2,291
1952-53	7,385	3,249	<b>2,596</b>	568	624	168	14,590
1953-54	1,954	799	<b>1,935</b>	127	252	111	5,178

PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1949-50	8,327	123	<b>1,371</b>	241	155	30	10,247
1950-51	287	71	<b>326</b>	6	59	14	763
1951-52	949	220	<b>1,374</b>	24	64	16	2,647
1952-53	17,590	6,168	<b>4,281</b>	842	841	262	29,984
1953-54	6,495	2,698	<b>3,169</b>	252	406	212	13,232

PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1949-50	88,725	555	<b>11,787</b>	2,758	1,514	167	105,506
1950-51	2,110	644	<b>1,874</b>	29	447	100	5,204
1951-52	4,595	935	<b>9,519</b>	85	364	86	15,584
1952-53	223,858	76,977	<b>55,175</b>	11,004	10,311	3,487	380,812
1953-54	103,935	42,306	<b>48,489</b>	4,184	6,325	3,549	208,788

*a* Including Australian Capital Territory.

*b* Including Northern Territory.

## Chapter 13.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

This chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. These are followed by details of Queensland State revenue and expenditure, and of loan expenditure and public debt.

Section 5 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and section 6 with indebtedness of all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in section 7 for Queensland, including Commonwealth taxes payable in Queensland. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local Government finance for the latest year available, 1951-52, is briefly stated in section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for other State semi-governmental and public bodies. Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance.

The last section gives information regarding particular State institutions.

### 2. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution. But other payments are made also. Special Commonwealth grants are made to three of the States (South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Difficulties caused by the high rates of income taxation required to provide money for war purposes, and the desirability of collecting such taxation currently from earnings, led to a war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation for the duration of the war and one year thereafter; and, under legislation passed in March, 1946, the Commonwealth Government will collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. The Commonwealth assumed control of the State taxation staffs, and now makes one assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States receive from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their inability to collect income tax (see page 345). A similar arrangement was made with regard to entertainment tax, and reimbursements on account of both these taxes now form the greater part of transfers of Commonwealth revenue to the States.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into four categories:—

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges (see below).
- (b) Special grants to particular States, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and special non-recurring grants made to all States.
- (c) Payments for special purposes determined by the Commonwealth and expended through the States, usually for convenience of administration.
- (d) Payments in lieu of income tax and entertainment tax.

*The Financial Agreement of 1928.*—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1st July, 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for 58 years of a fixed sum of £7,584,912 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund contributions of (a) 2s. 6d. per cent. on State debts as at 30th June, 1927, and (b) 5s. per cent. on State debts incurred thereafter. The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and 5s. per cent. to the sinking fund on all of their debts. Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent. per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits.

The next table shows payments by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, and payments under the Agreement at ten-year intervals since its inception and in 1952-53.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES.

State.	Payments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act.	Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement.				
		1927-28.	1937-38.	1947-48.	1952-53.	Interest Saving on Trans- ferred Properties.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	2,917,411	3,213,771	3,520,662	3,610,437	4,043,927	71,820
Victoria ..	2,127,159	2,306,253	2,414,527	2,462,669	2,778,415	34,543
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,228,627</b>	<b>1,288,753</b>	<b>1,330,795</b>	<b>1,482,616</b>	<b>23,410</b>
S. Australia	703,816	811,690	874,380	916,199	1,079,823	15,535
W. Australia	560,639 <sup>a</sup>	551,991	635,956	670,564	783,890	11,046
Tasmania ..	266,859	295,457	305,019	326,101	427,333	7,511
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>7,672,119</b>	<b>8,407,789</b>	<b>9,039,297</b>	<b>9,316,765</b>	<b>10,596,004</b>	<b>163,865</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including a special payment of £90,000.

Under the provision for the transfer from the States to the Commonwealth of an amount of 5 per cent. debt equal to the amounts of debts incurred by them for properties subsequently transferred to the Commonwealth, the States benefited annually to the extent of the difference

between interest at 5 per cent. and interest at the rate previously allowed them ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.) on this debt. These amounts are shown in the last column of the foregoing table.

*The Australian Loan Council.*—The same Agreement and Constitutional ratification provided for a Loan Council, which consists of one representative from each Government (usually the Treasurer). The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence), allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans raised.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Commonwealth Bank advises the Council and in recent years has underwritten the loans.

This provision controls government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

*Recent Australian Borrowings.*—Loans used to be floated in June and November of each year for Commonwealth and State purposes, but, during the 1939-1945 War, loans were raised more frequently as the necessity for funds for war purposes increased. Borrowings since the war, for redemption, post-war reconstruction, and public works, have remained high. Particulars of loan raisings, excluding local counter sales of securities and International Bank Dollar Loans, during the last five years are as follows:—

	Amount Invited.		Amount Raised.		Average Net Yield Per Cent.
	£		£		£ s. d.
1948-49 ..	284,188,000	..	314,771,431	..	2 18 10
1949-50 ..	167,000,000	..	208,059,840	..	2 17 3
1950-51 ..	251,785,000	..	293,282,790	..	3 0 0
1951-52 ..	315,000,000	..	294,029,680	..	2 9 5
1952-53 ..	220,000,000	..	222,498,050	..	4 1 2

Loans raised during 1952-53 totalled £222·5m., of which £79·2m. bore interest at the rate of 3 per cent., maturing in 2 years, and £143·3m. at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., maturing in 9 years. Of the total raised, £47·2m. was for conversion and redemption of existing loans, £21·4m. was advanced to the States for housing, £153·8m. was raised on behalf of the States, and £0·1m. was for war repatriation and rehabilitation purposes. All the loans were issued in Australia, £143·3m. being at par and £79·2m. at £99 10s.

In addition, local counter sales raised £1·5m., and the Commonwealth Government borrowed £15m. from the Commonwealth Bank. Of these amounts, £6·2m. was for war repatriation and rehabilitation, £8·8m. was advanced to the States for housing, and £1·5m. was for State public works, redemptions, &c. Proceeds during the year from the International Bank Dollar Loan totalled £8·3m.

An interest-free loan of £5m. was opened in May, 1940, for war purposes, and when subscriptions reached this amount the loan remained open. The net contributions to this loan amounted to £6,351,580 at 30th June, 1944, but redemptions reduced the amount owing to £39,030 at 30th June, 1953.

In March, 1940, a scheme of War Savings Certificates was inaugurated. These certificates could be purchased for 16s., £4, £8, and £40, and, if held for a period of 7 years, would be worth £1, £5, £10, and £50 respectively. After the war, the certificates were renamed Savings Certificates. On 1st March, 1947, the term of the certificates was reduced to 5 years, at the end of which they were repayable at 25 per cent. over their face values of £1, £5, £10, or £50. The net amount of Savings Certificates outstanding at 30th June, 1953, was £35,601,153. From 1st February, 1949, Savings Certificates were replaced by a National Savings Group system, under which employees may authorise employers to deduct amounts from their wages and pay them into their savings bank accounts each quarter.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g., a proportion of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Some municipal and semi-governmental borrowings are additional, e.g., by Brisbane City Council and the State Electricity Commission.

*Commonwealth Payments to States.*—Payments to the States by the Commonwealth Government are of three kinds, and not all are of direct assistance to State finances. There are (1) payments under the Financial Agreement, and the taxation agreements, (2) unconditional grants to State revenues, and (3) payments for special purposes.

The assistance to State finances which the Financial Agreement provides may be gauged from the table on page 340. The taxation transfers do not give the States generally any benefit which they would not have enjoyed through their own powers of taxation in the absence of such an agreement. As taxpayers of some States may be at a disadvantage through their payments under uniform tax rates being out of proportion to the reimbursements received by their State Governments under the agreement, if a State considers that it is not being equitably treated under the taxation reimbursement plan (see page 345 for details), it may apply to the Commonwealth Government for special consideration. No such grant was made in 1952-53.

Payments of the second group directly ease the burden of the State Treasuries, and are merely an example of a normal procedure whereby a central government, which can raise taxation more easily, subsidises regional governments according to their varying needs.

It is not always clear to what extent the third group of payments relieves State finances. Some relieve the State by almost as much as their full value, as when they are applied to a purpose which the State must carry out in some degree, e.g., road making. Others are applied to purposes for which the State is hardly more than a distributing agent for the Commonwealth Government, e.g., bounties to producers, or to purposes which the State, if left to its own decision, might not carry out, e.g., research.

In making the Special Grants to States, the Commonwealth Government has been guided by the findings of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, which recommends payments to applicant States after considering their budgetary positions, severity of taxation compared with other States, and the extent to which they have made their government services conform to their financial capacities.

The following table shows payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government to the States.

## COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, 1952-53.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	West-ern Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	<b>£1,000</b>	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
(a) <i>Tax Reimbursement.</i>							
Under Formula .. ..	43,424	26,028	<b>17,487</b>	9,342	8,741	3,601	108,623
(b) <i>Other General Financial Assistance.</i>							
Financial Agreement—							
Interest .. ..	2,918	2,127	<b>1,096</b>	704	473	267	7,585
Sinking Fund .. ..	1,127	651	<b>387</b>	376	310	160	3,011
Special Assistance .. ..	10,495	7,132	<b>4,221</b>	2,255	2,110	933	27,146
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	6,343	8,041	1,550	15,934
Total .. ..	14,540	9,910	<b>5,704</b>	9,678	10,934	2,910	53,676
(c) <i>Direct Payments for Special Purposes.</i>							
Roads—							
Commonwealth Aid ..	4,260	2,628	<b>2,901</b>	1,662	2,901	755	15,107
Strategic Roads and Road Safety ..	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	600
Callide-Gladstone Road ..	..	..	<b>46</b>	..	..	..	46
Public Hospital Benefits ..	4,059	3,389	<b>1,727</b>	1,037	1,158	399	11,769
Imported Houses ..	136	375	<b>135</b>	747	160	..	1,553
Price Control .. ..	431	261	<b>169</b>	102	85	8	1,056
Long Service Leave (Coal)	435	1	<b>83</b>	..	26	7	552
Encouragement of Meat Production .. ..	..	..	<b>298</b>	..	100	..	398
Trans-Australian Railway ..	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
Waterworks—							
Western Australian ..	..	..	..	..	225	..	225
Morgan-Whyalla .. ..	..	..	..	19	..	..	19
Grants to Universities <i>b</i> ..	529	338	<b>128</b>	133	86	46	1,260
Total .. ..	9,850	6,992	<b>5,487</b>	3,720	4,741	1,215	32,605
(d) <i>Assistance for Producers.</i>							
Tractor Bounty .. ..	21	5	..	..	13	..	39
Wheat—							
Stock Feed .. ..	1,138	726	<b>330</b>	228	248	89	2,759
Freight Subsidy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	210	210
Dairy Industry—							
Subsidy .. ..	3,150	5,928	<b>4,529</b>	1,006	590	516	15,719
Efficiency Grant .. ..	68	60	<b>65</b>	19	17	9	238
Cattle Tick Control .. ..	53	..	..	..	..	..	53
Nitrogenous Fertilisers ..	33	39	<b>169</b>	21	17	10	289
Tobacco Industry .. ..	1	2	..	..	4	..	7
Flood & Bush Fire Relief ..	58	17	..	..	..	..	75
Berry Fruit Industry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services ..	27	8	<b>27</b>	14	7	4	87
Total .. ..	4,549	6,785	<b>5,120</b>	1,288	896	938	19,576

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, 1952-53—*continued.*

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
(e) Other Payments.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
National Fitness Campaign	12	12	10	11	11	9	65
National Health Campaign	4	4	5	5	4	5	27
Medical Research ..	41	79	5	11	2	..	138
Total .. ..	57	95	20	27	17	14	230
Total All Payments ..	72,420	49,810	33,818	24,055	25,329	8,678	214,710

<sup>a</sup> Not allocated between States.

<sup>b</sup> Including, for New South Wales, £135 (000) to University of Technology.

Payments during the five years ended 30th June, 1953, to the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are shown below.

## COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, FIVE YEARS.

State.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
REIMBURSEMENT OF TAXATION.					
N. S. Wales	£21,878,947	£25,331,151	£30,363,369	£34,744,841	£43,424,114
Victoria ..	12,027,220	14,237,002	17,445,851	20,347,070	26,027,848
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>8,812,744</b>	<b>10,215,032</b>	<b>12,272,511</b>	<b>13,961,960</b>	<b>17,487,045</b>
S. Australia	4,622,447	5,367,382	6,468,266	7,408,780	9,342,310
W. Australia	4,481,684	5,150,535	6,168,945	6,999,753	8,741,392
Tasmania ..	1,664,750	1,969,617	2,387,722	2,805,298	3,600,414
Total ..	53,487,792	62,270,719	75,106,664	86,267,702	108,623,123

## OTHER PAYMENTS.

N. S. Wales	£10,297,319	£15,536,997	£21,732,659	£32,029,579	£28,995,633
Victoria ..	7,703,625	12,204,144	17,955,313	26,631,161	23,781,357
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>4,741,702</b>	<b>7,830,329</b>	<b>11,499,496</b>	<b>16,905,634</b>	<b>16,331,320</b>
S. Australia	6,121,405	8,715,837	10,411,133	13,163,508	14,712,833
W. Australia	7,463,793	11,027,391	12,365,876	14,027,811	16,587,619
Tasmania ..	2,222,085	3,052,469	3,211,442	4,732,317	5,077,721
Total ..	38,549,929	58,367,167	77,175,919	108,090,010 <sup>a</sup>	106,086,483 <sup>a</sup>

## TOTAL.

N. S. Wales	£32,176,266	£40,868,148	£52,096,028	£66,774,420	£72,419,747
Victoria ..	19,730,845	26,441,146	35,401,164	46,978,231	49,809,205
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>13,554,446</b>	<b>18,045,361</b>	<b>23,772,007</b>	<b>30,867,594</b>	<b>33,818,365</b>
S. Australia	10,743,852	14,083,219	16,879,399	20,572,288	24,055,143
W. Australia	11,945,477	16,177,926	18,534,821	21,027,564	25,329,011
Tasmania ..	3,886,835	5,022,086	5,599,164	7,537,615	8,678,135
Total ..	92,037,721	120,637,886	152,282,583	194,357,712 <sup>a</sup>	214,709,606 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Including £600,000, Strategic Roads and Road Safety, not allocated between States.



The total payments of £774,025,508 during the five years ended June, 1953, included in the preceding table, came from revenue. There have been no payments to the States from Commonwealth Loan Fund since 1942-43. Of the total, £49,590,748 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £385,756,000 as reimbursement of income and entertainment taxes, £132,857,521 as special money grants, £61,994,152 for roads, and £143,827,087 for various other specified purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States portion of the customs and excise duties collected on petrol.

The total amount paid to the States by the Commonwealth in 1952-53 (£214,709,606) was again higher than in any previous year. However, it included £108,623,123 transferred as tax reimbursements which commenced in 1942-43. Further, in the years following 1941-42, Commonwealth payments to the States included certain large expenditures on account of the dairying and wheat industries which were made through the States as part of Commonwealth war policy, and similar conditional payments have been continued since the war. These grants for special purposes paid through the States make it difficult to assess the actual change in direct financial assistance to the States. In 1938-39, financial assistance to the States not earmarked for special purposes amounted to £11,083,000, compared with £53,676,000, excluding tax reimbursements, in 1952-53.

*Reimbursements of Taxation.*—Uniform taxation of incomes throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 to implement its financial policy for meeting the exigencies of war finance. Under this scheme the Commonwealth was to become the sole authority levying taxes upon incomes in all States of the Commonwealth; every State was to vacate that field of taxation, and each State was to receive an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for loss of income tax revenue, during the period from 1st July, 1942, to the end of the first full financial year after the cessation of the war. The States did not willingly accept the scheme in policy or in law; the matter was pressed, by the States, to the High Court which ruled that in war time the Commonwealth could requisition the staff, buildings, &c., of State Income Tax Administration; and further, that in peace time, while the Commonwealth could not prevent the States levying income tax, it could enforce priority in the collection of its own taxation and could make grants to the States on condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

The Commonwealth *State Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1942, provided for the payment of taxation reimbursements to the States, the annual amount payable to each State being a fixed sum specified in the Act, as follows:—

	£
New South Wales .. .. .	15,517,000
Victoria .. .. .	6,890,000
Queensland .. .. .	5,821,000
South Australia .. .. .	2,458,000
Western Australia .. .. .	2,644,000
Tasmania .. .. .	925,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>34,255,000</b>

The amounts were based on the average collections of income tax in each State, less estimated collection costs, during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41, and in all States except Queensland they include amounts on account of entertainment tax, totalling £766,000 for all States.

At a Premiers' Conference in January, 1946, the Prime Minister declared the Commonwealth's refusal to assist in the re-establishment of the system of joint Commonwealth-State income tax collection which had prevailed before 1942. The States therefore, unless they had been willing to establish an entirely separate system of collection, had to accept an arrangement whereby the Commonwealth would continue to be, without any specified limit of time, the sole taxing authority as far as income tax is concerned, and the States would receive annual reimbursements from the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth *State Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1946, implemented this arrangement as from 1st July, 1946.

Under the arrangement, the annual amount of reimbursement payable to all States was fixed at £40 million for 1946-47 and 1947-48; while for 1948-49 and succeeding years it would be £40 million increased in proportion to the increase in the population of Australia from 1st July, 1947, to the beginning of the financial year in which the reimbursements are made, and further increased in proportion to the increase in average wages from 1946-47 to the financial year preceding that in which the reimbursements are made. Average wages were to be measured by the total amount of wages and salaries shown in the returns of pay-roll tax payers divided by the average monthly number of employees, counting each female employee as one-half.

From 1948-49 to 1956-57, the distribution would be partly in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts, and partly in proportion to adjusted population. "Adjusted" population takes into consideration relative sparsity of population and numbers of children aged 5 to 15 years. Four units of population are added for each child aged 5 to 15 years, and this adjusted figure is then increased by the proportion which the sum of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the persons living in areas with less than one person per square mile,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of those in areas with 1 and less than 2 persons, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of those in areas with 2 and less than 3 persons per square mile, bears to the whole population.

In 1948-49, 10 per cent. of the total reimbursement would be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population, and 90 per cent. in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts. In 1949-50, the proportions would be 20 per cent. and 80 per cent. respectively, the former proportion increasing each year by 10 per cent., until, in 1957-58, and in all succeeding years while the arrangement lasts, the whole reimbursement would be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population.

For the years 1948-49 to 1953-54, the basic amount of £40 million for distribution was increased, following Commonwealth-State discussions, to £45 million. After adjustment to allow for increased population and increased average wages according to the formula, the amount for distribution for 1953-54 was £120,507,260. The distribution of this amount under the prescribed formula, compared with the basic 1946-47 and 1947-48 distribution, and the previous year, is shown in the following statement.

	1946-47 and 1947-48.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales ..	16,477	43,491	47,766
Victoria ..	8,860	26,085	29,378
Queensland ..	6,601	17,491	19,278
South Australia ..	3,458	9,343	10,388
Western Australia ..	3,384	8,744	9,630
Tasmania ..	1,220	3,601	4,067
Total ..	<u>40,000</u>	<u>108,755</u>	<u>120,507</u>

If the application of the prescribed formula under the 1946 arrangement should result in any State receiving less in any year than the 1946-47 amount (i.e., £6,601,000 in the case of Queensland), it is provided that such State shall receive an amount equal to the 1946-47 amount, and the remainder of the aggregate payable under the formula will be distributed to the other States in accordance with the formula.

Although the Commonwealth continued, until 1953-54, to impose a tax on entertainments, the States under the 1946 arrangement secured the right to continue in or enter the field of entertainment taxation without prejudicing their rights to reimbursement grants.

Any State retains the legal right to impose income taxation but loses its reimbursement rights under this formula by so doing. If all States impose income taxes (but not until then) the Commonwealth will refund arrears of State taxation outstanding at 1st July, 1942, which have subsequently been collected by the Commonwealth.

During 1952, the Prime Minister announced the desire of the Commonwealth Government to restore to the States the right of levying their own income taxes, but no arrangement with the States has yet been reached.

### 3. STATE REVENUE.

The particulars in this section refer for the most part to the Consolidated Revenue Fund only. In order to get a complete statement of State finances, account must be taken of funds which are not included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In Queensland (and in the other States) certain receipts and expenditure are handled through Trust Funds, and not shown in Consolidated Revenue. Details of Trust Funds are given in the table on page 353.

On the other hand, the Consolidated Revenue Fund is swollen by certain receipts from business undertakings, which yield only a small net revenue or none at all. Railways are the most important item of this sort. Queensland has special Trust Funds for ordinary State business undertakings, e.g., mining and insurance.

An analysis of Trust Fund accounts is combined with Consolidated Revenue Fund in the following table. The sum of receipts or expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds in any year overstates the total volume of State finances, as fairly substantial amounts are transferred from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds and from Trust Funds

to Consolidated Revenue. The table eliminates the effect of such transfers, and gives a survey of the State's finances according to source of income and purpose of expenditure.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1952-53.

Particulars.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
RECEIPTS.			
Taxation—	£	£	£
Income (Commonwealth Reimbursement) .. .. .	17,490,656	..	17,490,656
Motor .. .. .	900,292	3,523,959	4,424,251
Other <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	6,547,047	627,771	7,174,818
Business Undertakings—			
Railways .. .. .	24,868,163	—32,435	24,835,728
Other .. .. .	..	9,206,366	9,206,366
Land Revenue .. .. .	3,428,893	1,339,520	4,768,413
Interest on Loans and Public Balances .. .. .	681,322	369,940	1,051,262
Commonwealth Payments .. .. .	5,317,147	4,729,087	10,046,234
Other .. .. .	3,286,690	18,579,826	21,866,516
Net Total Receipts .. .. .	62,520,210	38,344,034	100,864,244
Gross Total Receipts <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	63,170,593	39,136,953	102,307,546
EXPENDITURE.			
	£	£	£
General Administration <sup>c</sup> .. .. .	6,458,602	1,505,485	7,964,087
Education .. .. .	7,299,547	522,675	7,822,222
Public Health and Recreation .. .. .	7,196,609	2,388,507	9,585,116
Social Amelioration .. .. .	1,409,611	147,834	1,557,445
Business Undertakings—			
Railways .. .. .	27,170,554	901,107	28,071,661
Other .. .. .	120,000	6,629,525	6,749,525
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	6,137,971	6,137,971
Land Settlement .. .. .	1,022,285	3,490,817	4,513,102
Forestry .. .. .	587,941	1,299,709	1,887,650
Agriculture .. .. .	780,371	1,352,149	2,132,520
Debt Charges .. .. .	8,083,490	1,131,037	9,214,527
Other .. .. .	2,156,847	11,515,079 <sup>d</sup>	13,671,926
Net Total Expenditure .. .. .	62,285,857	37,021,895	99,307,752
Gross Total Expenditure <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	62,979,696	37,771,358 <sup>e</sup>	100,751,054

<sup>a</sup> For details see page 362.

<sup>b</sup> This is the gross total of all funds, no deductions being made for duplications between funds.

<sup>c</sup> Including law, order, and public safety.

<sup>d</sup> Including housing, £6,332,090, and loans to Local Bodies and investments, £3,030,559.

<sup>e</sup> Excluding refunds of £30,000 of insurance companies' deposits.

In the next table the net receipts and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the last ten years with transfers eliminated on the same basis as the figures shown in the previous table.

## QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Net Receipts.			Net Expenditure.		
	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1943-44 .. ..	28,577	20,801	49,378	24,206	19,468	43,674
1944-45 .. ..	26,039	11,086	37,125	24,345	10,145	34,490
1945-46 .. ..	24,342	10,922	35,264	24,006	10,282	34,288
1946-47 .. ..	24,626	13,393	38,019	24,690	15,317	40,007
1947-48 .. ..	26,413	14,563	40,976	26,581	15,633	42,214
1948-49 .. ..	32,550	17,135	49,685	32,441	18,102	50,543
1949-50 .. ..	36,396	19,806	56,202	36,642	20,958	57,600
1950-51 .. ..	44,273	26,398	70,671	43,752	24,999	68,751
1951-52 .. ..	55,211	34,871	90,082	55,195	34,879	90,074
1952-53 .. ..	62,520	38,344	100,864	62,286	37,022	99,308

Receipts and expenditure of both Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds increased greatly during the 1939-1945 War as the direct result of war activities in Queensland, railways and Commonwealth defence moneys being the main factors. During the war years railway earnings showed a large surplus over working expenses. Portion of this surplus was placed in a Post-war Reconstruction Fund, where it has been apportioned to the rehabilitation of the railways and to delayed railway maintenance work. During the three years ended 30th June, 1945, £3½m. was paid by the railways into this fund. Certain transfers from other revenue took the fund to its highest level of £9,240,581 at 30th June, 1945. At 30th June, 1953, it stood at £2,676,430.

*Consolidated Revenue Receipts.*—Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown in the next table. The largest single item is "Railways", but most of this is absorbed in working expenses. Land revenue is a smaller part of the whole than it used to be, its proportion being 7·8 per cent. in 1938-39 and 5·4 per cent. in 1952-53. While other sources of revenue increased with rising prices and increasing population, land revenue remained fairly constant at about £1½m. until 1949-50, but had risen to £3½m. by 1952-53.

The figures for "Commonwealth Government" are not the same as the totals given on page 344, as they include only the Commonwealth contributions to interest on State debts, together with, in 1949-50, Queensland's share (£1,308,765) of the coal strike emergency grant, and, in 1950-51, 1951-52, and 1952-53, grants of £2,000,000, £5,005,542, and £4,220,912 respectively under the *State Grants (Special Financial Assistance) Acts*. Reimbursement of income tax from the Commonwealth is shown as "Income Tax", while other amounts are not paid into Queensland Consolidated Revenue but are distributed or employed through Trust Funds or special accounts.

## QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, RECEIPTS.

Source of Revenue.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
<b>Taxation—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Probate and Succession Duties ..	1,262,401	1,372,437	1,427,937	1,870,099	2,302,299
Lottery Tax ..	189,500	200,000	210,750	245,250	280,000
Other Stamp Duties	1,268,352	1,556,864	2,052,415	2,032,057	2,084,270
Land Tax ..	374,450	368,335	373,879	888,090	1,034,548
Income Tax <sup>a</sup> ..	8,832,622	10,230,827	12,279,888	13,994,458	17,490,656
Racing Taxes ..	164,856	220,921	246,020	291,749	293,130
Motor Taxes ..	441,190	548,368	655,018	840,827	900,292
Liquor Taxes ..	191,031	220,826	230,142	272,555	361,519
Licenses, Other Taxes	130,276	145,114	173,238	179,561	191,281
<b>Total Taxation ..</b>	<b>12,854,678</b>	<b>14,863,692</b>	<b>17,649,287</b>	<b>20,614,646</b>	<b>24,937,995</b>
<b>Railways ..</b>	<b>14,908,984</b>	<b>15,458,390</b>	<b>18,875,882</b>	<b>22,390,713</b>	<b>24,868,163</b>
<b>Lands—</b>					
Rents ..	1,184,514	1,269,140	1,430,982	1,567,011	1,957,962
Forestry ..	402,872	288,135	551,738	1,155,235	1,344,969
Other ..	85,645	105,813	104,542	122,260	125,962
<b>Total Lands ..</b>	<b>1,673,031</b>	<b>1,663,088</b>	<b>2,087,262</b>	<b>2,844,506</b>	<b>3,428,893</b>
<b>Interest ..</b>	<b>782,255</b>	<b>860,487</b>	<b>919,386</b>	<b>1,088,835</b>	<b>1,331,705<sup>d</sup></b>
<b>Commonwealth Govt.<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>2,405,000</b>	<b>3,096,235</b>	<b>6,101,777</b>	<b>5,317,147</b>
<b>Fees for Services ..</b>	<b>611,770</b>	<b>702,051</b>	<b>816,469</b>	<b>1,266,632</b>	<b>1,710,419</b>
<b>Other<sup>c</sup> ..</b>	<b>1,052,125</b>	<b>1,166,583</b>	<b>1,278,403</b>	<b>1,446,005</b>	<b>1,576,271</b>
<b>Total Receipts ..</b>	<b>32,979,078</b>	<b>37,119,291</b>	<b>44,722,924</b>	<b>55,753,114</b>	<b>63,170,593</b>

<sup>a</sup> Income tax reimbursements from the Commonwealth.

<sup>b</sup> Contribution to interest on public debt, plus, in 1949-50, coal strike emergency grant, and, from 1950-51 to 1952-53, special financial assistance grants.

<sup>c</sup> Receipts of printer and institutions, rent of buildings, share of savings bank profits, loan repayments (used for sinking fund), &c.

<sup>d</sup> Including interest on borrowed funds paid to Consolidated Revenue by Trust Funds. On page 348 this interest is included in gross total receipts of Consolidated Revenue and gross total expenditure of Trust Funds.

*Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.*—The table on pages 351-352 shows expenditure during the last five years from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification which has been adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States. Items are placed to function of expenditure without regard to the government department which spent the money—e.g., the expenditure on the Tourist Bureau is shown under “Other Development of State Resources”, although it was controlled by the Health and Home Affairs Department until April, 1952, and subsequently by the Mines and Immigration Department; and expenditure on Agricultural Education, apart from Gatton College, is under “Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying” and not “Education”.

It must be pointed out that, as the statement includes only Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, the amounts under various headings are not always a complete account of the expenditure on those

items. For example, the amount shown as "Mining" under "Business Undertakings" is gross expenditure on State Batteries only, except in 1952-53 when losses on State coal mines (£100,000) and State coke works (£20,000) were liquidated, and other mining operations (coal mines, &c.) are handled through Trust Funds. Again, the amount for government and public hospitals does not include amounts distributed from the profits of the Golden Casket Art Union, which technically are not passed through Consolidated Revenue.

## QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE.

Function.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Legislative and General Administration—</b>					
Parliament, including Governor ..	152,008	159,018	199,461	225,258	230,518
Electoral .. ..	18,173	67,586	27,033	41,573	102,645
Royal Commissions and Enquiries ..	881	6,928	4,373	6,003	813
Other <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,517,621	1,652,241	1,946,333	2,316,666	2,615,518
<b>Total<sup>a</sup> ..</b>	<b>1,688,683</b>	<b>1,885,773</b>	<b>2,177,200</b>	<b>2,589,500</b>	<b>2,949,494<sup>e</sup></b>
<b>Law, Order, and Public Safety—</b>					
Police .. ..	1,321,111	1,645,684	2,128,356	2,691,166	2,680,782
Prisons .. ..	91,331	96,625	112,166	148,492	176,828
Other .. ..	519,341	560,702	642,273	788,199	922,422
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,931,783</b>	<b>2,303,011</b>	<b>2,882,795</b>	<b>3,627,857</b>	<b>3,780,032</b>
<b>Regulation of Trade and Industry—</b>					
Factories and Shops	34,487	38,032	43,722	53,421	55,158
Labour Legislation <sup>b</sup>	67,844	67,724	77,972	100,718	103,258
Price Fixing, &c. <sup>c</sup> ..	102,370	126,035	113,412	136,067	140,426
Weights & Measures	13,631	16,761	22,808	26,862	29,504
Transport Control	34,493	37,385	39,668	49,911	54,478
Liquor Lic. Control	8,643	8,177	8,118	10,057	13,829
Building Control ..	17,266	17,539	18,733	21,517	3,486
Other .. ..	150	150	150	150	150
<b>Total<sup>d</sup> ..</b>	<b>278,884</b>	<b>311,803</b>	<b>324,583</b>	<b>398,703</b>	<b>400,289</b>
<b>Education—</b>					
State Schools ..	3,015,522	3,391,121	3,961,096	4,812,968	5,632,514
Technical Colleges	360,040	434,403	512,903	620,663	703,890
University ..	129,233	180,666	289,893	410,905	574,109
Agricultural ..	113,744	144,615	169,171	247,908	267,747
Other .. ..	63,286	81,969	89,798	102,655	121,287
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>3,681,825</b>	<b>4,232,774</b>	<b>5,022,861</b>	<b>6,195,099</b>	<b>7,299,547</b>
<b>Science and Art—</b>					
Libraries, Museum	48,850	50,580	51,664	64,718	90,651
Art Gallery ..	2,495	2,813	4,688	3,750	7,000
Other .. ..	11,773	14,570	13,679	19,473	23,362 <sup>f</sup>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>63,118</b>	<b>67,963</b>	<b>70,031</b>	<b>87,941</b>	<b>121,013</b>

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Function.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
<b>Health &amp; Recreation—</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Govt. and Public Hospitals ..	1,786,660	2,099,912	3,094,507	4,017,375	5,068,021
Mental Hospitals ..	620,182	760,391	895,673	1,135,344	1,320,229
Baby Clinics ..	99,512	117,006	138,485	180,188	239,947
Other ..	319,821	439,963	464,645	601,456	625,412
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,826,175</b>	<b>3,417,272</b>	<b>4,593,310</b>	<b>5,934,363</b>	<b>7,253,609</b>
<b>Social Amelioration—</b>					
Child Welfare ..	189,409	195,206	204,890	270,501	325,518
Aboriginals ..	233,756	293,827	327,544	412,864	492,164
Unemployment ..	55,653	65,863	59,933	71,488	97,734
Destitute, Aged, &c.	241,558	287,606	354,083	450,944	498,195
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>720,376</b>	<b>842,502</b>	<b>946,450</b>	<b>1,205,797</b>	<b>1,413,611</b>
<b>Development of State Resources—</b>					
Land Settlement ..	433,536	555,549	761,601	861,317	1,043,285
Mining ..	120,093	202,979	153,712	209,218	210,276
Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying ..	488,245	498,214	554,612	769,270	947,886
Forestry ..	130,891	143,339	176,342	304,929	587,941
Other ..	272,642	355,330	362,267	470,118	498,980
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,445,407</b>	<b>1,755,411</b>	<b>2,008,534</b>	<b>2,614,852</b>	<b>3,288,368</b>
<b>Business Undertakings</b>					
Railways ..	13,686,658	15,383,474	18,871,040	23,959,298	27,170,554
Mining ..	1,240	150	601	1,857	120,000
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>13,687,898</b>	<b>15,383,624</b>	<b>18,871,641</b>	<b>23,961,155</b>	<b>27,290,554</b>
<b>Public Debt Charges—</b>					
Interest ..	4,614,241	4,765,482	4,995,945	5,432,411	5,843,022
Exchange and Commission ..	652,247	763,112	828,732	813,190	689,471
Sinking Fund ..	1,176,633	1,252,960	1,374,484	1,460,630	1,550,997
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>6,443,121</b>	<b>6,781,554</b>	<b>7,199,161</b>	<b>7,706,231</b>	<b>8,083,490</b>
<b>Other ..</b>	<b>162,085</b>	<b>108,215</b>	<b>528,195</b>	<b>1,386,221</b>	<b>1,099,689</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>32,929,355</b>	<b>37,089,902</b>	<b>44,624,761</b>	<b>55,707,719</b>	<b>62,979,696</b>

*a* Building Control and Fair Rents transferred from here to "Regulation of Trade and Industry" section from 1949-50.

*b* Gas Referee transferred from here to "Price Fixing, &c." from 1949-50.

*c* Including Fair Rents and Gas Referee from 1949-50.

*d* See note *a* above.

*e* Certain amounts paid from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds for definite purposes, e.g., superannuation, are included here under "General Administration". On page 348 these amounts are included in gross total expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and gross total receipts of Trust Funds.

*f* £13,310 towards Queensland Symphony Orchestra, £6,339 for encouragement of opera, £2,897 towards orchestral shell, and £816 to Newstead House.



*Trust Funds.*—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

## TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Fund.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance 30th June, 1953.
	£	£	£
Aboriginal Welfare .. .. .	125,777	121,737	—9,141
Agricultural Bank .. .. .	2,689,347	2,220,909	1,007,290
Burdekin River Authority .. .. .	402,980	635,712	116,505
C'wealth Aid Local Authority Roads	560,100	620,859	207,221
Commonwealth-State Housing .. .. .	5,057,298	5,223,676	111,937
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works			
Construction .. .. .	576,342	622,591	244,305
Dairy Cattle Improvement .. .. .	46,340	48,462	—7,062
Drought Relief .. .. .	81,249	34,462	75,049
Electricity .. .. .	102,923	88,822	39,771
Federal Aid Rehabilitation .. .. .	36,427		556,042
Fish Supply .. .. .	869,854	887,287	—44,158
Forestry and Lumbering .. .. .	1,196,935	1,196,935	
Harbour Dues .. .. .	582,067	779,991	—170,412
Hospital Benefits .. .. .	1,126,000	1,137,364	40,016
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	1,410,748	1,028,961	1,607,758
Irvinebank State Treatment Works .. .. .	14,762	21,952	—30,266
Land Act Improvement .. .. .	118,266	83,624	69,218
Life Assurance Co. Acts—Cash Deposits		30,000	460,100
Main Roads .. .. .	7,560,876	6,462,732	939,855
Main Roads—Burdekin Bridge .. .. .	103,855	176,908	270,960
National Fitness .. .. .	24,347	25,389	3,081
Police Superannuation .. .. .	143,308	143,346	1,468
Port Development .. .. .	300,642	2,698	503,760
Post-war Reconstruction .. .. .	169,581	1,794,902	2,676,430
Public Service Superannuation .. .. .	361,072	171,077	4,584,875
Queensland Housing Commission .. .. .	2,234,880	1,798,089	729,499
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	53,702	50,697	4,004
State Coal Mines .. .. .	748,542	693,365	—96,856
State Coke Works .. .. .	255,209	238,159	—11,066
State Enterprises .. .. .	6,404	8,172	109,049
State Grants (Local Public Works) .. .. .	250	656	18,724
State Insurance <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	6,194,062	3,954,058	18,733,832
State Stores Board .. .. .	898,263	648,315	—636,812
Stock Diseases .. .. .	264,736	333,013	—174,258
Stock Routes and Pest Destruction .. .. .	228,255	214,345	16,792
Sugar Cane Prices .. .. .	99,791	77,483	24,799
Supreme Court .. .. .	24,448	27,605	44,640
Tourist Bureau .. .. .	866,529	860,492	117,318
Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project .. .. .	1,428,373	1,152,938	612,396
Unemployment Insurance .. .. .			2,695,589
Wire and Wire-netting .. .. .	7,162	10,389	71,029
Workers' Homes .. .. .	54,240	56,164	448,985
Other .. .. .	1,324,502	1,111,064	2,689,624
Total .. .. .	38,350,444	34,795,400	38,651,890 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Receipts exclude repayments by Local Authorities, £319,819, and sale of inscribed stock, £466,690, and expenditure excludes loan advances to Local Authorities and investments, £3,005,959.

<sup>b</sup> Cash £15,941,988, and securities £22,709,902.

## 4. STATE LOAN FUND.

*Loan Expenditure.*—The net loan expenditure is the amount spent from loans, after deducting receipts under each head from repayment of loans by borrowers who have received State advances, realisation of assets, &c. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year (e.g., Advances to Settlers), there has been no burden on the Loan Fund, but rather a contribution to it. At the foot of the following table a reconciliation shows how the total public debt outstanding at 30th June, 1953, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

## LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1952-53.		Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date.
	Gross.	Net.	
	£	£	£
Railways .. .. .	7,785,575	7,715,385	66,246,479
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	26,453,419 <sup>a</sup>
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings .. .. .	433,270	432,166	4,628,786
Public Buildings .. .. .	1,263,903	1,226,124	17,933,546
Roads (Main Roads Acts) .. .. .	734,835	394,282	8,208,071
Other Roads and Bridges .. .. .		105,000	2,755,517
Harbours and Marine .. .. .	305,100	303,048	4,096,240
Mining .. .. .	1,031	—3,058	651,181
Forestry .. .. .	814,581	814,581	7,787,522
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071
Agriculture .. .. .	..	—7,225	1,005,282
Land Resumptions <sup>c</sup> .. .. .	142,075	140,398	3,901,777
Prickly Pear Lands .. .. .	..	—980	987,480
Water Supply, Irrigation .. .. .	2,775,429	2,712,168	10,755,480
Agricultural Bank <sup>c</sup> .. .. .	1,029,000	897,156	5,468,411
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	..	—9,339	96,121
Wire-netting .. .. .	..	—7,514	113,807
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	..	—23,098	147,772
Queensland Housing Commission—			
Workers' Dwellings .. .. .	1,356,621	1,209,889	6,154,393
Workers' Homes .. .. .	..	—27,800	655,202
Building Improvement .. .. .	..	—246	956
War Service Land Settlement <sup>d</sup> .. .. .	764,655	623,995	4,480,227
Loans to Local Bodies .. .. .	1,915,409	877,349	19,656,834
Subsidies to Local Bodies .. .. .	2,532,573	2,132,432	12,392,433
Deficits Funded, &c. .. .. .	..	..	8,683,421
Miscellaneous .. .. .	150,000	—123,082 <sup>b</sup>	2,858,398
Total .. .. .	22,004,057	19,381,631 <sup>b</sup>	219,406,214
Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses .. .. .	..	..	10,436,293
Credit Balance Loan Account .. .. .	..	..	1,483,527
Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. .. .	..	..	27,070,901
Gross Public Debt .. .. .	..	..	204,255,133

<sup>a</sup> Excluding discounts, &c., £1,546,581.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding £150,000 sinking fund contribution included in other columns.

<sup>c</sup> See note *d*.

<sup>d</sup> Including expenditure on land resumptions for soldier settlement previously included under "Land Resumptions", and advances to soldier settlers previously included under "Agricultural Bank".

Loan expenditure during the last five years and the gross public debt at the end of each year are shown in the following table.

## LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Gross Expenditure.	Net Expenditure. <i>a</i>	Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date.	Gross Public Debt.
	£	£	£	£
1948-49 ..	7,268,537	5,866,180	153,413,869	144,125,144
1949-50 ..	9,185,151	7,909,474	161,473,343	150,661,535
1950-51 ..	17,847,737	16,031,487	177,654,830	166,156,901
1951-52 ..	23,812,458	22,069,753	199,874,583	187,309,758
1952-53 ..	22,004,057	19,381,631	219,406,214	204,255,133

*a* Excluding £150,000 sinking fund contribution each year included in other columns.

*State Government Debt.*—In the next table the public debt has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, and the liability for interest at 30th June, 1953, is shown opposite each amount.

## QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1953.

Rate of Interest Per Cent.	Public Debt.	Interest Payable.
£ s. d.	£	£
5 0 0	698,599	34,930
4 10 0	11,984,310	539,294
4 0 0	363,639	14,495
3 17 6	6,186,966	239,490
3 15 0	11,022,072	413,296
3 10 0	26,525,305	935,793
3 9 9	432,422	7,540
3 7 6	958,389	32,346
3 5 0	35,630,552	1,157,815
3 2 6	50,609,413	1,581,545
3 2 0	1,594,758	49,104
3 0 0	35,344,713	1,058,204
2 10 0	1,973,200	49,330
2 0 0	19,014,494	380,290
1 0 0	1,915,971	19,159
Treasury Bonds, 6½ % ..	170	..
Inscribed Stock <sup>a</sup> ..	160	..
Gross Public Debt ..	204,255,133	6,512,631
Less Sinking Funds ..	834,127	Average Rate per £100. £3 3s. 9d.
Net Public Debt ..	203,421,006	

*a* Matured Commonwealth Inscribed Stock, unconverted at 30th June, 1953.

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £173,000 (against which £114,959 had been paid to the National Debt Sinking Fund) advanced under *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Act*, 1927, and £14,252,867 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, which amounts are excluded from the above table. These are supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purpose.

The gross public debt of £204,255,133 was payable as follows:—

	£	%
Australia .. .. .	155,451,633	76.1
London .. .. .	44,116,819	21.6
America .. .. .	4,686,681	2.3

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were 24 and 76 per cent., compared with 20 and 80 per cent. for the public debts of the other States taken together and 9 and 91 per cent. for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The loans raised overseas are gradually being liquidated and as far as possible all loan requirements are being raised in Australia. Oversea loans generally carry a higher rate of interest than Australian loans, and as opportunity offers they are either redeemed or converted at a lower rate.

The amounts of interest payable in various places on the Queensland debt, excluding exchange, were as follows:—Australia, £4,876,732; London, £1,464,426; America, £171,473; representing average interest rates of 3.14, 3.32, and 3.66 per cent., respectively.

The main objects on which loans have been spent during the last decade are shown in the following table. Gross loan expenditure is the total amount spent, and takes no account of repayments.

QUEENSLAND GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Railways.	Roads. <i>a</i>	Advances to Settlers, &c. <i>b</i>	Loans and Subsidies to Local Bodies.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1943-44 .. ..	837	245	15	1,201	—525	1,773
1944-45 .. ..	501	209	154	180	517	1,561
1945-46 .. ..	279	440	761 <sup>r</sup>	360	569 <sup>r</sup>	2,409
1946-47 .. ..	428	546	985 <sup>r</sup>	593	2,130 <sup>r</sup>	4,682
1947-48 .. ..	744	624	960 <sup>r</sup>	1,128	2,516 <sup>r</sup>	5,972
1948-49 .. ..	1,098	875	1,124 <sup>r</sup>	1,224	2,948 <sup>r</sup>	7,269
1949-50 .. ..	2,135	935	1,056 <sup>r</sup>	1,916	3,143 <sup>r</sup>	9,185
1950-51 .. ..	6,789	811	1,669 <sup>r</sup>	3,464	5,115 <sup>r</sup>	17,848
1951-52 .. ..	6,448	1,878	3,359 <sup>r</sup>	4,932	7,195 <sup>r</sup>	23,812
1952-53 .. ..	7,786	735	3,150	4,448	5,885	22,004
Net Loan Expenditure to Date ..	92,700	10,964	19,720	32,049	63,973	219,406

*a* With the exception of special projects, all loan expenditure on roads and bridges was carried out through the Main Roads Department, whose expenditure is included here.

*b* Advances to Settlers, Agricultural Bank, Wire-netting, Queensland Housing Commission (or State Advances Corporation), and War Service Land Settlement.

*r* Revised since last issue. See note *d* to table on page 354.

The construction and equipment of railways has absorbed 42.3 per cent. of the net loan expenditure to date. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken £32.0m., or 14.6 per cent. of the total. In the post-war years, advances to settlers,

&c., have risen to a high level owing to expenditure on post-war housing by the Queensland Housing Commission and post-war advances by the Agricultural Bank.

### 5. COMMONWEALTH FINANCE.

*Consolidated Revenue Receipts.*—Unlike the States, the Commonwealth obtains the greater portion of its revenue from taxation, the Post Office being the only large Commonwealth business undertaking which appears in Consolidated Revenue. Up to 1939-40, customs and excise were the most fruitful source of taxation revenue, yielding about 50 per cent. of the gross receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund; but since the Commonwealth Government has been the sole taxing agent on income, income tax has far exceeded the revenue received from customs and excise. In 1952-53 income tax alone amounted to 53·3 per cent. of the gross receipts into Consolidated Revenue. Of the total collections of £554,736,873, £108,623,123 was paid to the States as reimbursement of income tax. After deducting reimbursements to the States, Commonwealth income tax in 1952-53 accounted for 47·9 per cent. of Consolidated Revenue receipts, compared with 12·5 per cent. before the war. In the above calculations, net refunds during 1952-53 of the special Wool Deduction which was offset against income tax have been deducted from income taxation.

#### COMMONWEALTH REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Taxation.					Business Under-takings.	Other.	Total.
	Customs and Excise.	Sales.	Income.	Land.	Other.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1943-44	67,291	27,909	183,799	3,819	20,849	30,281	8,240	342,188
1944-45	67,177	29,672	215,534	3,664	21,873	30,738	8,196	376,854
1945-46	77,961	33,600	214,593 <sup>a</sup>	3,782	23,005	30,120	7,719	390,780
1946-47	102,246	36,265	207,765 <sup>a</sup>	3,679	23,905	30,957	26,439	431,256
1947-48	115,605	34,728	232,900 <sup>a</sup>	3,641	27,139	32,580	19,312	465,905
1948-49	126,199	39,029	272,347 <sup>a</sup>	3,032	30,419	34,912	48,439	554,377
1949-50	143,883	42,425	279,654 <sup>a</sup>	4,211	34,215	42,087	34,177	580,652
1950-51	165,004	57,173	451,489 <sup>a</sup>	3,591	41,313	48,792	74,430	841,792
1951-52	213,917	95,459	551,143 <sup>a</sup>	6,199	52,310	64,955	32,845	1,016,828
1952-53	183,824	89,067	554,737 <sup>a</sup>	1,250	56,434	70,932 <sup>b</sup>	83,823 <sup>c</sup>	1,040,067

<sup>a</sup> Including Social Services Contribution, £20,000(000) in 1945-46, £51,000(000) in 1946-47, £71,448(000) in 1947-48, £90,255(000) in 1948-49, £100,560(000) in 1949-50, £73,958(000) in 1950-51, £7,677(000) in 1951-52, and £2,737(000) in 1952-53; and Wool Deduction, £109,531(000) in 1950-51, £5,963(000) in 1951-52, and Dr. £2,223(000) in 1952-53.

<sup>b</sup> Post Office, £64,398(000); Railways, £2,729(000); and Broadcasting Services, £3,805(000).

<sup>c</sup> Including Wool Disposals Profit, £42,361(000); Wheat Export Charge, £8,139(000); and Net Profit on Australian Note Issue, £4,860(000).

*Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.*—The information in the table on the next page applies only to expenditure *appropriated* from the Consolidated Revenue Fund each year. The Commonwealth Government until

1951-52 operated a system by which amounts of excess revenue were paid into Trust Funds for special purposes and spent gradually in that and subsequent years as they were required. The actual expenditure on "Social Services", after taking into account unexpended balances of the National Welfare Fund, was £39,149,000, £39,410,000, £53,162,000, £62,022,000, £68,613,000, £80,777,000, £92,804,000, £114,983,000, and £137,608,000 in the nine years ended 30th June, 1952, and not the amounts shown as expended in the table.

## COMMONWEALTH REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence Services. <i>a</i>	War and Repatriation Services. <i>b</i>	Business Under- takings. <i>a</i>	Social Services.	Direct Payments to or for States.	Other. <i>c</i>	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1943-44	187,631		28,581	64,674	13,247	48,055	342,188
1944-45	214,118		30,322	66,703	14,437	51,274	376,854
1945-46	245,105		31,294	46,499	15,540	52,342	390,780
1946-47	219,070		35,952	64,647	18,783	92,804	431,256
1947-48	74,169	135,744	42,668	88,043	22,072	103,209	465,905
1948-49	61,929	164,874	56,256	110,058	25,116	136,144	554,377
1949-50	55,274	132,070	70,607	123,288	30,861	168,552	580,652
1950-51	149,170	129,977	98,344	132,680	52,925	278,696	841,792
1951-52	170,699	133,792	104,158	171,709	74,679	361,791	1,016,828
1952-53	216,584	146,049	111,791 <sup>d</sup>	165,511	74,268	312,464 <sup>e</sup>	1,026,667

*a* Including new works paid for from revenue.

*b* Including new works paid for from revenue, repatriation services and pensions on account of the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 Wars, and, up to 1949-50, subsidies, &c., in connection with war-time wage-pegging and price stabilisation.

*c* Including taxation reimbursements to States, and, from 1950-51, subsidies, &c.

*d* Post Office, £98,344(000); Railways, £8,689(000); Broadcasting Services, £4,758(000).

*e* Including primary production self-balancing items, £51,868(000), and subsidies, &c., £25,332(000).

Up to 1949-50, subsidies, &c., which during the war were part of the Commonwealth Government's policy for wage-pegging and price stabilisation, were included above with "War and Repatriation Services", but since then they have been included with "Other". The chief items of price stabilisation subsidies and primary production assistance payments for 1952-53, compared with the 1951-52 amounts (in brackets), were as follows:—Tea, £4,683,263 (£5,576,587); Coal, £1,113,736 (£1,519,000); Dairy Products, £15,718,800 (£17,843,396); Nitrogenous Fertilisers, £288,578 (£1,521,182); Stock Feed, £3,278,230 (£2,368,222); Wool Products Bounty, £1,246 (£2,253,806); and Freight Subsidy on Wheat Shipped to Tasmania, £210,268 (£142,753).

Payments to or for States include payments under the Financial Agreement, Commonwealth Aid for Roads and Works (Federal Aid to Roads), and Special Grants to South Australia, Western Australia, and

Tasmania. Grants for special purposes, special "non-recurring" grants, and taxation reimbursements to the States are included in "Other".

*Expenditure from Loans.*—The Commonwealth public debt is shown in a table in the next section, together with the public debts of the States. The following table shows how loan moneys have been spent by the Commonwealth Government during the last ten years, and to date in aggregate. The figures are for *net* loan expenditure, i.e., after deducting each year receipts from repayments of loans, realisation of assets, &c.

The table on page 360 shows a Commonwealth gross public debt of £263m. incurred for other than war purposes. The difference between this and the £2,249m. of the following table is accounted for by taking from the latter £1,998m. spent from loans on defence, war, and repatriation, leaving £251m. for loan expenditure on non-war purposes. To this must be added the cost of railways and properties transferred from the States, £17m.; funding of deficits, £16m.; and loan expenses, £7m.; while £28m. must be deducted for various redemptions and other sundry adjustments.

#### COMMONWEALTH NET LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	War and Defence Services.	Assistance to Primary Producers. <i>a</i>	Post Office.	Railways.	Australian Capital Territory.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1943-44	377,157	..	..	-10	-6	222	377,363
1944-45	266,040	..	..	-41	-8	-1	265,990
1945-46	152,947	..	..	-7	-8	6,795 <sup>b</sup>	159,727
1946-47	37,894	..	..	-2	-12	11,015 <sup>b</sup>	48,895
1947-48	..	..	-1	-4	-9	13,140 <sup>b</sup>	13,126
1948-49	-18,733	..	-1	-1	-6	14,488 <sup>b</sup>	-4,253
1949-50	25,483	..	-8	-1	-7	17,215 <sup>b</sup>	42,682
1950-51	28,761	..	-1	-1	-16	21,640 <sup>b</sup>	50,383
1951-52	5,120	..	-1	-3	-1	26,547 <sup>b</sup>	31,662
1952-53	5,685	..	-1	-4	-9	30,000 <sup>b</sup>	35,671 <sup>c</sup>
Total to Date ..	2,006,376	13,241	40,124	13,752	8,393	166,861	2,248,747

*a* Wheat Bounty, Farmers' Debt Adjustment, and Drought Relief.

*b* Housing.

*c* Excluding International Bank Dollar Loan, £17,935(000), repayments of which were paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

#### 6. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

*Government Debt.*—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1953, is shown in the next table, together with annual interest payable and amounts per head. For the Governments taken together, it will be seen that £492,539,834, or 14·0 per cent. of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 356. The real interest bill was somewhat higher than that shown, as the amounts are actual interest payable to bondholders, and to the

interest payable overseas approximately 25 per cent. should be added to cover the cost of exchange. The amount of £458,623 shown as interest payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas was payable on £13,308,660, interest on £79,724,220 having been suspended by arrangement with the British Government since 30th June, 1931.

The figures in the following table were compiled on uniform lines for all States and presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1953-54 Budget Papers from which they were extracted. Debt figures for Queensland in section 4 of this chapter are Queensland Treasury figures.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE, 1953.

States, &c.	Gross Public Debt.		Annual Interest Payable.	
	Total.	Per Head.	Total. <i>a</i>	Per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
<b>On Account of States—</b>				
New South Wales..	568,922,814	168 2 2	17,541,972	5 3 8
Victoria .. ..	339,519,421	141 14 11	10,695,434	4 9 4
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>204,255,133</b>	<b>158 3 0</b>	<b>6,515,755</b>	<b>5 0 11</b>
South Australia ..	193,749,673	249 14 7	5,991,433	7 14 5
Western Australia	153,072,170	246 13 10	4,756,022	7 13 4
Tasmania .. ..	84,128,252	276 12 10	2,638,751	8 13 6
Maturing Overseas	313,243,168	35 14 3 <sup>c</sup>	10,111,591	1 3 1 <sup>c</sup>
Maturing in Australia ..	1,230,404,295	140 5 5 <sup>c</sup>	38,027,776	4 6 8 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Total States ..</b>	<b>1,543,647,463</b>	<b>175 19 8<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>48,139,367</b>	<b>5 9 9<sup>c</sup></b>
<b>On Account of Commonwealth—</b>				
<b>War—</b>				
Maturing Overseas	93,032,880 <sup>b</sup>	10 11 1 <sup>d</sup>	458,623	0 1 1 <sup>d</sup>
Maturing in Australia ..	1,611,801,426	182 16 8 <sup>d</sup>	43,277,882	4 18 2 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Works and Other—</b>				
Maturing Overseas	86,263,786	9 15 9 <sup>d</sup>	3,237,679	0 7 4 <sup>d</sup>
Maturing in Australia ..	176,841,124	20 1 2 <sup>d</sup>	5,269,904	0 11 11 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Total Commonwealth</b>	<b>1,967,939,216</b>	<b>223 4 8<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>52,244,088</b>	<b>5 18 6<sup>d</sup></b>
<b>Total C'wealth &amp; States</b>	<b>3,511,586,679</b>	<b>398 6 8<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>100,383,455</b>	<b>11 7 9<sup>d</sup></b>

*a* Including the amounts payable by the Commonwealth to the States under the Financial Agreement.

*b* Including £79,724,220 on which the interest has been suspended.

*c* Worked on aggregate population of the six States.

*d* Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

**Net Loan Expenditure.**—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1952-53 and the aggregate to date for Commonwealth and State Governments. The Commonwealth aggregate figures include expenditure on the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 Wars.



## NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

Government.	During 1952-53.			Aggregate to End of 1952-53.
	Public Works.	Other. <i>a</i>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	51,547	596	52,143	635,112
Victoria ..	37,763	2,510	40,273	432,856 <sup>b</sup>
Queensland ..	19,382	150	19,532	229,842
South Australia	21,981	9	21,990	218,150
Western Australia	17,606	36	17,642	181,078
Tasmania ..	12,822	247	13,069	91,082
Total States ..	161,101	3,548	164,649	1,788,120
Commonwealth	29,986	5,685	35,671 <sup>c</sup>	2,248,747 <sup>c</sup>
Total Australia ..	191,087	9,233	200,320	4,036,867

<sup>a</sup> The amount shown in this column for Commonwealth was for War and Defence Services. The Queensland amount was a contribution to sinking fund, while the figures for other States were discounts and flotation expenses on loans, exchange on remittances, &c., and funding of deficits.

<sup>b</sup> Gross loan expenditure.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding International Bank Dollar Loan.

## 7. TAXATION.

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government in Queensland.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. Thus the Commonwealth has the most productive forms of taxation, and since the Commonwealth Government entered the field of income taxation the position of the States has been more difficult.

The position reached in practice before the 1939-1945 War was that the Commonwealth had the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licenses, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

During the war the Commonwealth became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes, and reimbursements of taxation were made to all States (see page 345). Since July, 1941, a pay-roll tax has been collected by the Commonwealth.

For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement existed before the war whereby both Federal and State income taxes were collected together by State Commissioners, the taxpayer rendering one return only. Since the institution of uniform

income tax, the Commonwealth has taken over all income taxation staffs, and only one assessment is made on each income (see page 345 for details of the uniform tax arrangements).

*Taxation Paid in Queensland.*—Taxes paid by the people of Queensland, both as absolute amounts and amounts per head, to the State and Commonwealth Governments are shown in the following table.

TAXATION COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1952–53.

Tax.	Total Amount.			Amount per Head.					
	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.
<i>Consld. Revenue.</i>	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Income <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	17,491	33,656	51,147	13 14 11	26 9 1	40 4 0			
Wool Deduction .. ..	..	Dr. 103	Dr. 103	..	Dr. 1 7	Dr. 1 7			
Land .. .. .	1,035	13	1,048	0 16 3	0 0 2	0 16 5			
Probate, Succession, and Estate	2,302	773	3,075	1 16 2	0 12 2	2 8 4			
Lottery .. .. .	280	..	280	0 4 5	..	0 4 5			
Other Stamp Duty	2,084	57	2,141	1 12 9	0 0 11	1 13 8			
Customs .. .. .	..	8,023	8,023	..	6 6 1	6 6 1			
Excise .. .. .	..	12,568	12,568	..	9 17 7	9 17 7			
Sales .. .. .	..	10,201	10,201	..	8 0 4	8 0 4			
Entertainment .. ..	..	854	854	..	0 13 5	0 13 5			
Pay-roll .. .. .	..	4,608	4,608	..	3 12 5	3 12 5			
Transport .. .. .	1,029	..	1,029	0 16 2	..	0 16 2			
Liquor .. .. .	362	..	362	0 5 8	..	0 5 8			
Betting .. .. .	293	..	293	0 4 7	..	0 4 7			
Wool .. .. .	..	85	85	..	0 1 4	0 1 4			
Stevedoring Industry Charge .. ..	..	202	202	..	0 3 2	0 3 2			
Other .. .. .	62	37	99	0 1 0	0 0 7	0 1 7			
<i>Trust Funds.</i>									
Motor Vehicle Registration .. ..	3,524	..	3,524	2 15 5	..	2 15 5			
Other .. .. .	628	..	628	0 9 11	..	0 9 11			
Total .. .. .	29,090	70,974	100,064	22 17 3	55 15 8	78 12 11			

<sup>a</sup> Commonwealth collections are shown exclusive of £17,491 (000) reimbursed to the State Government, which amount is shown as a State collection.

The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much less extent. Moreover, there are substantial amounts of central office collections of income and estate taxes not included in the table, some portion of which is on account of Queensland.

*Income Tax.*—On 1st July, 1942, the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority taxing income in Australia.

With the increasing amount of tax payable during the war years, a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced. As the tax assessable on one year's income was deducted from the earnings in the following year, the deduction system was most unsatisfactory in those cases where income in any year was smaller than in the preceding year. This position led to the introduction, in April, 1944, of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation. An amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made after the end of the year, when the assessment was issued.

Under the "Pay as You Earn" system, tax deductions for wage and salary earners were made from their current earnings, but other receivers of personal incomes were assessed for provisional taxation on their incomes in the previous income year. For the latter, a self-assessment plan of provisional taxation was introduced in 1952-53, permitting the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proved to be more than 20 per cent. in error.

Originally uniform taxation was designed as a war-time measure, and was to operate for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, but legislation passed by the Federal Parliament in March, 1946, provided for the indefinite continuation of uniform income taxation, with the Commonwealth as the sole taxing authority. Details of the arrangements are given on page 345, and on page 347 reference is made to proposals for the return of income taxation to the States.

*Uniform Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Rates.*—From the income year 1950-51, income tax and social services contribution have been merged into a single levy. The rates of tax and contribution on income payable for 1953-54 are shown below.

RATES OF TAX AND CONTRIBUTION ON INCOME, 1953-54.

Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.	Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.	Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.
Up to £100	1	£801 to £900	46	£3,201 to £3,600	114
£101 to £150	4	£901 to £1,000	50	£3,601 to £4,000	121
£151 to £200	9	£1,001 to £1,200	56	£4,001 to £4,400	128
£201 to £250	13	£1,201 to £1,400	64	£4,401 to £5,000	136
£251 to £300	17	£1,401 to £1,600	71	£5,001 to £6,000	144
£301 to £400	22	£1,601 to £1,800	78	£6,001 to £8,000	151
£401 to £500	28	£1,801 to £2,000	85	£8,001 to £10,000	158
£501 to £600	33	£2,001 to £2,400	93	£10,001 to £16,000	165
£601 to £700	38	£2,401 to £2,800	100	Over £16,000	168
£701 to £800	42	£2,801 to £3,200	107		

Tax is payable on the whole of a person's taxable income if it exceeds £104. After the income year 1952-53, no additional tax was levied on income derived from property.

*Uniform Tax Assessments.*—The following table shows the tax assessed during 1951-52 on the 1950-51 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes 1,224 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their income from personal exertion being £3,674,000, and from property £826,000. They were assessed £2,344,000 as income tax and social services contribution.

UNIFORM TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1951-52.

Grade of Actual Income.	Taxpayers.	Taxable Income.			Tax Payable. <i>a</i>
		Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	
£	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
105 to 150 .. ..	17,888	2,106	150	2,256	20
151 to 300 .. ..	74,747	14,903	754	15,660	375
301 to 500 .. ..	132,742	42,952	1,179	44,131	2,146
501 to 1,000 .. ..	178,526	82,304	2,365	84,669	6,218
1,001 to 2,000 .. ..	24,005	23,939	1,880	25,819	3,616
2,001 to 3,000 .. ..	4,597	9,005	899	9,904	2,193
3,001 to 5,000 .. ..	3,286	10,455	1,090	11,545	3,423
5,001 and Over .. ..	4,035	47,550	2,009	49,559	29,463
Total .. ..	439,826	233,217	10,326	243,543	47,454

*a* Income tax and social services contribution combined.

*Concessional Deductions (Income Tax).*—With the uniform tax plan the principle was adopted of allowing concessions in the form of rebates of tax, but the former method of allowing deductions in calculating taxable income was restored from the income tax year 1950-51.

The maximum amount of each concessional deduction for 1953-54 was as follows:—Dependent wife or husband, £130; dependent parent, £130; children under 16 years, £78 for eldest child, £52 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a widowed taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, £130; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, £78; children between 16 and 21 years receiving full-time education, £78; medical expenses, £150 for each member of the family group, including dental expenses, £20, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, and medical or surgical appliances, and amounts paid to a personal attendant of a totally incapacitated person; funeral expenses, £30 for each member of the family group; life assurance, &c., £200; educational expenses of each dependant, £75. Rates and land tax paid on non-income producing

property, gifts of £1 and upwards to charitable institutions, patriotic funds, &c., subscriptions up to £10 10s. to trade, business, or professional associations or unions, and one-third of the amounts paid as calls on mining shares were also allowed as deductions from income.

*Company Tax.*—State income tax on companies which used to be levied before the recent war has been suspended, and the Commonwealth rates are the only levies made, as with income tax on individuals. The amounts of reimbursement of income tax to States shown earlier in this chapter allow for company taxation as well as taxation of individuals during the period in which the Commonwealth is the only income-taxing authority.

Rates of income tax and social services contribution payable on each £1 of taxable income for 1953-54 by companies, other than companies in the capacity of trustees, were as follows:—Resident Public Companies: 6s. up to £5,000, 7s. on remainder. Non-resident Public Companies: 5s. on income consisting of dividends up to £5,000, 6s. on other income up to the amount by which dividend income was below £5,000, 7s. on remainder. Co-operative or Non-profit Companies: 5s. up to £5,000, 7s. on remainder. Life Assurance Companies: Mutual income, 4s. up to £5,000, 6s. on remainder. Other income of non-resident assurance companies, 5s. on income consisting of dividends up to amount by which mutual income was below £5,000. All other income of assurance companies, 6s. up to amount by which mutual income and (for non-resident companies) dividend income was below £5,000, 7s. on remainder. Private Companies: 4s. up to £5,000, 6s. on remainder; additional tax of 10s. in the £ of distributable income exceeding a prescribed retention allowance. All companies: Interest paid or credited to non-resident taxpayers taxable at 7s. in the £.

*Land Tax (State).*—Returns of freehold land are required from residents where the unimproved value is £700 or over, and from all absentees and companies owning land.

The rates are per £ of taxable value, and are progressive by steps, i.e., the rate applicable to a taxable value of any given size-group operates over the whole taxable value. There is also a super tax which commences at a taxable value of £2,500 with the following rates:—£2,500 to £2,999, 1d.; £3,000 to £3,999, 1½d.; £4,000 and over, 2d. Total rates of land taxation (including super tax) are as follows:—Under £500, 1d.; £500 to £999, 1½d.; £1,000 to £1,999, 1¾d.; £2,000 to £2,499, 2d.; £2,500 to £2,999, 3¼d.; £3,000 to £3,999, 4d.; £4,000 to £4,999, 4¾d.; £5,000 to £9,999, 5d.; £10,000 to £19,999, 5½d.; £20,000 to £29,999, 6d.; £30,000 to £49,999, 6½d.; £50,000 to £59,999, 7d.; £60,000 to £74,999, 7½d.; £75,000 and over, 8d. In ascertaining taxable value, £700 is deducted from the total unimproved value, but on primary producers' land valued at up to £2,900 the exemption is £1,900 less £6 for every £5 of unimproved value over £1,900. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies. Mutual life assurance societies are rated at 2d. to £2,500 and at 3d. when the value exceeds that sum.

## SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1953-54.

State.	Rates of Tax (in £ on unimproved taxable values).	Exemptions.
New South Wales ..	Freehold tenures in western areas only: 1d.	£240
Victoria .. ..	1d.	On primary producers' land—£3,000, diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £3,000 Other—£250, diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £250
Queensland ..	1d. up to £499, thence rising in steps, being 5d. on £5,000, 5½d. on £10,000, 6d. on £20,000, and 8d. on £75,000 and over (see preceding paragraph)	On primary producers' land—£1,900, diminishing by £6 for every £5 in excess of £1,900, to £700 on £2,900 and over Other—£700 Absentees and companies—Nil
South Australia ..	¾d. up to £5,000, thence graduated to reach 1-125d. on £10,000, 1-812d. on £20,000, and 4-203d. on £80,000. 7½d. on each £1 over £80,000 Absentees—20% extra	—
Western Australia ..	Land not improved— Up to £250 value—2d. Over £250 value—2½d. Improved land—50% less Absentees—50% extra	Pensioners' land exempt Improved land used solely for primary production exempt Certain lands under conditional purchase exempt for five years
Tasmania .. ..	Graduated from 1d. on £25 to reach 1-42d. on £5,000, 1-98d. on £10,000, 2-63d. on £20,000, and 4-467d. on £72,000. 7d. on each £1 over £72,000. On rural land, no tax payable below £4,801: thereafter tax £17 10s. less than on other land	Resident age pensioners' land when value under £500 exempt

The next table shows State Land Tax collections in Queensland during 1952-53.

## STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Type of Taxpayer.	Taxable Value.					
	£1-£499.	£500-£1,999.	£2,000-£9,999.	£10,000-£49,999.	£50,000 and Over.	Total.
TAXPAYERS (NO.).						
Individuals	5,123	6,251	2,972	292	9	14,647
Companies	220	368	510	314	75	1,492 <sup>a</sup>
Total ..	5,343	6,619	3,482	606	84	16,139 <sup>a</sup>
TAXABLE VALUE (£).						
Individuals	1,410,286	5,940,445	11,348,076	5,003,079	719,584	24,421,470
Companies	64,136	388,915	2,417,667	7,388,729	10,449,625	21,305,166 <sup>a</sup>
Total ..	1,474,422	6,329,360	13,765,743	12,391,808	11,169,209	45,726,636 <sup>a</sup>
PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Individuals	5,874	40,929	123,382	78,974	16,656	265,815
Companies	267	2,693	27,830	126,052	256,941	418,750 <sup>a</sup>
Total ..	6,141	43,622	151,212	205,026	273,597	684,565 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value; taxable value, £596,094; primary tax payable, £4,967.

The amounts of tax payable shown in the above table are for primary tax only. In addition, super tax (on land values exceeding £2,499) was assessed at £284,872—£116,678 on individuals and £168,194 on companies—making a total land tax assessment of £969,437. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1952-53 was £1,074,176.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were £1,034,548, an increase of £146,457 on the 1951-52 revenue. Relief from tax amounting to £2 was granted to 2 taxpayers for various causes during the year. The cost of collecting the tax was £7 7s. 5d. for each £100 collected.

*Land Tax (Commonwealth).*—This tax was abolished as from 1st July, 1952.

*Probate or Administration Duty (State).*—No duty is imposed where the net value does not amount to £300. £1 for every £100 or part thereof is charged where the net value amounts to £300 and upwards.

*Succession Duty (State).*—This duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the next table. Columns headed A show rates payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

## RATES OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND.

Net Value of Estate.		Widow and Lineal Issue.		Husband Schedule Rates.		Other Relatives.		Strangers in Blood.	
		A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
£	£	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
200 but not over	500	Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	5
Over—									
500 but not over	1,000	Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	5
1,000 but not over	1,500	Nil	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1,500 but not over	2,500	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
2,500 but not over	4,000	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	4	4	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10
4,000 but not over	5,000	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$
5,000 but not over	6,000	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$
6,000 but not over	7,000	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$
7,000 but not over	8,000	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	12	15
8,000 but not over	9,000	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{3}{16}$	13	$16\frac{1}{4}$
9,000 but not over	10,000	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$
10,000 but not over	12,500	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{5}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{16}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$
12,500 but not over	15,000	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
15,000 but not over	17,500	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{15}{16}$	17	$21\frac{1}{4}$
17,500 but not over	20,000	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{3}{8}$	18	$22\frac{3}{4}$
20,000 but not over	22,500	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{13}{16}$	19	$23\frac{3}{4}$
22,500 but not over	25,000	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$	20	25
25,000 but not over	27,500	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{11}{16}$	21	$26\frac{1}{4}$
27,500 but not over	30,000	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{3}{8}$	22	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Maximum Rates ..	..	20	25	20	25	25	30	25	30

Exemption is allowed in the following cases:—(a) where the net value of an estate is under £200; (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than £20; (c) where a succession is by a charitable or educational institution in Queensland.

*Estate Duty (Commonwealth).*—Where the value of the estate for duty purposes (net value less statutory exemption) does not exceed £10,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent.; between £10,000 and £20,000 the rate rises from 3 to 6 per cent. by steps of 0.03 per cent. for each complete £100 in excess of £10,000. Above £20,000 the rate rises until it reaches 26 per cent. for estates of £120,000 and the maximum of 27.9 per cent. at £500,000.

For estates of persons dying on or after 28th October, 1953, the statutory exemption was raised for widows, widowers, children, and grandchildren to £5,000, diminishing as the value of the estate exceeds £5,000 until it disappears at £20,000; and for others to £2,500, disappearing at £10,000. Successions for religious, scientific, educational, or charitable purposes in Australia are exempt.

*Gift Duty (State).*—This tax came into operation on 1st July, 1926, and imposed a duty on gifts amounting to £1,000 or over. Exemption is granted in the case of gifts to charitable or educational institutions in Queensland. Rates commence at 3 per cent., with a maximum of 20 per cent. on amounts over £63,000, depending on the total value of the gifts.

*Gift Duty (Commonwealth).*—This tax came into operation in October, 1941, and imposed a duty on gifts exceeding the value of £500.



From 3rd June, 1947, the exemption was raised to £2,000. Rates imposed on the total value of the gift are the same as those under Commonwealth Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes.

*Pay-roll Tax (Commonwealth).*—The Pay-roll Tax was introduced in July, 1941, to provide part of the finance for the Commonwealth scheme of child endowment. The rate of tax has remained unchanged at 2½ per cent., and is payable on all wages paid or payable in excess of the statutory amount of general exemption. Up to 30th September, 1953, the general exemption was £1,040 per annum (£20 per week), from 1st October, 1953, to 31st August, 1954, it was £4,160 per annum (£80 per week), and from 1st September, 1954, it was increased to £6,240 per annum (£120 per week), the exemption for 1954-55, a year of transition, being £5,893.

*Sales Tax (Commonwealth).*—This tax, so far as transactions or operations covered by the law in Australia are concerned, is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August, 1930, and the rate has been altered from time to time. From 19th August, 1954, three rates of tax operated, as follows:—(i) a general rate of 12½ per cent. covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 10 per cent. on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; and (iii) a rate of 16½ per cent. on goods such as motor cars, certain types of watches and clocks, travelling goods, photographs and photographic equipment, toilet and beauty preparations, jewellery, ornaments, fancy goods, fur garments, &c.

*Wool Tax (Commonwealth).*—This tax replaced the Wool Contributory Charge from 1st July, 1952, and is payable on all shorn wool produced in Australia at rates of 4s. per bale, 2s. per butt or fadge, and 8d. per bag. Its object is to provide funds for the Wool Use Promotion Fund.

*Stevedoring Industry Charge (Commonwealth).*—This tax on employers of waterside labour commenced on 22nd December, 1947. From 4th December, 1951, the rate was increased from 2½d. to 4d. per man-hour of employment, and from 28th October, 1952, to 11d. per man-hour, but was reduced to 6d. per man-hour from 4th May, 1954. The tax provides funds to meet the expenses of the Australian Stevedoring Industry Board.

*Taxation of Racing and Betting (State).*—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, and totalisator tax. The amounts collected from betting and lottery taxation are shown in the table on page 362. Totalisator tax amounts to 5 per cent. of all moneys passing through the totalisators, and the Government receives all fractions and unclaimed dividends, which amounted to £47,017 in 1952-53.

Bookmakers who have a permit to operate on racecourses must obtain an annual license, costing, in the metropolitan area, £50, £25, or £5, according to the part of the course on which they operate, and £15, £7, or £5 in other areas. Tax on betting tickets and credit bets is 1d. per ticket except for the "paddock" in the main cities where it is 3d. Coursing bookmakers' licenses cost £10 annually in the Brisbane area, and £5 elsewhere. Receipts from these taxes in 1952-53 were:—Bookmakers' Tax, £14,237; Betting Tickets and Credit Bets, £87,466.

## TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Racing Clubs with Totalisators .. No.	392	377	385	419	366
Meetings Held with Totalisators .. No.	705	684	633	705	669
Passed through Totalisators .. £	972,580	1,945,290	2,248,610	2,856,669	2,888,191
Retained by Clubs £	86,467	172,332	198,248	251,627	259,819
Totalisator Tax.. £	48,629	97,264	112,431	142,833	144,410

*Lottery Tax (State).*—A stamp duty of 5 per cent. on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of 3d. on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument. The tax collected on lotteries during 1952-53 was £280,000.

*Motor Taxation (State).*—See pages 233 and 234.

## 8. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipalities in Queensland are of three kinds—Cities, Towns, and Shires—and all are known as “Local Authorities”. City Councils control twelve important towns, one of which is the metropolitan area of Brisbane. Ten other urban areas are controlled by Town Councils. Shire Councils control all the territory of Queensland outside the incorporated cities and towns with certain special exceptions. A note on the historical and legal growth of Local Authorities is given on page 32, and the population of each Local Authority Area on pages 46-49, but for details of the finances of each Local Authority reference should be made to Part E of the *Statistics of Queensland*. Their boundaries are shown in the maps on pages 372 and 373. The tables in this section show only totals for the four main groups of municipal areas.

All Local Authority councils are elected by adult suffrage. They are responsible for ordinary municipal services, such as provision of sanitary and health services, roads, domestic water supplies, and general care and beautification of their areas, and in many cases they provide electricity and various transport services.

In road construction they are assisted financially by the Department of Main Roads, which is responsible for main roads policy throughout the State (see Chapter 8, section 5), and in other works they are subsidised by the State Government (see below in this section). In raising their ordinary revenue from rates, they are allowed to assess only on the *unimproved capital value* of land in their areas.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities and their areas as at 30th June, 1952.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1952.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Authorities .. No.	1	11	10	112	134
Population .. No.	464,000	246,600	57,790	463,260	1,231,650 <sup>a</sup>
Ratepayers .. No.	<i>n</i>	65,757	23,706	131,086	<i>n</i>
Dwellings .. No.	122,314	65,810	16,134	125,374	329,632
Rateable Value £	26,395,617	10,630,257	3,227,633	60,926,135	101,179,642
Streets and Roads Miles	2,215	2,005	624	129,339	134,183

<sup>a</sup> Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas.

*n* Not available.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*—Most of the revenue of Local Authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, from government grants, and from charges for services. The first table on page 374 shows the revenue of Local Authorities during 1951-52 (excluding loan receipts).

From 1932 to 1942, the Treasury subsidised loans to Local Authorities for approved works, but war conditions then caused the subsidies to be discontinued. A new set of subsidy rates was introduced on 1st July, 1944, and, as subsequently amended, operated in 1951-52. General works were subsidised by a minimum of 15 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. For the establishment of new electric authorities and rural electrification, the subsidy was 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit, with a maximum of 33½ per cent. of the interest and redemption charges, and for interconnecting power systems between widely separated areas, a subsidy of 33½ per cent. of the capital cost. For the establishment of smaller electric authorities in isolated areas, subsidies ranging from 50 to 65 per cent. applied. Subsidies for the supply of electricity to industrial undertakings were also applicable. For water supply and sewerage works there was a minimum subsidy of 20 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, increased by 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. for water supply and 50 per cent. for sewerage. In respect of new water supply schemes in country areas, the maximum subsidy could be increased to 50 per cent. in special circumstances. Water conservation, irrigation works, reconstruction of roads and bridges after flood damage, erosion prevention, mosquito eradication, aerodrome works, tourist jetties and facilities, street kerbing and channelling, public conveniences, swimming baths, community and recreational facilities, hostels for school students, and cottages for pensioners were also subsidised.

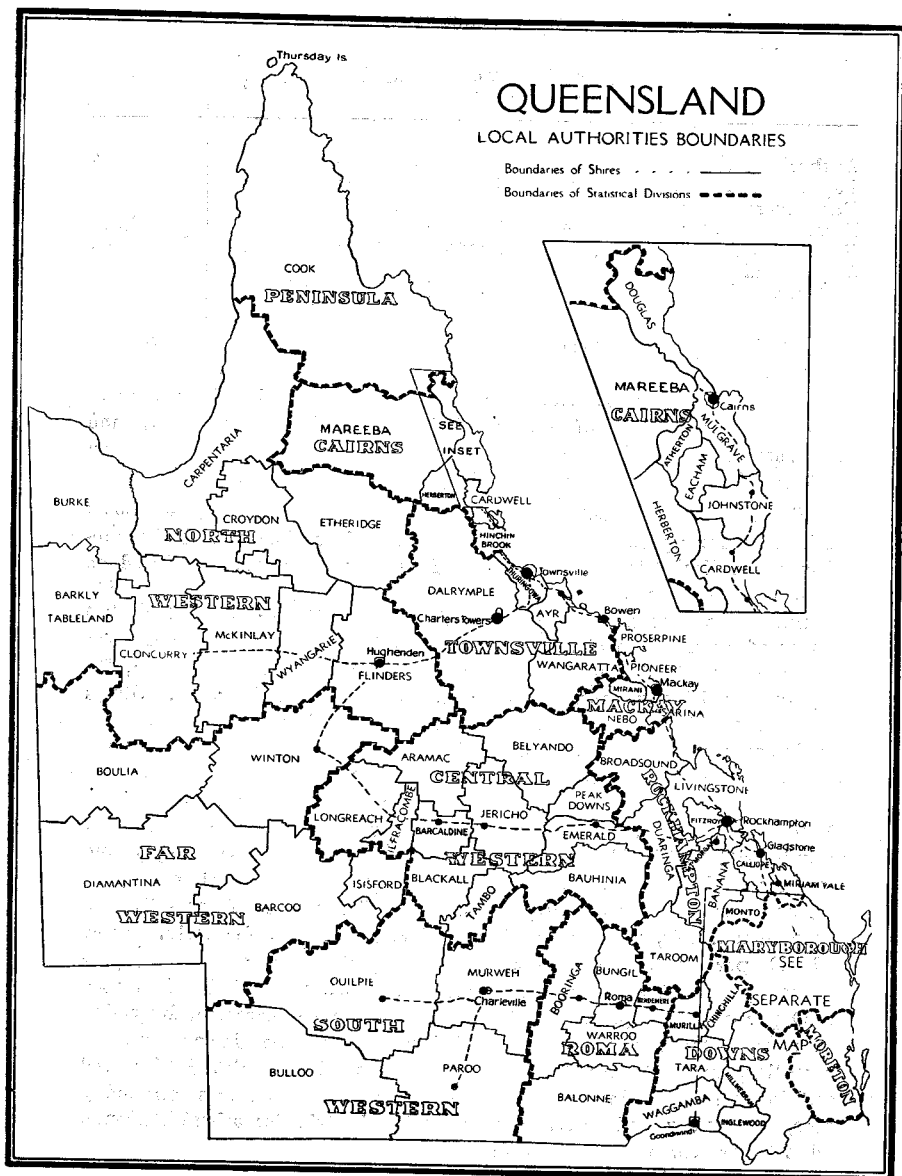
The grants received from the Main Roads Commissioner are for maintenance works carried out on main roads, &c., portion being paid for by the Local Authorities and the remainder by the Commissioner. (See page 231 for arrangements with the Department of Main Roads.)

# QUEENSLAND

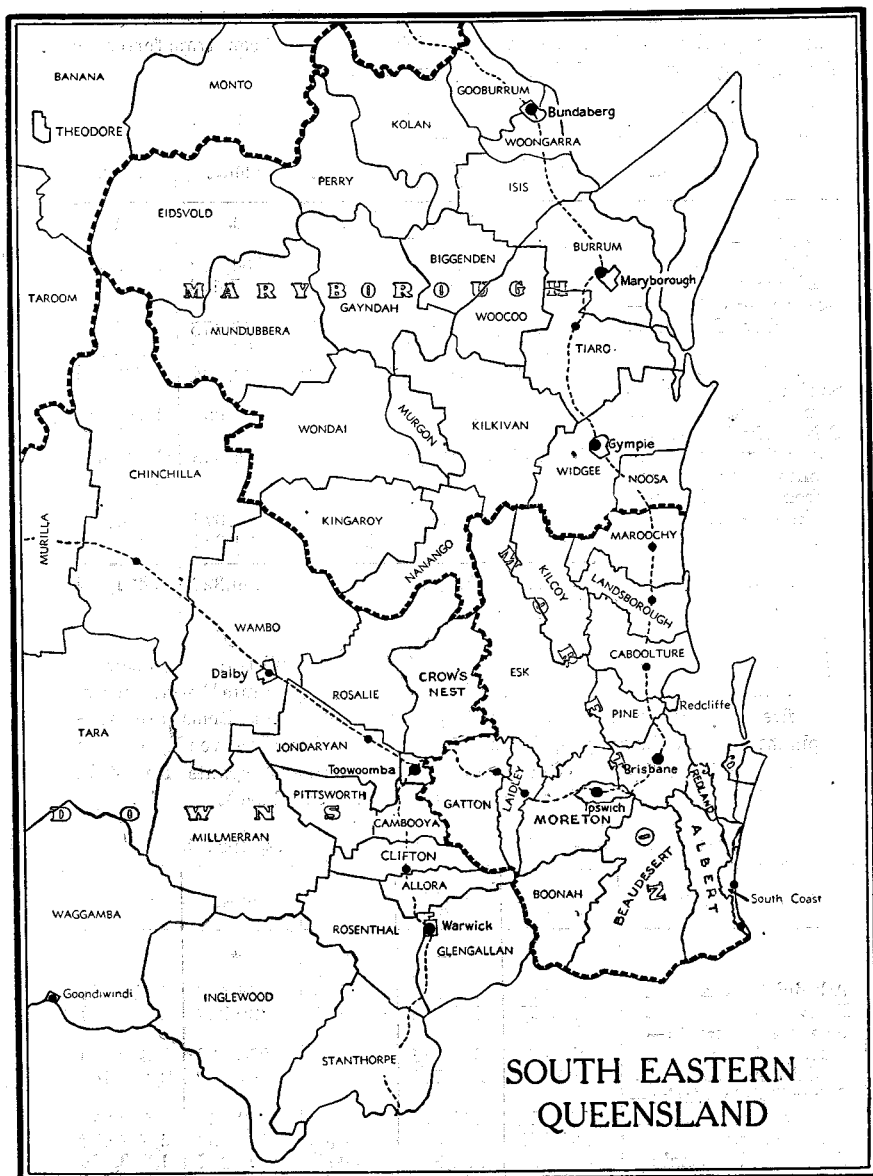
## LOCAL AUTHORITIES BOUNDARIES

Boundaries of Shires

Boundaries of Statistical Divisions



In these maps, the position of the principal railways (light broken lines) and the chief towns (dots) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. The only names shown are those of Statistical Divisions (outline letters), Shires (capital letters), and Cities and Towns (small letters). The boundaries of



Statistical Divisions are shown in heavy broken lines and those of Shires in unbroken lines. A list of Statistical Divisions, and the Shires in each, will be found on pages 46-49. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30th June, 1952. The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions.

Receipts from business undertakings are not included in the table, but any portion of their net profits which may have been transferred to the ordinary fund is included (see page 375).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1951-52.

Source of Revenue.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Rates .. ..	2,319,208	913,465	240,575	3,164,972	6,638,220
Licenses .. ..	40,924	9,868	5,682	7,416	63,890
Government Grants—					
Subsidy of Loans ..	332,617	245,467	32,452	115,475	726,011
Main Roads Dept.	67,283	19,944	8,839	653,315	749,381
Other .. ..	45,144	110,919	31,320	848,164	1,035,547
Sanitary and Cleans- ing Services ..	378,270	397,457	88,828	333,057	1,197,612
Other Public Works and Services ..	180,070	232,400	107,155	1,050,823	1,570,448
Profits Transferred from Business Undertakings ..	..	..	2,260	2,078	4,338
Other .. ..	204,189	81,977	16,265	184,023	486,454
Total .. ..	3,567,705	2,011,497	533,376	6,359,323	12,471,901

Local government expenditure (excluding expenditure on business undertakings) is shown in the following table. The "Grants" were mostly for fire brigades and ambulance brigades. The other items are self-explanatory. A large proportion of the expenditure on roads, &c., is directly paid for by the Government in the form of grants for Main Roads, loan subsidies, and other grants (see table above).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1951-52.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	405,598	156,918	53,223	454,496	1,070,235
Debt Services ..	892,471	390,004	123,318	820,067	2,225,860
Roads and Streets—					
New Works ..	238,870	208,033	31,445	1,034,602	1,512,950
Maintenance ..	669,576	289,707	117,768	2,391,090	3,468,141
Other Public Works—					
New Works ..	154,912	148,099	13,227	172,855	489,093
Maintenance ..	678,978	337,013	82,594	928,905	2,027,490
Health and Cleansing	428,111	330,316	96,371	403,210	1,258,008
Other Services ..	81,269	46,891	14,530	45,337	188,027
Grants .. ..	101,803	35,314	9,341	98,784	245,242
Other .. ..	85,918	10,852	3,252	29,671	129,693
Total .. ..	3,737,506	1,953,147	545,069	6,379,017	12,614,739

*Business Undertakings.*—The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of Local Authority business undertakings during 1951-52. Transfers of profits to general funds are not included in expenditure.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, 1951-52.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Water and Sewerage.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates, Sales, and					
Charges .. ..	1,281,766	503,325	121,003	148,086	2,054,180
Subsidy of Loans ..	660,590	57,502	5,108	93,891	817,091
Other .. ..	154,337	58,368	11,952	8,705	233,362
Total .. ..	2,096,693	619,195	138,063	250,682	3,104,633
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses ..	615,346	343,051	102,200	112,661	1,173,258
Construction .. ..	575,477	105,215	9,421	87,270	777,383
Debt Charges .. ..	648,230	153,144	44,005	72,875	918,254
Other .. ..	192,356	11,686	1,756	3,818	209,616
Total .. ..	2,031,409	613,096	157,382	276,624	3,078,511
<i>Electricity.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Sales ..	3,696,339	140,071	182,265	196,404	4,215,079
Other .. ..	40,325	23,195	76,231	102,983	242,734
Total .. ..	3,736,664	163,266	258,496	299,387	4,457,813
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses ..	3,316,486	106,888	192,135	193,488	3,808,997
Debt Charges .. ..	394,015	33,234	76,702	29,076	533,027
Other .. ..	140,681	1,693	54,972	87,236	284,582
Total .. ..	3,851,182	141,815	323,809	309,800	4,626,606
<i>Transport.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Charges ..	2,598,008	105,555	..	27,214	2,730,777
Other .. ..	55,055	1,922	..	2,387	59,364
Total .. ..	2,653,063	107,477	..	29,601	2,790,141
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses ..	2,393,879	104,291	..	24,796	2,522,966
Debt Charges .. ..	348,589	16,152	..	4,972	369,713
Other .. ..	53,418	..	..	362	53,780
Total .. ..	2,795,886	120,443	..	30,130	2,946,459
<i>Other Undertakings.</i>					
Receipts—					
Sales and Charges ..	..	28,046	7,134	26,779	61,959
Other .. ..	..	..	..	21,063	21,063
Total .. ..	..	28,046	7,134	47,842	83,022
Expenditure—					
Purchases and Work- ing Expenses .. ..	..	24,972	6,470	26,009	57,451
Other .. ..	..	2,875	..	18,571	21,446
Total .. ..	..	27,847	6,470	44,580	78,897

Waterworks supplied 104 cities and towns with reticulated supplies. Each of the twelve City Councils and the ten Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining waterworks (82) were controlled by 51 Shire Councils.

Sewerage systems were operating in Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Goondiwindi, Hughenden, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Quilpie, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Warwick. A system was in course of construction in Mount Isa.

In Brisbane there were, in 1951-52, only 49,368 premises connected to the sewerage out of a total of 142,777 dwellings and buildings of various kinds, but the work is proceeding as fast as resources permit.

Electricity was supplied by 26 Local Authorities, but only 20 generated their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk. Four other Local Authorities were installing electric power plants. Four regional electricity boards operated in 1951-52, but, for the fourth consecutive year, no further absorptions of other undertakings by the boards took place.

Electric tramways and motor and trolley bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council. Motor bus services were operated by the Rockhampton and Maryborough City Councils, and two Shires operated steam tramways to link up various centres in their districts.

Other business undertakings included an amusement park (Redcliffe), municipal markets (Townsville), a fruit and vegetable market (Hughenden), an accommodation hostel and a hotel (Winton), and picture theatres (Hinchinbrook and Isisford).

*Local Authorities' Loans.*—Before the 1939-1945 War, most of the loan indebtedness incurred by Local Authorities other than Brisbane had been for loans obtained through the State Treasury, but, in recent years, most loans have been obtained from other sources. During the six years to 1951-52, while the outstanding balance of Treasury loans to non-metropolitan Local Authorities increased from £4.5m. to £8.0m., the balance outstanding on loans raised from other sources increased from £4.9m. to £10.4m. Overdrafts may be used for current expenditure, but, under an amendment to *The Local Authorities Act* in 1936, it was provided that overdrafts outstanding from banks must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually.

The total liabilities of Local Authorities at 30th June, 1952, were £55,194,414. This amount was owed by the following authorities:—

Brisbane .. ..	£35,821,664, or £77 4s. 0d. per head
Other Cities and Towns .. ..	£10,168,574, or £33 8s. 2d. per head
Shires .. ..	£9,204,176, or £19 17s. 4d. per head

to the following:—

State Government .. ..	£10,701,955
Other Fixed Loans .. ..	£40,280,890
Bank Overdrafts .. ..	£2,166,880
Other Liabilities .. ..	£2,044,689

Most of the fixed loans other than to the Government were debts of the Brisbane City Council, which, at 30th June, 1952, owed £686,275 in



London and £1,631,336 in New York. Of the loans from the State Government, £2,743,068 was to Brisbane, which was also responsible for £1,360,336 of the bank overdrafts. As an offset to its indebtedness, the Brisbane City Council had £1,840,266 as sinking funds invested chiefly in public securities.

The fixed loans of all Local Authorities had been incurred for the following purposes up to 30th June, 1952:—

Electricity Supply .. .. .	£8,516,621
Water Supply .. .. .	£9,596,457
Tram and Bus Services .. .. .	£4,206,671
Other (including Roads and Sewerage) ..	£28,663,096

Total .. .. .	£50,982,845
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Bank overdrafts and other liabilities were chiefly incurred in day-to-day expenses when revenue was insufficient to meet current expenditure.

The next table shows loan expenditure by Local Authorities during the year 1951-52.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1951-52.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, &c. .. ..	626,089	213,566	107,150	552,974	1,499,779
Other Ordinary Services	233,720	318,944	90,843	1,650,786	2,294,293
Sewerage and Drainage	678,420	321,779	54,247	32,627	1,087,073
Water .. .. .	1,009,362	260,862	131,610	266,254	1,668,088
Electricity .. .. .	2,355,626	75,817	245,487	157,247	2,834,177
Tram and Bus Services	476,634	..	..	10,000	486,634
Other Undertakings ..	..	..	..	7,500	7,500
Total .. .. .	5,379,851	1,190,968	629,337	2,677,388	9,877,544

## 9. SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES.

### (OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.)

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In order to obtain complete figures for comparison of different States, the Statisticians compile statistics for a specified list of these statutory authorities under the general heading "Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies", when the figures are not already included in Consolidated Revenue or Local Authority statistics. There are twelve main categories, viz.—(1) water supply and sewerage; (2) irrigation and drainage; (3) harbours; (4) tramways; (5) electricity; (6) roads and bridges; (7) trading, n.e.i.; (8) fire brigades; (9) universities; (10) hospitals and ambulances; (11) marketing and industry improvement; and (12) others. Lotteries, banks, housing, and insurance are not included, but the operations of such bodies in Queensland are shown in section 11 of this chapter.

The activities included under these heads in the table below are (1) 65 bore-water supply boards, the Cairns-Mulgrave Water Authority, and the Stanley River Works Board, (2) irrigation trusts for Cattle Creek, and the Burdekin, Don, and Herbert Rivers, (3) seven harbour boards, the Harbour Dues Fund and Port Development Fund for Brisbane, and the Brisbane River improvement works, (5) four regional electricity boards, and the Tully Falls hydro-electric project, (6) the Main Roads Department and the Story (Brisbane) Bridge, (7) State coal mines, coke works, forestry, and other State enterprises, (8) 67 fire brigades, (9) the University, (10) 128 hospitals under 54 boards, and 101 ambulance brigades, (11) 43 marketing and industry improvement boards and funds, and (12) the Public Curator, the new University works, and the Central Sugar Mills Fund. Duplication is avoided in aggregate tables.

Loan and overdraft liabilities of these bodies were £34,555,824 at 30th June, 1952, £32,584,660 being loan and £1,971,164 overdraft.

Of the fixed loan indebtedness, £2,015,527 was for water supply authorities, £750,751 for irrigation and drainage, £4,286,012 for harbours, £11,283,268 for electricity, £7,693,125 for roads and bridges, £572,194 for trading bodies, £166,518 for fire brigades, £5,145,627 for hospitals and ambulances, £511,638 for marketing and industry improvement, and £160,000 for the new University works.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,  
RECEIPTS, 1951-52.

Type of Body.	Revenue Receipts.				
	Taxation.	Grants from Public Funds.	Sales and Charges.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Water and Irrigation	..	75,041	25,601	1,158	101,800
Harbours <sup>a</sup> .. ..	..	147,337	779,652	270,298	1,197,287
Electricity .. ..	..	219,382	2,091,989	31,630	2,343,001
Roads and Bridges	2,573,971	2,311,728	108,276	422,234	5,416,209
Trading, n.e.i. ..	..	..	2,849,495	9,096	2,858,591
Fire Brigades ..	..	249,580	18,239	195,082	462,901
University <sup>b</sup> .. ..	..	455,178	155,887	64,086	675,151
Hospitals and Ambulances .. ..	..	6,050,261 <sup>d</sup>	320,911	448,300	6,819,472
Marketing, &c. <sup>c</sup> ..	380,311	264,601	46,661,342	171,430	47,477,684
Other .. ..	..	127,500	195,274	10,356	333,130
Total .. ..	2,954,282	9,900,608	53,206,666	1,623,670	67,685,226

<sup>a</sup> Harbour boards' figures for the year 1951.

<sup>b</sup> Figures for 1951.

<sup>c</sup> Marketing boards' figures cover operations of season ended during 1951-52.

<sup>d</sup> Including grants from Golden Casket Funds not shown as ordinary government expenditure.

Expenditure from revenue, surplus or deficit on the year's working, and loan expenditure of the Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies were as follows.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,  
EXPENDITURE, 1951-52.

Type of Body.	Expenditure from Revenue.				Revenue Surplus or Deficit.	Loan Expenditure.
	Debt Charges.	Working Expenses.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water and Irrigation	24,480	15,410	40,597	80,487	+21,313	524,603
Harbours <sup>a</sup> ..	204,978	873,843	129,455	1,208,276	-10,989	564,532
Electricity ..	526,580	1,511,954	363,328	2,401,862	-58,861	2,989,454
Roads and Bridges ..	572,099	5,149,402	567,373	6,288,874	-872,665	1,149,412
Trading, n.e.i.	25,254	1,666,016	1,227,002	2,918,272	-59,681	48,092
Fire Brigades	27,940	426,362	2,734	457,036	+5,865	26,094
University <sup>a</sup> ..	..	689,545	..	689,545	-14,394	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	347,632	6,109,884	375,846	6,833,362	-13,890	1,418,949
Marketing <sup>a</sup> ..	81,440	48,342,592	56,164	48,480,196	-1,002,512	86,367
Other ..	20,000	200,065	126,542	346,607	-13,477	..
Total ..	1,830,403	64,985,073	2,889,041	69,704,517	-2,019,291	6,807,503

<sup>a</sup> See notes *a*, *b*, and *c* to previous table.

# 10. ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE.

Approximate net figures are shown below for all governmental and semi-governmental operations in Queensland. The table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure, for the State Government, Local Governments, and Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies (including State Government Trust Funds not included in Consolidated Revenue). Details of the items included in the latter group will be found in the preceding pages.

In the totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another has been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were subsidies from the State Government to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities, from the Main Roads Department to Local Authorities for road maintenance, and from the Local Authorities to ambulances, fire brigades, &c. (See tables in preceding section.)

## STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY, 1951-52.

Public Authority.	Revenue.				Gross Loan Expenditure.
	Receipts.		Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.	
	Taxation.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£
State Government	20,614,646	55,753,114	55,707,719	+45,395	23,662,458
Semi-Governmental &c. Bodies ..	2,954,282	67,685,226	69,704,517	-2,019,291	6,807,503
Other Trust Funds	179,546	24,402,243	23,891,227	+511,016	..
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane ..	2,735,552	12,054,125	12,415,983	-361,858	5,379,851
Other Cities ..	925,117	2,929,481	2,856,348	+73,133	1,190,968
Towns .. ..	255,239	937,069	1,032,730	-95,661	629,337
Shires .. ..	3,212,475	6,986,835	7,040,151	-53,316	2,677,388
Gross Total ..	30,876,857	170,748,093	172,648,675	-1,900,582	40,347,505
Net Total <sup>a</sup> ..	30,876,857	159,800,190	161,700,772	-1,900,582	33,997,646

<sup>a</sup> Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds, but revenue receipts and expenditure include £4,784,803 transferred from State Government loan fund which is included here as loan expenditure:—Agricultural Bank, £1,230,000; Burdekin River Bridge Construction Fund, £305,000; Drought Relief, £250,000; Hamilton Lands Development, £97,000; New University, £127,500; Queensland Housing Commission, £1,720,000; and Loan Subsidies to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies, £1,055,303.

## 11. STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

*State Enterprises.*—These enterprises, formerly conducted by a government corporation under special legislation, were commenced during the years 1915 to 1920 and were in part intended to protect consumers during a period of rising prices and before the price-fixing legislation of 1920 was introduced (see page 294). It was claimed that this object was achieved, and that other enterprises assisted producers, but substantial Treasury losses were incurred, especially from the cattle stations.

Details of the financial results of the various enterprises appeared in the 1951 (page 378) and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

*Agricultural Bank.*—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act*, 1901. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. From 1939 to 1943 it was known as the Bureau of Rural Development. The Agricultural Bank is now the Queensland State Government instrumentality for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances under *The Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts*, 1938 to 1951 (the main Acts administered by the bank) to farmers, graziers, contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative

societies within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made under these particular Acts:—

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.
- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

The maximum advance which can be made to any one person, or in respect of any one farming proposition, is £7,500. For loan purposes on first land mortgage security, the advancing rate generally is 16s. in the £ on the fair estimated security value of the land and improvements thereon or proposed to be effected, and stock and plant owned by an applicant or being acquired with the property. However, within the abovementioned maximum of £7,500, advances to the full value of various improvements to be effected, including buildings, fencing, clearing, water, &c., may be granted up to a limit of £1,250.

First land mortgage security is required for advances for purposes listed under the first three headings above, and, if available, is usually required for advances for the other purposes mentioned. However, where such security is unavailable, provision exists whereby advances may be made on the security of stock mortgages, bills of sale, crop liens, or other security as is available and as the bank may require for various purposes, with specific maximum advances ranging from £100 to £2,000, including £2,000 for the purchase of plant and machinery for use in contract work on farm lands, £2,000 each for the purchase of either sheep, beef cattle, or agricultural machinery and plant, £750 for the installation of plant, machinery, and power, and construction of works for irrigating farm land, £1,000 for crop production and harvesting expenses, £1,000 for conservation of stock fodder, £800 for the purchase of dairy cattle, £500 for dairying plant, £300 for plants and suckers, £200 each for either pigs or horses, and £100 for grass and fodder-crop seed.

Repayment of any loan granted is by half-yearly fixed instalments which extend over a term, according to circumstances, ranging up to thirty years. An additional period up to five years, during which interest only is charged, may be allowed, but the bank is empowered in certain circumstances to extend the repayment term and vary the amounts and times of repayment at its discretion. The rate of interest chargeable in respect of advances made under these Acts was raised from 3½ to 4½ per cent. from 1st November, 1953. In addition to the prescribed term, advances on land mortgage security to eligible discharged servicemen are free of interest and redemption for an initial three-year period.

The foregoing applies to advances which may be made to individual farmers or partnerships of farmers, but apart from these the bank is

empowered to make advances under these Acts to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative societies. Particulars of operations under these Acts for the past five years are shown hereunder.

AGRICULTURAL BANK, "CO-ORDINATION OF RURAL ADVANCES AND  
AGRICULTURAL BANK ACTS", QUEENSLAND.<sup>a</sup>

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Advances Approved £	1,114,357	1,210,697	1,593,465	1,533,582	1,382,392
Advances Made .. £	889,391	942,264	1,192,362	1,332,178 <sup>r</sup>	1,296,532
Repayments Made £	664,057	857,904	927,591	706,692	904,100
Amount Owning by Borrowers .. £	3,251,342	3,456,878	3,851,708	4,626,388	5,198,303
Accounts Opened No.	737	864	995	1,181	1,374
Accounts Open at End of Year ..No.	3,192	3,045	3,822	3,072	3,237

<sup>a</sup> All figures include converted loans.

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under *The Re-establishment and Employment Acts*, 1945 to 1951 (Commonwealth), and *The War Service Land Settlement Acts*, 1946 to 1951, to eligible discharged servicemen. The funds for advances under the first mentioned Act are provided by the Commonwealth Government, and a feature of the advances is the reduced interest charges payable by successful applicants. The latter Act provides for special advances to be made to those ex-servicemen who have acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. Up to 30th June, 1953, advances totalling £1,092,227 had been approved under the Commonwealth Act and £867,314 had been advanced, while repayments of £571,155 had left £296,147 owing as principal on 681 accounts. The State Act commenced to operate at the end of 1946-47, and by 30th June, 1953, advances totalling £2,664,154 had been approved and £2,230,857 advanced.

Advances under *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts*, 1935 to 1945, from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of paying compounded debts, have been administered by the Agricultural Bank since the inception of the Act in 1935. To 30th June, 1953, 685 advances totalling £1,066,470 had been approved, of which £1,033,273 had been actually advanced on 659 accounts. Repayments of £818,783 had been made, and £205,018 was still owing as principal and interest on 118 accounts.

Financial assistance to necessitous farmers who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Act*, 1940. Advances were made under this Act on account of the droughts of 1940-41, 1946-47, and 1951-52. For the relief of the effects of the 1940-41 drought, advances to the value of £38,449 were approved, and all of the £27,205 actually advanced was repaid by 30th June, 1950. Advances approved on account of the 1946-47 drought totalled £388,492, and, of £377,706 actually advanced, £328,962 had been repaid by 30th June, 1953, when £60,113 was still owing as principal and interest. Of advances totalling £324,896 approved to

30th June, 1953, on account of the 1951-52 drought, £261,678 had actually been advanced, £64,171 had been repaid, and £197,481 was owing as principal and interest.

Further operations of the bank include business in connection with advances previously granted under *The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Acts, 1917 to 1945*, *The Financial Arrangements and Development Aid Acts, 1942 to 1945*, and prior legislation, *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts, 1927 to 1944*, *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts, 1933 to 1944*, and *The Marsupial Proof Fencing Acts, 1898 to 1944*, and, in the main, represent the collection of moneys outstanding in respect of advances made under these Acts. Advances are not now generally being made under these Acts, with the exception of *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts, 1933 to 1944*, under which loans may be granted to buy wire and wire-netting for the protection of flocks, pastures, crops, &c.

*Queensland Housing Commission.*—Legislation in 1945 established the Queensland Housing Commission, to take over the operations of the State Advances Corporation, which was established in 1916 to make advances to home builders under *The State Advances Act*. The Commission was given increased powers to assist in meeting the existing housing shortage, and was empowered, as well as to make advances to private house builders, to build houses itself either for sale or for letting.

*Workers' Dwellings.*—Under *The State Housing Acts, 1945 to 1953*, the Queensland Housing Commission makes advances to eligible applicants on the security of homes to be erected. A person to be eligible must be the proprietor of a suitable building site, must not already own a dwelling, and must undertake to use the completed dwelling as a home for himself and family. The maximum advances allowable under the Acts were increased to £2,000 for a wooden building and £2,250 for a brick or concrete building from 18th December, 1953. From the same date the rate of interest chargeable on advances was raised from 3½ to 4½ per cent., and two terms, of 30 or 45 years, for repayment in monthly instalments replaced the earlier sole 30-year term. The total amount advanced on completed dwellings up to 30th June, 1953, including advances under *The State Advances Acts*, was £12,275,137.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' DWELLINGS".

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
<i>During Year.</i>					
Amount Advanced £	323,648	305,266	463,940	807,512	795,767
Dwellings Completed .. No.	297	221	302	437	508
<i>At End of Year.</i>					
Dwellings Erected No.	21,167	21,388	21,690	22,127	22,635
Amount Advanced on Completed Dwellings .. £	9,968,798	10,246,744	10,687,910	11,413,893	12,275,137
Dwellings on Books <sup>r</sup> .. .. No.	4,862	4,373	4,097	4,039	4,102
Amount Owing on Dwellings on Books £	1,830,741	1,850,209	2,055,675	2,639,064	3,208,804

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

*Workers' Homes.*—Workers' Homes are erected under *The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1953*, by the Queensland Housing Commission. These homes are intended for persons who are not the owners of building sites, and applications are confined to persons with a net annual income for taxation purposes of not more than £800. The Commission builds a home to suit the applicant's requirements, on Crown land, or on land purchased for the purpose, which is converted to Perpetual Leasehold tenure. The applicant pays 5 per cent. deposit on the selling price of the home, and the balance by monthly rent over a term of 30 or 45 years, interest being charged at 4½ per cent.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' HOMES".

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Homes Erected to End of Year .. No.	2,331	2,332	2,335	2,339	2,340
Total Cost <sup>a</sup> .. £	1,904,574	1,922,344	1,949,343	1,974,556	1,988,596
Homes on Books at End of Year .. No.	1,028	913	782	667	570
Total Amount Owning on Homes on Books at End of Year £	279,967	241,486	230,331	186,459	165,371

<sup>a</sup> Including cost of improvements, rent of land, insurance, repainting.

*Commonwealth-State Housing.*—The Queensland Housing Commission acts as the housing authority for Queensland in respect of the joint Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement (Rental Homes). The number of houses erected during 1952-53 was 1,813, making a total, since the inception of the scheme, of 7,054 houses, of which 1,693 had been, or were being, purchased by the occupiers. In addition, 1,884 houses were under construction at 30th June, 1953, and approvals and building agreements had been obtained for the erection of a further 1,830 houses. The total expenditure for the year was £5,223,677, of which £4,776,411 was in respect of construction work and £447,266 for the acquisition of land.

*Building Revival Scheme.*—*The State Advances Corporation Buildings Improvement Act*, which came into operation in December, 1932, provided for the administration of loan moneys set apart by the Treasury for the purpose of alleviating unemployment and assisting in rehabilitating the building industry. Advances, repayable over 10 years, are made for improvements to residences, &c.; but activities under this scheme have now practically ceased.

Altogether, advances amounting to £179,062 have been made to 1,572 borrowers. At 30th June, 1953, the amount outstanding was £955, the number of accounts still current being eight.

*Public Curator.*—The Public Curator engages in general trustee business, and administers intestate estates. Wills are also deposited in his office for safe custody, the number held being 91,746 at 30th June, 1953. There are branch offices at Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns, and an agency at Toowoomba. The next table shows the amounts held



in trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities, unclaimed moneys to the extent of £462,889 were held at 30th June, 1953. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £14,448. The Public Curator held investments of £2,803,097 in government securities, £75,046 in premises and fittings, and £174,925 in bank and cash balances, in addition to the mortgages shown in the following table.

## PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Amounts Held at End of Year					
For Insolvent Estates .. £	4,426	6,323	5,923	4,029	3,980
For Intestate Estates .. £	351,997	366,403	460,640	502,242	521,845
For Wills and Trusts .. £	1,109,253	1,081,384	1,255,904	1,380,036	1,414,970
For Mental Patients .. £	270,332	320,947	393,585	448,934	473,590
For Other Purposes .. £	72,560	92,552	109,592	105,238	161,583
Total .. .. . £	1,808,568	1,867,609	2,225,644	2,440,479	2,575,968
Amount of Mortgages Held £	113,371	91,497	93,761	107,150	105,099
Wills of Living Persons Deposited during Year No.	4,460	4,990	5,785	6,252	6,465

*Assistance to Industries.*—The Government was empowered under *The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*, to make advances or guarantee loans in order to foster and stimulate the construction of works and the development of industries in the State, and to promote employment. The procedure to be followed and the conditions to be observed in the granting of assistance were set out in the Acts. The administration of this legislation, which was previously carried out by the Industries Assistance Board of the Bureau of Industry, was transferred to the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Labour and Industry by *The Labour and Industry Act, 1946*, and *The Industries Assistance Acts* are now incorporated in that Act.

A loan of £625,000 guaranteed on account of Mount Isa Mines Limited was the largest liability so far incurred under the Acts. The company concentrated on the production of copper during the war, but resumed production of silver-lead and zinc pending expansion of plant to enable simultaneous production of all metals which commenced early in 1953. The term of the present guarantee is ten years, and provision is made for a repayment of £62,500 at 30th June each year. At 30th June, 1953, the amount outstanding was £64,325.

A loan of £100,000 was guaranteed in respect of Hornibrook Highway Limited. The amount outstanding at 30th June, 1953, was £28,000.

Other liabilities under guarantees and advances totalled £1,066,022 at 30th June, 1953. This amount was made up as follows:—tin dredging, £500,000; manufacture of cement, £230,000; cotton spinning, £199,000; earthenware pipes, £22,500; gasworks, £20,000; paint manufacture, £14,000; plastics, £10,897; brick and tile making, £7,975; sawmilling, £5,150; and various other purposes, £56,500.

*The Bureau of Industry.*—In 1930 the Government constituted a Bureau of Economics and Statistics as an investigating and advisory body under special legislation. In 1932 this legislation was repealed and the Bureau of Industry was established with additional powers as a constructing and borrowing authority.

Legislation in 1946 provided for the dissolution of the Bureau of Industry, and the transfer of its construction works to the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works. A new Bureau of Industry was provided for as an investigating and advisory body within the Department of Labour and Industry. The functions of certain works boards within the Bureau of Industry were transferred to the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works. The Bridge Board, the Works Board, and the University Works Board were dissolved and their works placed directly under the Co-ordinator-General's Department, but the Stanley River Works Board, which was constructing a large dam for the dual purpose of water supply storage and flood mitigation, remained a joint board representing the State Government and the Cities of Brisbane and Ipswich.

*Golden Casket Art Union.*—This lottery was established in 1916. The first Casket was inaugurated for the specific purpose of assisting the funds of the Queensland War Council. The proceeds of the next five Caskets went to Anzac Cottage and Nurses' Quarters Funds. Since 30th June, 1920, the net proceeds have been distributed among hospitals, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Profits are paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare Trust Account, from which they are distributed. The profit for 1952-53 was £1,416,992.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Ticket Sales .. £	3,790,000	3,972,500	4,265,000	4,882,500	5,650,000
Other .. .. £	2,655	2,773	2,484	3,005	3,543
Total .. .. £	3,792,655	3,975,273	4,267,484	4,885,505	5,653,543
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. £	2,420,800	2,537,450	2,724,300	3,118,650	3,609,000
Salaries, Commission, &c. .. .. £	191,558	202,400	216,371	250,548	292,820
Office Expenses .. £	32,946	34,671	36,761	45,075	52,231
State Stamp Duty .. £	189,500	198,625	213,250	244,125	282,500
To Dept. of Health and Home Affairs £	957,851	1,002,127	1,076,802	1,227,107	1,416,992
Total .. .. £	3,792,655	3,975,273	4,267,484	4,885,505	5,653,543
<i>% of Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. %	63.83	63.83	63.84	63.83	63.84
Administration .. %	5.92	5.96	5.93	6.05	6.10
State Stamp Duty .. %	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Dept. of Health and Home Affairs .. %	25.25	25.21	25.23	25.12	25.06

From 1st July, 1920, to 30th June, 1953, Casket profits had been used to make grants to hospitals, £12,211,871; to construct hospitals, clinics, &c., £1,125,508; to construct the Medical School, £55,162; to assist unemployed, £73,823; to augment patriotic funds, £180,000; and to make other grants, &c., £404,782.

*Public Service Superannuation.*—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers) and police. The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Fund, on which it allows interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and, from the beginning of 1949, it has subsidised annuities paid from the fund. From 1st May, 1954, the maximum subsidy for any individual annuitant was raised from £100 to £150 per annum, and, from 1st January, 1955, to £225 per annum.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Particulars.					Public Service.	Police.	Total.
<i>Receipts—</i>							
Contributions	..	..	..	£	134,524	102,558	237,082
Interest	..	..	..	£	222,216	..	222,216
Government Subsidy	..	..	..	£	38,440 <sup>a</sup>	40,750 <sup>b</sup>	79,190
Total	..	..	..	£	395,180	143,308	538,488
<i>Expenditure—</i>							
Benefits	..	..	..	£	134,868	141,361	276,229
Refunds	..	..	..	£	73,253	1,985	75,238
Total	..	..	..	£	208,121	143,346	351,467
Funds at End of Year	..	..	..	£	4,584,895	1,468	4,586,363
<i>Contributors at End of Year—</i>							
Males	..	..	..	No.	7,636	2,306	9,942
Females	..	..	..	No.	3,326	..	3,326
Total	..	..	..	No.	10,962	2,306	13,268

<sup>a</sup> Gross subsidy, £4,000, less gratuities paid, £2,314, and amount for additional annuity payments, £36,754.

<sup>b</sup> Including £3,250 from Police Reward Fund.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1st October, 1930, but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (£22,963 in 1952-53) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given on page 26, has operated since 1st January, 1949. During 1952-53, members' and government contributions each totalled £7,360, and £1,639 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions was £2,117, and the fund had a credit balance of £57,017 at 30th June, 1953.

## Chapter 14.—PRIVATE FINANCE.

### 1. MONEY AND BANKING.

The Commonwealth Government is given power by the Constitution to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. The issue of coinage for the whole Commonwealth has been the business of the Commonwealth Government since the first Australian coins were issued in 1910, and since 1911 the Commonwealth Government (from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 stg.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. Gradually it assumed the functions of a "banker's bank" or central bank.

The Commonwealth Bank was under the control of a Governor until 1924 when a Board of Directors was appointed, consisting of a Governor, the Secretary of the Treasury, and six others "who are, or have been, actively engaged in agriculture, commerce, finance, or industry" appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The trading banks were required to settle their balances by cheque drawn on the Commonwealth Bank, and all trading banks were required to furnish to the Commonwealth Treasurer quarterly statements of their average weekly liabilities and assets. (Queensland banking legislation which required banking companies to supply quarterly statements of their liabilities and assets to the State Minister for Health and Home Affairs still remained in force.)

In 1925 a Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank was created for the purpose of making short-term credit available for the orderly marketing of primary produce, and in 1927 the Savings Bank Department was separated from the General Bank, to be known as the "Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia". Provision was made for the Savings Bank to be controlled by a Commission of three, but it remained under the control of the Commonwealth Bank Board, as appointments to the Commission were not made.

A Royal Commission on Banking in 1937 recommended that the Commonwealth Bank be given much greater powers of control over the trading banks, and, further, that in the case of disagreement between the Commonwealth Bank Board and the Commonwealth Government, the will of Parliament should prevail.

During the war the Commonwealth Government, under National Security Regulations, assumed very complete control over the private trading banks. Legislation in 1945 aimed at placing much of this control on a permanent basis, and in 1947 government ownership of all banks was the object of legislation which failed to become operative after a decision of the High Court that parts of it were invalid. The 1945 system of control was amended by *The Banking Act, 1953* (see page 390).

*The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945*, put the management of the Bank in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Governor-General. The

Governor was advised by an Advisory Council consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Deputy Governor of the Bank, an additional representative of the Treasury appointed by the Governor-General, and two officers of the Bank appointed by the Treasurer on the recommendation of the Governor. In the event of any difference of opinion between the Bank and the Commonwealth Treasurer, the Government could direct the Bank to give effect to its policy. The Act directed the Bank to act as a central bank, and, further, to develop and expand its general banking business. Within the Bank, the Act provided for (i) a Note Issue Department, (ii) a Rural Credits Department to make loans to bodies concerned with the marketing of primary produce, (iii) a Mortgage Bank Department to make loans to primary producers, and (iv) an Industrial Finance Department to provide finance, assistance, and advice to industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings. The General Banking Division might make loans for the erection or purchase of, or the discharge of mortgages on, homes. The Commonwealth Savings Bank continued as a separate corporation, under the control of the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

*The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1951*, amended the 1945 Act. The Advisory Council was replaced by a Commonwealth Bank Board with power to determine the policy of the Bank and the Savings Bank and to take any action necessary to carry out such policy. The Bank remained under the management of the Governor, who became Chairman of the Board, while the Deputy Governor became its Deputy Chairman. Other members of the Board are the Secretary to the Department of the Treasury, and seven others appointed by the Governor-General, not more than two of whom may be officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service, appointed for terms not exceeding five years. Directors and employees of other banks are not eligible for membership of the Board. The Act provides that in the event of an irreconcilable difference of opinion on monetary and banking policy between the Government and the Bank the question shall be determined by the Governor-General in Council. The Treasurer must then lay before each House of Parliament, within 15 sitting days, a copy of such order determining banking policy, a statement by the Government in relation to the matter, and a copy of a statement required to be furnished to the Treasurer by the Board when the dispute first arose.

*The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1953*, established the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia as a separate corporation, managed by a General Manager under the Governor, to conduct the business of the General Banking Division in accordance with policy determined by the Commonwealth Bank Board. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia continues to operate as a central bank, and retains the specialised departments of Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank, and Industrial Finance.

*The Banking Act, 1945*, provided that banking business should not be carried on except with the written authority of the Governor-General. The Commonwealth Bank was given the duty of protecting the interests of depositors with trading banks, and it might investigate the affairs of, or assume control of, any bank which had failed to meet its obligations, or, in the Commonwealth Bank's opinion, was likely to do so. The Act

provided for each trading bank to keep a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank, in which there was to be placed the amounts held by the Commonwealth Bank to that bank's credit under the war-time National Security Regulations, and an amount not exceeding the increase in that bank's assets since the provision commenced. Such deposits could only be withdrawn with permission of the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank might also require trading banks to transfer to it specified holdings of foreign currency. The Commonwealth Bank might determine the general policy to be followed by trading banks in relation to advances, and the classes of purposes for which advances might be made by banks, and a trading bank might not purchase government or stock exchange securities without its permission. It might make regulations fixing interest and discount rates. Provision was also made for the Governor-General to make regulations for the control of foreign exchange; and to proclaim the operation of sections of the Act restricting the holding, buying, selling, or manufacturing of gold. Regular statistical returns, in prescribed form, to the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Statistician were to be made by trading banks. State legislation controlling banking became inoperative after this legislation came into force.

*The Banking Act, 1953*, incorporated some important changes affecting the relationship between the Commonwealth Bank, as central bank, and the remainder of the banking system. A major provision was the introduction of a new formula for calculating the maximum amounts which banks might be required to hold in Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank. The discretionary power provided by the 1945 Act had not been fully exercised, and, by mid-1952, banks could have been directed under the existing law to make further lodgments to Special Accounts aggregating about £500m. The new Act cancelled this uncalled liability and introduced as a new starting point the actual Special Account balances at 10th October, 1952. The amount of the Special Account power now varies with changes in deposits instead of assets; and the extent of the variations is, in general and subject to certain qualifications, 75 per cent. of movements in deposits during the current banking year, instead of 100 per cent. of the increase in assets.

Another provision of the 1953 legislation was that the Commonwealth Bank should, during each financial year, inform each bank in confidence of its estimates of movements during that financial year in the total deposits and liquid assets of all banks, and of likely changes in the aggregate Special Accounts of all banks during each half year. The provision, included in the 1945 legislation, requiring approval of the Commonwealth Bank to the purchase by trading banks of government or certain other securities was repealed. It is now the practice of the banks to consult the Commonwealth Bank before undertaking large security transactions.

*Cheque-paying Banks.*—Banking in Queensland is for the most part in the hands of large Australian companies with branches in all States. All the larger Australian banks (two with head offices in Sydney, two in Melbourne, and two in London) operated in Queensland at 30th June, 1953; and there was one Queensland institution with its head office in Brisbane—the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Limited.

CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, JUNE, 1953<sup>a</sup>.

Bank.	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted.	Deposits.		
		Non-interest Bearing.	Interest Bearing.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd. <sup>b</sup> ..	14,829,765	18,785,881	3,810,813	22,596,694
Bank of Adelaide ..	131,198	530,210	80,249	610,459
Bank of N. S. Wales ..	22,381,722	39,247,987	6,831,004	46,078,991
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	2,420,975	..	2,032,622	2,032,622
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	14,127,848	12,675,246	2,995,825	15,671,071
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	6,281,256	13,474,667	3,185,614	16,660,281
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd.	5,920,841	7,006,085	1,061,530	8,067,615
Nat. Bank of Aust. Ltd.	31,117,856	43,808,468	8,623,440	52,431,908
Q'land National Bk. Ltd. <sup>c</sup>	330,816	34,042	..	34,042
Total Private Banks. .	97,542,277	135,562,586	28,621,097	164,183,683
Commonwealth Bank <sup>d</sup> ..	9,557,714	14,968,251	4,547,441	19,515,692
Total All Banks ..	107,099,991	150,530,837	33,168,538	183,699,375

<sup>a</sup> Average of four Wednesdays—3rd, 10th, 17th, and 24th June, 1953.

<sup>b</sup> Formed by amalgamation of Bank of Australasia and Union Bank of Australia Ltd.

<sup>c</sup> In voluntary liquidation, having united with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

<sup>d</sup> General Banking Division.

*Bank 'Debits to Customers' Accounts.*—Bank debits include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive guide to business trends. They are available since 1945-46, and are shown from that year in the table below.

## BANK DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS.

Year.	Average Weekly Debits. <sup>a</sup>	Year.	Average Weekly Debits. <sup>a</sup>
	£1,000.		£1,000.
1945-46 .. ..	14,724 <sup>b</sup>	1950-51 .. ..	39,011
1946-47 .. ..	16,824	1951-52 .. ..	41,516
1947-48 .. ..	19,864	1952-53 .. ..	43,796
1948-49 .. ..	24,365	1953-54 .. ..	51,032
1949-50 .. ..	29,482		

<sup>a</sup> Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.

<sup>b</sup> For last ten months of year only.

*Savings Banks.*—The only savings bank operating in Queensland is the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. This bank commenced business in Queensland on 16th September, 1912, and on 1st October, 1920, it took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances amounting to about £3½m., while the State Bank held about

£15m. for depositors. At 30th June, 1954, deposits were £117.4m., or £137 9s. per account, and the Savings Bank had 67 branches and 802 agencies in the State. The next table shows particulars for ten years.

## COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Accounts at End of Year. <i>a</i>	Deposits during Year. <i>b</i>	Withdrawals during Year. <i>b</i>	Amount to Credit at End of Year. <i>c</i>	
				Total.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1944-45 ..	686,436	63,884,565	50,554,714	80,093,692	74 7 2
1945-46 ..	713,900	75,665,852	67,187,812	90,063,238	82 13 3
1946-47 ..	722,373	64,441,526	70,332,244	85,602,017	77 7 5
1947-48 ..	736,411	61,489,422	63,632,095	84,836,224	74 19 11
1948-49 ..	754,430	67,228,145	66,001,827	87,442,122	75 8 9
1949-50 ..	778,789	77,093,984	73,764,325	92,200,538	77 1 6
1950-51 ..	797,072	93,307,470	88,155,297	98,839,596	80 10 1
1951-52 ..	816,666	93,710,747	91,478,718	102,660,849	81 10 1
1952-53 ..	838,662	101,594,715	96,746,649	109,360,117	84 13 6
1953-54 ..	854,160	111,454,481	105,413,280	117,405,901	89 1 1

*a* Excluding inoperative accounts.

*b* Including transfers between branches of the Bank.

*c* Including balances to credit of inoperative accounts.

The following table shows particulars of savings banks in the States of Australia at 30th June, 1953. All States had Government Savings Banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded; but all have been transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. The only non-Government Savings Banks are two Trustee Banks, with head offices respectively at Hobart and Launceston, Tasmania.

## SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1953.

State or Territory.	Separate Accounts. <i>a</i>	Amount to Credit.			Amount to Credit per Head of Population.
		Commonwealth Bank.	State Banks.	Total.	
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
N.S.W. ..	2,279,376	319,149,331	..	319,149,331	94 6 1
Victoria	2,079,597	85,136,852	234,833,687	319,970,539	133 11 8
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>838,662</b>	<b>109,360,117</b>	..	<b>109,360,117</b>	<b>84 13 6</b>
S. Aust.	725,524	25,482,401	88,392,530	113,874,931	146 15 6
W. Aust.	414,288	49,794,288	..	49,794,288	80 5 0
Tasmania	269,235	12,170,050	19,907,531 <sup>b</sup>	32,077,581	105 9 7
N.T. ..	8,728	1,116,231	..	1,116,231	70 9 6
A.C.T. ..	18,022	2,153,572	..	2,153,572	76 1 9
Total ..	6,633,432	604,362,842	343,133,748	947,496,590	107 9 7

*a* Excluding inoperative, special purpose, and school bank accounts.

*b* Trustee Savings Banks. There is no State Savings Bank.



## 2. BANKRUPTCY.

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency was vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed to deal with the matter. The Act provides for the establishment of Registries in the various districts. The Supreme Courts of the various States have original jurisdiction conferred on them under the Act.

## BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
<b>Sequestrations—</b>					
Debtors' PetitionsNo.	5	8	16	6	15
Creditors' .. No.	48	44	37	60	93
Total .. No.	53	52	53	66	108
Liabilities .. £	68,373	243,269	178,285	105,154	231,671
Assets .. £	38,714	83,309	74,453	65,263	229,055
<b>Compositions and</b>					
<b>Schemes of Arrange-</b>					
ment <sup>a</sup> .. No.	4	9	4	2	3
Liabilities .. £	1,551	3,775	2,960	2,032	2,591
Assets .. £	630	1,012	2,302	1,234	1,405
<b>Compositions, Schemes</b>					
<b>of Arrangement, and</b>					
<b>Deeds of Assign-</b>					
ment <sup>b</sup> .. No.	1	1	2	..	..
Liabilities .. £	3,029	2,473	2,816	..	..
Assets .. £	3,098	2,788	2,538	..	..
<b>Deeds of Arrange-</b>					
ment <sup>c</sup> .. No.	11	12	8	9	13
Liabilities .. £	26,591	23,853	28,644	73,967	120,848
Assets .. £	11,929	25,227	20,279	67,151	119,016

<sup>a</sup> Part IV (Div. 5) of the Act after sequestration.

<sup>b</sup> Part XI of the Act without sequestration.

<sup>c</sup> Part XII of the Act without sequestration.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself, and the estates of persons dying insolvent can be administered under Part X. Part XI of the Act makes provision for compositions, schemes of arrangement, and deeds of assignment, without sequestration, while Part XII dealing with deeds of arrangement is similar in effect: the two parts side by side are an anomaly and were inserted so that the continuity of systems existing in the various States, prior to the Commonwealth legislation, could be preserved. After sequestration the bankrupt may make a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors under Division 5 of Part IV.

The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

## 3. INSURANCE.

*Life Assurance.*—At 31st December, 1952, 17 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. Two of them, including the State Government Insurance Office, had their head offices in Queensland, 13 in other Australian States, and 2 overseas.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>, 1952.

Particulars.	Ordinary Business.	Industrial Business.	Total.
<b>Discontinuances—</b>			
By Death and Maturity—			
Policies .. .. . No.	6,242	15,823	22,065
Sum Assured .. .. £1,000	1,857	668	2,525
By Forfeiture and Surrender—			
Policies .. .. . No.	14,591	12,834	27,425
Proportion of Policies in Force at Beginning of Year .. .. %	3.4	2.9	3.2
Sum Assured .. .. £1,000	8,320	1,523	9,843
Proportion of Sum Assured for All Policies at Beginning of Year %	4.4	5.1	4.5
<b>New Business—</b>			
Policies .. .. . No.	50,071	36,116	86,187
Sum Assured .. .. £1,000	36,312	4,316	40,628
<b>Business at End of Year—</b>			
Policies .. .. . No.	458,148	446,039	904,187
Sum Assured .. .. £1,000	217,077	32,297	249,374
Annual Premiums .. .. £1,000	6,951	1,620	8,571

<sup>a</sup> Including a very small amount of business in Papua and New Guinea.

*Insurance Other Than Life.*—The information in the following table has been compiled from returns which are collected on a uniform basis in all States. It shows particulars for Queensland business only, premiums, losses, and expenditure being allocated according to the State in which the policy was issued. A proportion of the Australian Control Office's expenditure for each company has been included in total expenditure according to the proportion of gross premiums received in this State.

The State Government Insurance Office conducts general insurance, and, in addition, in 1952-53 there were 35 Australian companies and 76 other companies licensed under *The Insurance Acts, 1916 to 1934*, to conduct insurance other than life in Queensland. The numbers include companies not actively engaged in business. Workers' Compensation Insurance, which is included in the table, is entirely in the hands of the State Government Insurance Office, and further particulars will be found in the Employment Chapter on page 336.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £305,415 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, &c.) held in Queensland. Australian companies received £283,105, and other companies £22,310. Commission and agents' charges amounted to £610,854, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses were £2,070,992.

## GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Class of Business.	Premiums, less Reinsur- ances and Returns.	Losses, less Reinsur- ances.	Contribu- tions to Fire Brigades.	Taxation Paid.	Total Expendi- ture. a	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums.
AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES (36).						
Fire .. ..	£ 1,113,243	£ 297,986	£ 62,429	£ 80,026	£ 783,346	% 26·8
Loss of Profits ..	43,708	6,425				
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	63,444	10,476				
Marine .. ..	167,356	66,627	..	6,024	122,764	14·7
Motor Vehicles ..	752,273	413,838				
Compulsory Third Party .. ..	224,069	188,836				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	3,503,988	2,455,148	..	6,437	2,797,642	16·5
Other .. ..	265,970	90,458	..	16,149	214,734	39·8
Total .. ..	6,134,051	3,529,794	62,429	138,621	4,863,306	55·0
						84·3
						70·1
						34·0
						40·9 <sup>b</sup>

## OTHER COMPANIES (76).

Fire .. ..	£ 1,908,015	£ 644,552	£ 136,690	£ 148,835	£ 1,820,678	% 33·8
Loss of Profits ..	162,911	20,063				
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	148,750	17,042				
Marine .. ..	323,123	191,055	..	40,471	324,000	12·3
Motor Vehicles ..	1,502,524	850,419				
Compulsory Third Party .. ..	215,276	249,803				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	3,234	-1,157	..	149	276	11·5
Other .. ..	335,455	147,945	..	13,765	276,921	59·1
Total .. ..	4,599,288	2,119,722	136,690	256,085	4,061,881	56·6
						116·0
						-35·8
						44·1
						46·1 <sup>b</sup>

## ALL COMPANIES (112).

Fire .. ..	£ 3,021,258	£ 942,538	£ 199,119	£ 228,861	£ 2,604,024	% 31·2
Loss of Profits ..	206,619	26,488				
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	212,194	27,518				
Marine .. ..	490,479	257,682	..	46,495	446,764	12·8
Motor Vehicles ..	2,254,797	1,264,257				
Compulsory Third Party .. ..	439,345	438,639				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	3,507,222	2,453,991	..	6,586	2,797,918	13·0
Other .. ..	601,425	238,403	..	29,914	491,655	52·5
Total .. ..	10,733,339	5,649,516	199,119	394,706	8,925,187	56·1
						99·8
						70·0
						39·6
						44·2 <sup>b</sup>

a Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges.

b Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.

## 4. COMPANIES.

*The Companies Act, 1931*, is closely modelled on the English Act and is a code of company law. Provision is made for public and private companies and for British, foreign, and mining companies. Partnerships of more than 20 members are required to be registered as companies. A public company must have not less than seven members and a private company not less than two.

## COMPANIES ON REGISTER, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Place of Incorporation.						All Companies.	
	Queensland.		Other States.		Overseas.			
	Com-panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com-panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com-panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com-panies.	Nominal Capital.
	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.
1949 ..	2,737	140,471	920	359,655	227	321,812	3,884	821,938
1950 ..	2,865	153,302	990	384,765	237	332,442	4,092	870,509
1951 ..	3,059	188,604	1,055	418,720	244	383,246	4,358	990,570
1952 ..	3,240	210,827	1,157	492,599	254	407,198	4,651	1,110,624
1953 ..	3,390	229,567	1,261	590,625	261	417,444	4,912	1,237,636

New Queensland companies registered in 1952-53 numbered 222 and their nominal capital was £10,339,000. During 1952-53, increases of capital by existing Queensland companies added £9,528,000 to the total nominal capital, while the removal of 72 Queensland companies from the register and reductions of capital by existing companies subtracted £1,127,000 from the total nominal capital. Private companies accounted for 91 per cent. of the new Queensland companies registered in the first eight post-war years.

## 5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30th June, 1953, the number of societies was 24, with 527 branches, excluding district councils. Medical, sickness, and funeral benefits are allowed, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for sickness and funeral benefits only or for medical benefits only. The annual amount paid by societies to doctors for each society member on their lists was subject to an agreement whereby the amount varied in accordance with changes in the Commonwealth Statistician's Nominal Wage Index. The amount was 41s. 6d. for 1949-50, and 46s. for 1950-51. The latter amount operated until the end of 1951, when a new system was introduced. Under the new arrangement, a member might engage any doctor, and whatever fees were charged were paid directly by the member, who might then obtain from his society a refund of portion of the fees. The amount of the refund varied according to the nature of the consultation, being at first 8s. for a surgery consultation, which was later raised to 10s. by some societies, and higher

amounts for more expensive forms of treatment. The majority of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate is £1. An actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years; and the valuator can recommend, if advisable, either the raising of rates or the lowering of contributions. Societies desiring to alter their rates at times other than valuations must obtain permission to do so. Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in government and municipal securities, and mortgages.

Acting together, the friendly societies have also established medical institutes and dispensaries in the more important towns of the State.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years. The membership was 58,275, or 4·5 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1953, but, as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Branches .. No.	554	549	548	536	527
Members—					
Males .. No.	57,500	56,601	55,566	51,817	48,734
Females .. No.	11,529	11,257	11,044	10,207	9,541
Total .. No.	69,029	67,858	66,610	62,024	58,275
Deaths of Members—					
Males .. No.	819	756	779	844	765
Females .. No.	180	219	195	227	239
Total .. No.	999	975	974	1,071	1,004
Sickness—					
Male Cases .. No.	13,781	12,240	12,065	10,686	9,885
Duration .. Weeks	140,846	136,141	132,629	128,182	125,905
Female Cases .. No.	938	769	747	592	551
Duration .. Weeks	9,244	8,559	8,014	7,346	7,155
Receipts—					
Members' Dues £	274,942	285,241	294,385	300,370	317,991
Investments £	94,922	97,454	102,759	105,847	109,386
Total .. £	369,864	382,695	397,144	406,217	427,377
Expenditure—					
Sick Pay .. £	94,034	87,188	84,453	82,284	83,263
Death Benefits £	48,410	44,163	46,335	49,897	46,181
Medical .. £	120,842	130,921	137,389	103,441	122,755
Management £	61,627	60,894	66,154	76,159	87,903
Total .. £	324,913	323,166	334,331	311,781	340,102

Before the war, the greater proportion of the societies' funds was invested in mortgages, on account of the greater return from this type of

securities. At 30th June, 1939, £1,158,062, or 57·4 per cent. of total funds, was invested in mortgages, but such investments had decreased to £517,685, or 21·8 per cent., in 1946. From 1946-47 to 1952-53 there was an increase, £1,494,157, or 52·9 per cent., being invested in mortgages at 30th June, 1953. Commonwealth and State Government loans increased from £422,418, or 20·9 per cent. of all funds, at 30th June, 1939, to £1,354,871, or 53·8 per cent., at 30th June, 1949, but they had decreased to £885,118, or 31·3 per cent., at 30th June, 1953. Investments in property, £152,838, and cash with banks, &c., £292,905, made up the balance of the total funds of £2,825,018 at 30th June, 1953.

Particulars of membership and finances during 1952-53 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the following table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Society.	Branches.	Members. <i>a</i>	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Total Funds.
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits.	Medical.	Total.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
A.N.A. . . . .	14	1,059	8,049	1,744	2,002	6,148	52,639
A.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	3	204	1,314	566	102	841	21,402
R'hampton Dist.	9	644	2,659	1,458	451	2,910	26,581
United Bris. Dist.	32	3,759	27,234	8,520	7,555	21,178	172,113
G.U.O.O.F. . . .	30	2,975	21,599	6,757	5,118	16,098	141,748
H.A.C.B.S.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	9	445	3,425	866	389	2,145	37,301
R'hampton Dist.	10	1,034	7,322	2,055	1,505	4,776	56,753
S. Q'land Dist.	63	6,676	41,338	20,364	3,537	31,014	288,098
I.O.O.F. . . . .	26	1,816	11,721	3,311	3,019	8,794	77,134
I.O.R. . . . .	61	5,601	35,813	11,678	8,814	27,072	356,629
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
N.Q'land Branch	14	1,505	10,524	2,987	2,095	7,787	107,221
Q'land Branch	146	15,277	137,579	31,072	51,846	112,879	764,116
P.A.F.S. . . . .	71	10,677	72,849	23,161	24,658	63,497	518,425
U.A.O.D. . . . .	29	3,812	19,618	8,516	2,135	15,445	179,451
Other . . . . .	10	2,791	26,333	6,389	9,529	19,518	25,407
Total . . . . .	527	58,275	427,377	129,444	122,755	340,102	2,825,018

*a* Including unfinancial members.

## 6. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Particulars of the operations of building societies in Queensland for five years are shown in the next table. It should be noted that, in addition to the advances of these societies, home builders owed over £3¼m. to the Queensland Housing Commission at 30th June, 1953. (See page 383.) Other home building is financed by banks, insurance companies, friendly societies, War Service Homes, and the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement.

## BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Societies .. No.	10	9	9	8	11
Shareholders <sup>a b</sup> .. No.	13,965	14,119	14,553	15,268	15,998
Borrowers <sup>b</sup> .. No.	8,124	8,345	8,594	8,924	9,721
Loans Repaid .. £	888,237	1,033,467	1,126,289	1,099,772	961,575
Interest on Loans .. £	121,696	137,744	153,253	182,059	207,251
Loans Granted .. £	1,191,180	1,179,611	1,612,898	1,601,187	1,380,944
Interest on Shares .. £	96,795	110,054	119,473	139,706	171,417
Total Advances on Mortgages <sup>b</sup> .. £	3,028,783	3,327,231	3,897,817	4,437,686	5,041,536

<sup>a</sup> Excluding borrowing shareholders.<sup>b</sup> At 30th June.

## 7. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

These societies are registered under either *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Association Acts, 1923 to 1934*, or *The Co-operative Societies Acts, 1946 to 1951*. Those registered under the former Act comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1952-53, returns were furnished by 127 associations covering the dairying (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and cattle dips. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association. Rules may be made governing the number of shares which may be held by any one member. Shares are not placed on the market, and the transference of shares must have the approval of the directors.

Societies registered under *The Co-operative Societies Acts* must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than £300 of shares in a society. These societies can carry on any industry, business, or trade specified in their rules, and dealings in land are also allowed. Their growth has been encouraged by amending legislation passed in 1951 which provided for the establishment of an Advisory Council. The general function of the Council is "to take all such steps and to do all such things as in its opinion will promote and encourage co-operation". It is to assist both in the formation of new co-operatives and in the improvement and development of existing ones, by advising on matters of finance, business methods, procedure, &c., by preparing and disseminating information to inform the public with respect to co-operation, and by convening or attending public meetings for this purpose. Fifty-one returns were received for 1952-53.

The next table gives details of the operations of co-operative societies in Queensland for the year ended 30th June, 1953.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Particulars.				Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Producers' and Consumers' Societies.	Total.
Societies	..	..	No.	125	51	2	178
Branches <sup>a</sup>	..	..	No.	65	17	7	89
Members	..	..	No.	90,204	23,294	3,200	116,698
Sales	..	..	£	44,782,443	3,618,736	2,232,079	50,633,258
Other Receipts	..	..	£	1,471,983	67,641	4,001	1,543,625
Total Receipts	..	..	£	46,254,426	3,686,377	2,236,080	52,176,883
Working Expenses	..	..	£	8,326,517	593,212	364,082	9,283,811
Rebates and Bonuses	..	..	£	439,856	52,302	..	492,158
Dividends on Share Capital	..	..	£	128,032	6,612	1,739	136,383
Purchases	..	..	£	37,758,929	2,912,978	1,851,977	42,523,884
Other Expenditure	..	..	£	143,788	5,644	1,725	151,157
Total Expenditure	..	..	£	46,797,122	3,570,748	2,219,523	52,587,393
Assets	..	..	£	20,536,446	1,365,890	544,539	22,446,875

<sup>a</sup> In addition to main establishment.

## 8. REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

All transfers of real property are recorded in the Titles Office Register, and details of transfers under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1952*, during the last ten years will be found in the next table. Further information can be found in Chapter 4, section 6.

## REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.	Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.
	No.	£		No.	£
1943-44	14,248	8,240,415	1948-49	36,435	27,448,487
1944-45	19,837	11,910,820	1949-50	41,862	39,831,748
1945-46	29,031	17,666,309	1950-51	44,735	60,216,705
1946-47	37,873	23,143,722	1951-52	37,581	54,762,850
1947-48	34,825	23,012,118	1952-53	35,728	52,259,741

## 9. MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE.

*Mortgages and Liens on Primary Production.*—Owing to the length of time that certain primary products take to reach maturity or the marketing stage, a producer often has not sufficient capital to carry him so far, and in the meantime needs money for fodder for animals, fertiliser for crops, and wages for employees. The finance necessary to produce the crop or bring the live stock to maturity is obtained from banks, &c., which take a mortgage over the live stock, or a lien over the growing crop or



prospective wool clip. The mortgage or lien is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid.

The following table shows particulars of mortgages on live stock registered and released in the Supreme Court during the last five years.

## MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transactions.			Description of Stock.			
	For which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	For which No Amount Stated.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.

## MORTGAGES REGISTERED.

	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1948-49	252	477,339	1,538	15,891	259,409	1,092,803	1,140
1949-50	229	495,099	1,918	14,679	364,738	1,192,109	1,126
1950-51	241	682,712	1,895	13,169	407,123	1,427,099	1,926
1951-52	151	507,257	1,256	6,953	281,819	908,645	356
1952-53	266	660,998	1,244	7,723	328,489	792,138	1,361

## MORTGAGES RELEASED.

	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1948-49	283	610,563	1,784	32,597	776,944	2,788,179	706
1949-50	254	577,036	2,472	30,554	577,570	2,599,873	452
1950-51	241	555,705	1,378	18,924	342,677	2,882,311	1,932
1951-52	148	353,125	915	11,056	244,000	1,448,085	363
1952-53	225	431,988	961	15,945	295,430	1,493,532	843

The next table shows the number and value of liens on primary production registered in the Supreme Court during the last five years.

## LIENS ON PRIMARY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Wool.				Growing Crops. <i>a</i>		
	Liens for which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	Liens for which No Amount Stated.	Fleeces Covered by Liens.	Liens for which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	Liens for which No Amount Stated.
	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	£	No.
1948-49	70	37,384	194	820,216	710	1,345,559	1,586
1949-50	67	24,852	235	865,698	697	1,373,584	1,993
1950-51	72	5,193	239	998,876	827	1,735,623	2,332
1951-52	36	19,618	218	664,370	930	1,980,932	2,257
1952-53	52	19,939	265	1,446,310	1,259	3,534,933	2,125

*a* Liens on sugar cane for less than £50 are not included.

*Mortgages on Real Property and Bills of Sale.*—Mortgages and releases of mortgages registered under *The Real Property Acts*, 1861 to 1952, are shown in the following table for the five years ended 30th June, 1953.

## MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.			Registered.		Released.	
			No.	£	No.	£
1948-49	..	..	20,999	16,594,001	16,265	12,502,149
1949-50	..	..	24,863	19,810,773	20,542	14,077,208
1950-51	..	..	29,087	27,674,194	20,195	14,460,360
1951-52	..	..	25,631	28,187,531	18,304	11,806,266
1952-53	..	..	25,128	28,296,691	18,725	15,156,991

While the number and value of mortgages registered were at low levels during the war years, the number and value of mortgages released increased. Government restriction on borrowing was one of the main factors in reducing the number of mortgages registered, and, after the restrictions on home building came into force in 1942, the number of mortgages registered dropped by almost 50 per cent. In the post-war years mortgages registered increased considerably, and, in 1950-51, the number registered was 139 per cent. higher than in 1938-39, while, owing to increased prices, the value was 487 per cent. above the 1938-39 level. In 1951-52 and 1952-53 there were decreases in the number, but further small increases in the value, of mortgages registered.

A bill of sale is similar to a mortgage, the only difference being that while mortgages are on land and buildings, bills of sale are taken over machinery, plant, and stock. The following table shows the number of bills of sale registered and released during the last five years.

## BILLS OF SALE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.			Registered.		Released.	
			No.	£	No.	£
1948-49	..	..	6,619	5,671,288	1,742	1,418,584
1949-50	..	..	7,713	5,787,066	2,067	2,302,265
1950-51	..	..	8,320	8,555,666	2,394	2,283,361
1951-52	..	..	7,589	7,931,615	2,073	1,534,902
1952-53	..	..	8,031	8,738,714	2,060	1,915,091

## 10. SHARE PRICES INDEX.

The Share Prices Index, which is divided into "Industrial" and "Financial and Trading" sections, measures share values on the Brisbane Stock Exchange as a percentage of those in April, 1928. It gives the value, in pounds, of a parcel of representative Queensland shares that was worth £100 in that month.

The onset of the depression in 1929 was immediately reflected in share values, the complete index falling from 109.0 to 98.4 during the last five months of 1929. The decline was steep throughout 1930, but values steadied in 1931, the low point for the depression being 65.8 in September of that year. The index had recovered its 1928 base level by 1934, and from then

rose steadily to a peak of 109.1 in January, 1938. This was followed by a slow downward movement which accelerated during the first year of the Pacific War, the low point of 86.2 being reached in April, 1942. Recovery was rapid, though checked for a time by ceiling price restrictions. The post-war peak of 214.4, recorded for June, 1951, was followed by an almost continuous decline to 133.4 for September, 1952, which was the lowest point of the index since March, 1946. A slow but fairly steady recovery raised the index to 160.3 by June, 1954.

The yearly averages of the complete index and its component sections are shown in the next table.

## SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE.

(April, 1928 = 100.0.)

Year.						Complete Index.	Industrial Section.	Financial and Trading Section.
1928	..	..	..	..	..	101.7	102.7	100.7
1929	..	..	..	..	..	106.5	108.7	104.3
1930	..	..	..	..	..	83.2	80.1	86.3
1931	..	..	..	..	..	69.6	67.2	72.0
1932	..	..	..	..	..	76.5	77.2	75.8
1933	..	..	..	..	..	87.2	89.9	84.4
1934	..	..	..	..	..	100.5	105.1	95.8
1935	..	..	..	..	..	101.6	108.3	94.9
1936	..	..	..	..	..	104.4	112.7	96.2
1937	..	..	..	..	..	106.9	116.3	97.5
1938	..	..	..	..	..	105.3	113.1	97.4
1939	..	..	..	..	..	102.5	113.3	91.6
1940	..	..	..	..	..	100.4	114.9	85.8
1941	..	..	..	..	..	100.4	117.9	82.9
1942	..	..	..	..	..	91.9	108.5	75.4
1943	..	..	..	..	..	108.8	130.8	86.8
1944	..	..	..	..	..	113.5	134.5	92.5
1945	..	..	..	..	..	119.4	140.4	98.3
1946	..	..	..	..	..	134.9	158.9	110.9
1947	..	..	..	..	..	153.5	176.9	130.1
1948	..	..	..	..	..	162.5	191.1	133.9
1949	..	..	..	..	..	158.7	189.1	128.2
1950	..	..	..	..	..	179.9	216.5	143.3
1951	..	..	..	..	..	201.9	246.5	157.3
1952	..	..	..	..	..	142.9	170.8	115.0
1953	..	..	..	..	..	151.4	182.5	120.4
1954 (to June)	..	..	..	..	..	159.2	189.5	128.9

APPENDIX

Summary of  
Queensland Statistics  
Since 1860

## SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year.	Population at 31st December.			Mean Population Year Ended—		Net Immigration. <i>a</i>	Natural Increase.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	30th June.	31st December.		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	<i>n</i>	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	<i>n</i>	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	<i>n</i>	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	<i>n</i>	161,724	12,160	5,179
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	<i>n</i>	208,130	641	5,437
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	<i>n</i>	309,134	9,657	9,769
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	<i>n</i>	386,803	858	9,722
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	<i>n</i>	436,528	3,851	9,054
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	<i>n</i>	490,081	-1,522	8,123
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	-1,576	10,428
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,743	
1911	338,969	284,154	623,123	602,687	614,709	13,660	10,447
1912	346,511	292,242	638,753	625,170	633,244	3,793	11,837
1913	360,333	303,478	663,811	643,438	655,565	12,094	12,964
1914	369,697	312,102	681,799	667,735	679,319	4,836	13,152
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,337	12,605
1916	352,271	324,755	677,026	690,494	684,609	-19,443	11,402
1917	354,497	332,007	686,504	680,772	682,113	-3,793	13,214
1918	363,154	341,097	704,251	688,946	697,798	5,345	12,402
1919	390,122	346,016	736,138	707,732	723,285	22,048	9,839
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,463	745,957	2,175	12,311
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,910	13,190
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,820	12,835
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,374	12,091
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,862	12,378
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,020	12,738
1926	452,068	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,148	11,751
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,315	2,685	11,807
1929	473,048	423,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,080	10,179
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,481	1,251	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	1,532	9,168
1935	508,343	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	2,616	8,837
1936	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	1,519	10,162
1937	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	1,446	10,156
1938	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	1,152	9,791
1939	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	3,760	10,818
1940	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	199	11,209
1941	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	-4,457	11,988
1942	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-10,498	11,544
1943	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	5,467	12,658
1944	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	-549	15,135
1945	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	244	17,254
1946	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	-4,340	16,376
1947	571,007r	541,821r	1,112,828r	1,097,303	1,105,884r	-2,220r	18,242
1948	584,604r	553,969r	1,138,573r	1,114,644r	1,127,337r	8,349r	17,396
1949	601,795r	568,571r	1,170,366r	1,140,845r	1,155,677r	14,206r	17,587
1950	620,429r	585,055r	1,205,484r	1,173,280r	1,191,139r	16,489r	18,629
1951	637,063r	601,299r	1,238,362r	1,207,260r	1,223,794r	14,331r	18,547
1952	653,132r	618,230r	1,271,362r	1,239,952r	1,255,991r	13,218r	19,782
1953	666,533	632,010	1,298,543	1,272,350	1,287,347	7,405	19,776

*a* Difference between annual population increase and natural increase, except from 1939 to 1947 inclusive, during which period deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase.

## STATISTICS (Chapter 3).

Births.	Birth Rate. <i>b</i>	Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>b</i>	Deaths.	Death Rate. <i>b</i>	Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate. <sup>c</sup>		Year.
						Under One Year.	Under One Month	Under One Year.	Under One Month	
1,236	47-9	278	10-8	478	18-5	141	<i>n</i>	114-0	<i>n</i>	1860
3,532	43-6	1,074	13-3	1,733	21-4	580	<i>n</i>	164-2	<i>n</i>	1865
4,905	43-5	879	7-8	1,645	14-6	526	<i>n</i>	107-2	<i>n</i>	1870
6,706	38-9	1,487	8-6	4,104	23-8	1,025	<i>n</i>	152-8	<i>n</i>	1875
8,196	36-9	1,547	7-0	3,017	13-6	865	<i>n</i>	105-5	<i>n</i>	1880
11,672	36-7	2,842	8-9	6,235	19-6	1,733	<i>n</i>	148-5	<i>n</i>	1885
15,407	37-2	3,195	7-7	5,638	13-6	1,548	<i>n</i>	100-5	<i>n</i>	1890
14,874	32-8	2,321	6-2	5,152	11-4	1,356	<i>n</i>	91-2	<i>n</i>	1895
14,801	30-2	3,371	6-9	5,747	11-7	1,456	<i>n</i>	98-4	<i>n</i>	1900
13,628	25-8	3,173	6-0	5,503	10-4	1,029	386	75-5	23-3	1905
16,173	27-3	4,769	8-1	5,745	9-7	1,020	476	63-1	20-4	1910
16,991	27-6	5,169	8-4	6,544	10-6	1,112	522	65-4	30-7	1911
18,758	29-6	5,623	8-9	6,921	10-9	1,340	583	71-4	31-1	1912
19,747	30-1	5,662	8-6	6,783	10-3	1,249	603	63-3	30-5	1913
19,883	29-3	5,895	8-7	6,731	9-9	1,270	617	63-9	31-0	1914
20,165	29-1	6,141	8-9	7,560	10-9	1,290	606	64-0	30-1	1915
18,916	27-6	5,208	7-6	7,514	11-0	1,332	595	70-4	31-5	1916
19,764	29-0	4,862	7-1	6,550	9-6	1,071	566	54-2	28-6	1917
19,560	28-0	4,821	6-9	7,158	10-3	1,113	569	56-9	29-1	1918
18,699	25-9	5,431	7-5	8,860	12-2	1,353	584	72-4	31-2	1919
20,257	27-2	6,670	8-9	7,946	10-7	1,285	586	63-4	28-9	1920
20,333	26-7	5,965	7-8	7,143	9-4	1,100	561	54-1	27-6	1921
19,988	25-7	5,876	7-6	7,153	9-2	1,009	535	50-5	26-8	1922
19,984	25-1	5,815	7-3	7,893	9-9	1,080	575	54-0	28-8	1923
19,706	24-2	6,233	7-7	7,328	9-0	1,011	549	51-3	27-9	1924
20,282	24-2	6,471	7-7	7,544	9-0	920	556	45-4	27-4	1925
19,765	23-1	6,428	7-5	8,215	9-6	907	557	50-4	28-2	1926
19,830	22-8	6,278	7-2	8,079	9-3	1,080	561	54-5	28-3	1927
19,783	22-4	6,321	7-1	7,976	9-0	900	542	45-5	27-4	1928
18,487	20-6	6,169	6-9	8,303	9-3	853	509	46-1	27-5	1929
18,939	20-8	6,199	6-8	7,455	8-2	762	531	40-2	28-0	1930
17,833	19-3	5,951	6-4	7,525	8-1	652	451	36-6	25-3	1931
17,367	18-6	6,415	6-9	7,813	8-4	699	513	40-2	29-5	1932
17,150	18-1	6,471	6-8	8,354	8-8	731	493	42-6	28-7	1933
17,360	18-2	7,635	8-0	8,192	8-6	705	432	40-6	24-9	1934
17,688	18-3	8,280	8-6	8,851	9-2	659	482	37-3	27-3	1935
18,755	19-2	8,306	8-5	8,593	8-8	679	493	36-2	26-3	1936
19,162	19-3	8,353	8-4	9,006	9-1	683	452	35-6	23-6	1937
18,992	19-0	8,853	8-8	9,201	9-2	784	539	41-3	28-4	1938
20,348	20-0	9,108	9-0	9,530	9-4	722	551	35-5	27-1	1939
20,412	19-9	10,287	10-0	9,203	9-0	721	519	35-3	25-4	1940
21,518	20-8	9,885	9-5	9,530	9-2	842	554	39-1	25-7	1941
21,166	20-4	11,722	11-3	9,622	9-3	736	537	34-8	25-4	1942
23,234	22-2	9,979	9-5	10,576	10-1	878	591	37-8	25-4	1943
24,520	23-1	11,325	10-7	9,335	8-8	768	533	31-3	21-7	1944
26,713	24-8	9,905	9-2	9,459	8-8	795	641	29-8	24-0	1945
27,024	24-8	11,666	10-7	10,643	9-8	791	603	29-3	22-3	1946
28,358	25-6 <sup>r</sup>	10,999	9-0 <sup>r</sup>	10,116	9-1 <sup>r</sup>	874	608	30-8	21-4	1947
27,858	24-7 <sup>r</sup>	10,125	9-0 <sup>r</sup>	10,462	9-3 <sup>r</sup>	779	565	28-0	20-3	1948
27,748	24-0 <sup>r</sup>	10,234	8-9 <sup>r</sup>	10,161	8-8 <sup>r</sup>	686	482	24-7	17-4	1949
29,028	24-4 <sup>r</sup>	10,304	8-7 <sup>r</sup>	10,399	8-7 <sup>r</sup>	719	537	24-8	18-5	1950
29,652	24-2 <sup>r</sup>	10,814	8-8 <sup>r</sup>	11,105	9-1 <sup>r</sup>	761	541	25-7	18-2	1951
30,953	24-6 <sup>r</sup>	10,056	8-0 <sup>r</sup>	11,171	8-9 <sup>r</sup>	772	558	24-9	18-0	1952
30,782	23-9	9,859	7-7	11,006	8-5	769	549	25-0	17-8	1953

<sup>b</sup> Rate per 1,000 mean population.<sup>c</sup> Rate per 1,000 live births.<sup>n</sup> Not available.<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue in accordance with preliminary results of 1954 Census.

## SUMMARY OF JUSTICE AND

Year.	Police Force at End of Year. <i>a</i>	Prisoners in Gaol at End of Year. <i>b</i>		Supreme Court Criminal Convictions.	Divorces Granted. <i>c</i>	Liquor Licenses in Force at End of Year. <i>d</i>	Schools. <i>e</i>	Scholars—Net Enrolment during Year. <i>e</i>	University Students at 31st Dec.
		Males.	Females.						
1860	n	28	6	30	n	107	41	1,890	..
1865	392	190	20	99	n	365	101	9,091	..
1870	n	206	17	89	n	618	173	16,425	..
1875	660	267	29	176	n	940	283	34,591	..
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..
1911	1,050	477	37	328	28	1,713	1,373	116,124	83
1912	1,183	484	45	334	18	1,707	1,429	119,741	219
1913	1,206	426	24	343	32	1,814	1,491	123,102	207
1914	1,212	486	32	382	30	1,848	1,509	127,000	263
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1,565	129,296	265
1916	1,276	312	37	266	25	1,806	1,633	133,359	182
1917	1,248	279	24	226	19	1,760	1,673	136,092	227
1918	1,231	287	17	193	26	1,731	1,713	142,248	205
1919	1,212	320	13	254	31	1,708	1,740	145,373	263
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291
1921	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316
1922	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405
1923	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1,838	162,092	387
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1,874	166,950	347
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1,885	171,536	481
1927-28	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1,897	172,593	532
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1,905	175,245	588
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1,907	174,626	666
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1,897	175,344	778
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1,889	176,025	799
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1,890	173,419	826
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1,903	173,919	875
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,913	174,979	1,029
1935-36	1,365	323	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	174,319	1,090
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	180,884	1,148
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	178,740	1,226
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	175,895	1,405
1939-40	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,494	1,920	173,514	1,655
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,472	1,914	171,391	1,902
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	170,870	1,719
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	166,364	1,305
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	166,418	1,419
1944-45	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,464	1,766	170,457	1,791
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,464	1,746	173,095	2,224
1946-47	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,458	1,776	176,504	3,107
1947-48	1,830	407	15	270	724	1,448	1,797	183,257	3,811
1948-49	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,442	1,799	185,470	4,343
1949-50	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,435	1,806	196,025	4,395
1950-51	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,428	1,809	208,042	4,925
1951-52	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,428	1,819	216,430	4,014
1952-53	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,427	1,845	232,876	3,850

*a* From 1915 to 1923, as at 30th June following the year shown.

*b* From 1924-25 to 1946-47, as at the middle of the financial year shown.

*c* Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees nisi until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, figures are for the calendar year ended six months after the year shown.

*d* The licenses include Licensed Victuallers throughout; Winesellers from 1900; and Spirit Merchants and Registered Clubs from 1913.

## SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5).

Expendi- ture on State Schools. <i>f</i>	Public Hospitals. <i>g</i>					Mental Hospital Patients Treated.	Pensioners at 30th June. <i>h</i>		Year.
	Number.	Staff.	Patients Treated.		Expendi- ture.		Age.	Invalid.	
			General.	Materni- ty.					
£1,000.					£1,000.				
3	6	<i>n</i>	421	<i>i</i>	3	..	..	..	1860
13	7	<i>n</i>	1,811	<i>i</i>	10	137	..	..	1865
27	13	<i>n</i>	2,074	<i>i</i>	17	224	..	..	1870
63	20	<i>n</i>	4,080	<i>i</i>	29	408	..	..	1875
85	29	<i>n</i>	4,537	<i>i</i>	37	644	..	..	1880
115	47	<i>n</i>	10,417	<i>i</i>	85	936	..	..	1885
163	54	<i>n</i>	13,763	<i>i</i>	102	1,252	..	..	1890
181	59	<i>n</i>	14,675	<i>i</i>	95	1,578	..	..	1895
250	71	<i>n</i>	18,766	<i>i</i>	120	2,010	..	..	1900
282	75	<i>n</i>	20,123	<i>i</i>	113	2,213	..	..	1905
334	81	914	26,069	<i>i</i>	154	2,616	9,894	492	1910
365	86	1,016	28,703	<i>i</i>	176	2,688	10,436	989	1911
411	87	1,088	29,972	<i>i</i>	208	2,728	11,221	1,510	1912
445	91	1,238	32,577	<i>i</i>	232	2,775	11,758	2,023	1913
462	95	1,324	33,494	<i>i</i>	246	2,864	11,924	2,430	1914
478	97	1,359	37,426	<i>i</i>	259	2,806	12,049	2,954	1915
532	101	1,398	38,931	<i>i</i>	275	2,886	12,313	3,349	1916
595	100	1,435	38,766	<i>i</i>	297	2,819	12,360	3,679	1917
652	104	1,499	42,841	<i>i</i>	333	3,029	12,317	4,051	1918
822	103	1,656	46,716	<i>i</i>	384	3,197	12,722	4,624	1919
1,060	102	1,758	48,503	<i>i</i>	437	3,288	13,019	4,960	1920
1,084	108	1,943	46,418	<i>i</i>	496	3,272	13,478	5,152	1921
1,060	111	2,066	49,396	<i>i</i>	534	3,368	13,812	5,359	1922
1,096	112	2,147	52,739	<i>i</i>	555	3,444	14,717	5,882	1923
1,158	117	2,381	56,544	<i>i</i>	597	3,521	15,120	6,223	1924-25
1,207	119	2,610	59,793	3,495	643	3,553	16,250	6,800	1925-26
1,244	123	2,674	60,137	4,569	682	3,611	17,236	7,357	1926-27
1,274	124	2,843	59,220	4,577	715	3,552	18,185	7,843	1927-28
1,310	125	2,940	62,943	4,860	709	3,603	19,295	8,553	1928-29
1,344	125	3,347	64,898	5,058	762	3,599	20,398	9,166	1929-30
1,390	122	3,173	66,500	5,985	719	3,572	22,376	9,707	1930-31
1,248	119	3,210	71,946	6,494	659	3,712	23,736	10,237	1931-32
1,223	119	3,283	73,730	6,890	666	3,747	22,600	10,261	1932-33
1,255	118	3,400	78,728	7,235	745	3,840	23,282	10,573	1933-34
1,343	119	3,466	80,882	7,690	871	3,928	24,346	11,029	1934-35
1,385	119	3,697	86,755	8,816	924	3,984	25,493	11,377	1935-36
1,464	118	3,902	91,731	9,570	1,026	3,993	26,855	11,610	1936-37
1,530	119	4,438	97,430	10,452	1,174	4,064	28,198	11,855	1937-38
1,607	121	4,696	99,226	12,117	1,451	4,187	29,603	12,070	1938-39
1,614	120	4,810	104,670	13,065	1,421	4,206	34,159 <sup>a</sup>	8,677 <sup>a</sup>	1939-40
1,616	118	4,937	110,539	13,817	1,467	4,303	35,168	8,644	1940-41
1,608	119	5,106	110,269	14,852	1,657	4,343	35,872	9,167	1941-42
1,538	119	5,350	114,291	14,499	1,598	4,579	34,834	8,815	1942-43
1,639	119	5,466	118,253	16,752	1,703	4,715	33,247	8,848	1943-44
1,859	118	5,389	117,830	19,473	1,789	4,467	32,710	9,085	1944-45
2,170	119	5,844	127,917	19,470	1,991	4,642	34,808	9,807	1945-46
2,416	120	6,330	134,408	24,007	2,468	4,833	38,754	10,882	1946-47
2,740	121	6,879	133,114	23,565	3,089	4,855	40,806	11,808	1947-48
3,206	121	7,394	132,839	24,745	3,636	4,881	43,684	12,469	1948-49
3,828	126	7,918	136,942	26,291	4,171	4,971	45,937	12,155	1949-50
4,597	131	8,280	140,799	27,613	4,994	5,206	48,075	10,740	1950-51
5,669	136	8,714	145,516	29,648	6,623	5,365	50,718	10,571	1951-52
6,293	138	9,005	153,724	30,465	7,502	5,686	54,236	10,691	1952-53

<sup>e</sup> From 1924, figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32.

<sup>f</sup> From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown.

<sup>g</sup> Including sanatoria; and lazarets after 1938-39.

<sup>h</sup> Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. <sup>i</sup> Included with general patients. <sup>n</sup> Not available.



## SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE

Year.	Land.		Live Stock at End of Year. <i>a</i>				
	Alienated.	Leased.	Horses. <i>b</i>	Beef Cattle.	Dairy Cattle.	All Cattle.	Sheep.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	109	n	23,504	n	n	432,890	3,449,350
1865	534	n	51,091	n	n	848,346	6,594,966
1870	935	n	83,358	n	n	1,076,630	8,163,818
1875	1,745	n	121,497	n	n	1,812,576	7,227,774
1880	4,560	n	179,152	n	n	3,162,752	6,935,967
1885	11,101	n	260,207	n	n	4,162,652	8,994,322
1890	12,317	n	365,812	n	n	5,558,264	18,007,234
1895	14,212	n	468,743	n	n	6,822,401	19,856,959
1900	15,910	281,232	456,788	n	n	4,078,191	10,339,185
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	n	n	2,963,695	12,535,231
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	n	n	5,131,699	20,331,838
1911	24,734	308,206	618,954	n	n	5,073,201	20,740,981
1912	25,451	317,263	674,573	n	n	5,210,891	20,310,036
1913	26,081	322,338	707,265	n	n	5,322,033	21,786,600
1914	26,831	331,500	743,059	4,874,977	580,966	5,455,943	23,129,919
1915	27,224	332,825	686,871	4,278,029	502,864	4,780,893	15,950,154
1916	27,137	326,193	697,517	4,250,691	514,966	4,765,657	15,524,293
1917	26,886	315,970	733,014	4,717,296	599,262	5,316,558	17,204,268
1918	26,535	325,875	759,726	5,214,487	572,257	5,786,744	18,220,985
1919	25,958	326,783	731,705	5,380,714	559,719	5,940,433	17,379,332
1920	25,682	325,854	742,217	5,782,116	672,951	6,455,067	17,404,840
1921	25,433	317,021	747,543	6,216,058	831,312	7,047,370	18,402,399
1922	25,078	302,967	714,055	6,109,939	845,524	6,955,463	17,641,071
1923	24,702	307,658	661,593	5,627,721	768,793	6,396,514	16,756,610
1924	24,570	309,658	660,093	5,577,324	877,329	6,454,653	19,025,252
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	5,669,641	767,004	6,436,645	20,663,323
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	4,631,567	833,278	5,464,845	16,860,772
1927	24,359	317,283	548,333	4,361,344	864,460	5,225,804	16,642,385
1928	24,480	315,392	522,490	4,172,891	955,450	5,128,341	18,509,201
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	4,234,223	974,365	5,208,588	20,324,303
1930	25,592	315,389	481,615	4,422,682	1,041,042	5,463,724	22,542,043
1931	26,714	326,193	460,474	4,435,413	1,114,986	5,550,399	22,324,278
1932	27,933	323,012	452,486	4,394,237	1,140,823	5,535,065	21,312,865
1933	27,968	324,582	450,024	4,523,387	1,257,783	5,781,170	20,072,804
1934	28,023	332,048	443,604	4,698,512	1,354,129	6,052,641	21,574,182
1935	27,991	332,949	441,913	4,654,855	1,378,149	6,033,004	18,060,093
1936	27,933	333,539	441,536	4,631,445	1,319,127	5,950,572	20,011,749
1937	27,905	337,307	446,777	4,569,696	1,389,469	5,959,165	22,497,970
1938	27,872	339,393	445,296	4,602,905	1,494,184	6,097,089	23,158,569
1939	27,553	342,063	445,810	4,726,541	1,472,257	6,198,798	24,190,931
1940	27,833	342,912	442,757	4,764,079	1,446,731	6,210,810	23,936,099
1941	27,826	342,803	432,469	4,808,000	1,495,467	6,303,467	25,196,245
1942	27,820	345,930	392,639	4,892,691	1,573,625	6,466,316	25,650,231
1943	27,815	345,956	387,018	4,978,496	1,546,054	6,524,550	23,255,584
1944	27,808	350,768	380,670	5,113,870	1,509,242	6,623,112	21,292,120
1945	27,803	355,149	367,357	5,099,509	1,442,701	6,542,210	18,943,762
1946	27,784	354,777	343,172	4,613,163	1,332,122	5,945,285	16,084,340
1947	27,773	354,433	335,581	4,592,896	1,382,564	5,975,460	16,742,629
1948	27,770	354,989	324,707	4,568,966	1,422,831	5,991,797	16,498,957
1949	27,762	356,735	317,261	4,872,018	1,432,760	6,304,778	17,582,152
1950	27,754	359,421	307,224	5,293,350	1,440,198	6,733,548	17,477,578
1951	27,750	359,644	288,606	5,137,715	1,296,659	6,434,374	16,163,518
1952	27,750	361,213	282,159	5,378,397	1,372,998	6,751,395	17,029,623

*a* From 1942, figures are as at 31st March of the following year.

*b* Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941.

*c* From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by

## STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7).

Pigs.	Wool Production. c (Greasy Equivalent).		Butter Production. d		Cheese Production. d		Year.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
No.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	
7,147	5,007	444	n	n	n	n	1860
14,888	12,252	885	n	n	n	n	1865
30,992	38,604	1,026	n	n	n	n	1870
46,447	32,167	1,366	n	n	n	n	1875
66,243	35,239	1,388	n	n	n	n	1880
55,843	53,359	1,780	n	n	n	n	1885
96,836	67,350	2,525	n	2,000 <sup>e</sup>	n	170 <sup>e</sup>	1890
100,747	109,287	2,987	n	3,720	n	1,842	1895
122,187	64,688	2,197	n	8,680	n	1,985	1900
164,087	70,169	2,650	n	20,320	n	2,682	1905
152,212	139,251	5,908	31,258	1,334	4,147	93	1910
173,902	142,382	5,580	27,859	1,243	3,718	89	1911
143,695	136,878	5,561	30,307	1,482	3,948	119	1912
140,045	154,183	6,296	35,199	1,582	5,395	141	1913
166,638	155,479	6,090	37,230	1,726	7,932	227	1914
117,787	130,783	6,267	25,457	1,744	4,383	169	1915
129,730	102,220	6,602	23,967	1,857	8,496	304	1916
172,693	87,426	6,284	38,931	2,673	11,142	413	1917
140,969	113,777	8,296	32,372	2,320	8,637	347	1918
99,596	118,035	8,607	26,214	2,129	8,296	375	1919
104,373	114,810	7,176	40,751	4,200	11,512	533	1920
145,083	132,580	7,784	60,923	5,128	15,201	794	1921
160,617	134,971	10,826	53,786	4,185	10,560	416	1922
132,243	121,913	12,191	40,660	3,374	7,221	344	1923
156,163	140,863	15,554	70,406	4,863	12,644	467	1924
199,598	146,986	10,993	63,001	4,922	12,581	590	1925
183,662	119,848	8,939	51,403	4,176	9,260	405	1926
191,947	126,430	10,078	72,039	5,653	14,128	637	1927
215,764	138,989	9,081	77,045	6,362	14,392	641	1928
236,037	161,088	6,887	78,796	6,003	12,381	551	1929
217,528	182,061	7,040	95,719	5,979	13,648	385	1930
222,686	184,716	5,957	98,013	5,368	11,022	339	1931
213,249	185,834	7,340	103,032	4,660	13,084	322	1932
217,448	169,990	10,228	127,343	5,612	13,887	335	1933
269,873	174,088	7,587	133,625	6,036	12,192	346	1934
304,888	142,793	8,288	115,920	6,003	9,149	270	1935
290,855	153,766	9,156	87,475	4,960	7,790	251	1936
282,941	174,751	10,390	118,244	7,348	11,963	381	1937
325,326	179,459	8,195	157,626	9,605	15,769	506	1938
391,333	195,770	10,033	142,846	9,086	13,849	461	1939
435,946	214,704	11,773	119,940	7,648	11,733	399	1940
352,360	204,119	11,635	97,623	6,271	16,360	608	1941
409,848	213,966	13,608	113,211	8,373	28,541	1,228	1942
450,391	194,355	12,656	103,032	9,117	24,051	1,201	1943
438,088	178,719	11,967	96,334	8,556	22,635	1,160	1944
415,411	173,249	10,864	102,567	9,339	26,936	1,403	1945
340,150	144,820	15,791	75,359	6,995	17,292	927	1946
378,102	153,504	28,057	105,382	11,944	21,607	1,380	1947
407,322	156,655	32,623	107,029	12,694	21,041	1,373	1948
391,836	162,256	46,878	109,278	14,280	20,276	1,479	1949
374,991	154,667	88,818	107,321	15,690	19,440	1,552	1950
316,529	138,767	47,190	63,195	12,153	10,529	1,072	1951
335,809	163,149	59,903	110,712	23,734	21,143	2,389	1952

multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns.

d From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30th June following the year shown. Values include subsidy, first paid in 1942-43.

e Estimated.

n Not available.

## SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season.	Sugar.				Maize.		Wheat.	
	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Pro- duced.	Sugar Mills. a	Raw Sugar Made.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.
	Acres.	1,000 Tons.	No.	1,000 Tons.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.
1860-61	..	..	..	..	1,526	n	196	n
1865-66	..	..	..	..	6,244	n	2,068	n
1870-71	2,188	n	39	3	16,040	n	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	n	66	6	38,711	n	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	n	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	38,557	n	106	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	n	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	n	64a	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	848	58	93	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
1911-12	95,766	1,534	51	173	153,916	3,638	42,962	285
1912-13	78,142	994	48	113	117,993	2,524	124,963	1,976
1913-14	102,803	2,086	49	243	156,775	2,915	132,655	1,769
1914-15	108,013	1,923	46	226	176,372	4,261	127,015	1,585
1915-16	94,450	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	93,703	414
1916-17	75,914	1,580	43	177	181,405	3,019	227,778	2,463
1917-18	108,707	2,704	46	308	165,124	4,189	127,815	1,035
1918-19	111,572	1,675	42	190	149,505	4,106	21,637	105
1919-20	84,877	1,259	32	162	105,260	1,331	46,478	312
1920-21	89,142	1,339	34	167	115,805	2,013	177,320	3,707
1921-22	122,956	2,237	40	232	135,034	2,908	164,670	3,026
1922-23	140,850	2,168	38	238	149,048	3,218	145,492	1,878
1923-24	138,742	2,046	37	269	120,092	2,025	51,149	244
1924-25	167,649	3,171	37	409	229,160	7,331	189,145	2,780
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	189,312	2,926	36	389	137,542	2,659	57,084	379
1927-28	203,748	3,556	36	486	234,013	6,704	215,073	3,784
1928-29	215,674	3,736	35	521	192,173	5,136	218,069	2,516
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,235
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,108
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,781	248,783	3,864
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,487	1,654	250,049	2,494
1933-34	228,154	4,667	33	639	166,948	3,716	232,053	4,362
1934-35	218,426	4,271	33	611	160,607	4,142	221,729	4,076
1935-36	228,515	4,220	33	610	157,370	3,504	239,681	2,690
1936-37	245,918	5,171	33	745	181,266	3,149	283,648	2,016
1937-38	245,131	5,133	33	763	174,243	2,628	372,935	3,749
1938-39	251,847	5,342	33	778	183,415	3,733	442,017	8,584
1939-40	262,181	6,039	33	892	176,844	3,345	362,044	6,795
1940-41	268,299	5,181	33	759	205,310	4,444	322,081	5,687
1941-42	246,073	4,794	33	698	174,450	3,988	290,801	3,080
1942-43	231,256	4,353	32	606	173,816	3,798	334,785	5,005
1943-44	220,932	3,398	33	486	172,722	4,512	281,302	5,084
1944-45	219,652	4,398	32	644	158,170	3,859	332,365	6,981
1945-46	229,736	4,552	32	645	136,445	2,860	392,502	8,188
1946-47	219,394	3,717	31	512	141,487	2,043	247,996	705
1947-48	215,378	4,151	32	572	127,703	3,487	462,239	10,685
1948-49	257,944	6,434	32	910	97,598	2,451	607,750	14,317
1949-50	272,812	6,518	32	896	115,550	3,393	600,013	11,778
1950-51	263,666	6,692	32	880	112,467	3,029	553,780	8,785
1951-52	273,370	5,005	31r	704	111,181	2,439	454,543	6,632
1952-53	274,757	6,842	31	935	108,230	2,650	724,495	18,662

a The figures shown are the numbers of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 they include a number of juice mills.

## PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Hay and Green Forage.	Cotton.		Bananas.		Pineapples.		Total Area Under Crop.	Season.
	Area Harvested.	Seed Cotton.	Total Area.	Pro-duction.	Total Area.	Pro-duction.		
Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Lb.	Acres.	1,000 Bunches.	Acres.	1,000 Dozen.	Acres.	
n	14	n	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
n	478	456	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
n	14,674	5,097	339	..	180	n	52,210	1870-71
n	1,674	981	243	n	86	n	77,347	1875-76
n	619	394	410	71	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	47	1,034	166	365	122	198,334	1885-86
40,652	16	16	3,890	2,200	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	269	3,916	1,486	847	377	285,319	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	2,321	939	425	457,397	1900-01
103,608	171	113	6,198	2,509	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
188,225	460	151	5,198	1,121	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
154,348	605	187	6,456	1,152	2,414	770	526,388	1911-12
222,997	441	150	7,037	1,139	2,534	680	668,483	1912-13
247,759	214	35	7,400	1,038	3,014	745	747,814	1913-14
263,566	134	20	7,796	1,059	3,423	820	792,568	1914-15
291,467	72	12	8,166	1,211	3,709	922	729,588	1915-16
229,413	75	24	9,300	1,051	4,136	867	885,259	1916-17
184,340	133	118	9,141	1,357	4,166	944	727,958	1917-18
145,407	203	166	7,817	1,268	4,026	860	525,517	1918-19
206,411	72	37	7,694	956	3,922	676	563,762	1919-20
236,766	166	57	8,981	1,198	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	940	9,873	1,743	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	3,957	10,797	2,158	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	12,544	11,668	1,954	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,186	16,416	13,491	2,464	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,062	19,537	14,766	2,583	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
332,721	18,743	9,060	16,489	2,755	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
221,255	14,950	7,061	17,967	2,863	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	12,291	19,750	3,265	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	8,025	19,357	2,941	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,030	3,068	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	2,951	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	1,870	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	2,028	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	1,906	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,785	8,500	1,733	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	1,447	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	52,692	11,793	8,174	1,517	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	13,683	8,781	1,759	7,049	1,848	1,734,789	1938-39
610,686	41,212	17,323	8,534	1,638	7,350	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	12,108	8,233	1,557	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	15,869	7,120	1,428	6,480	2,019	1,689,660	1941-42
648,477	50,433	14,058	7,526	1,306	6,974	1,943	1,743,994	1942-43
672,173	41,389	9,540	7,450	1,324	6,940	2,001	1,757,396	1943-44
687,051	17,424	8,508	8,132	1,365	7,004	1,571	1,796,833	1944-45
650,989	7,698	1,819	9,432	1,722	7,703	1,643	1,822,108	1945-46
610,787	7,902	3,022	9,447	1,645	7,866	1,535	1,617,280	1946-47
582,949	8,460	2,064	9,887	1,406	9,135	2,073	1,848,589	1947-48
604,311	6,222	1,821	8,820	1,468	9,005	2,119	1,952,495	1948-49
636,919	2,688	719	7,504	1,282	9,319	2,375	2,056,918	1949-50
628,238	2,952	1,102	6,870	1,315	9,159	2,507	2,077,010	1950-51
647,498	4,480	1,406	6,396	986	9,215	1,786	2,021,201	1951-52
637,620	5,866	2,184	7,260	849	10,064	2,209	2,419,440	1952-53

b Until 1895-96 the figures are estimates obtained from records of ginned cotton produced, which was assumed to be 32 per cent. of the seed cotton.

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

## SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL, AND

Year.	Fisheries Pro- duction. a	Mineral Production.						
		Gold.		Silver.		Lead.	Copper.	Tin.
	£1,000.	Fine Oz.	£1,000.	Oz.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	n	2,738	12	..	..	..	..	..
1865	n	17,473	74	..	..	..	58	..
1870	n	92,040	391	..	..	..	81	..
1875	n	281,725	1,197	..	..	..	122	238
1880	n	222,441	945	n	2	..	20	143
1885	n	250,137	1,063	n	64	..	19	152
1890	n	513,819	2,183	n	135	..	3	155
1895	n	506,235	2,151	225,019	30	4	13	68
1900	n	676,027	2,872	112,990	13	3	23	74
1905	n	592,620	2,517	601,712	69	33	504	297
1910	n	441,400	1,875	861,202	93	30	932	243
1911	n	386,164	1,640	549,015	56	23	1,151	308
1912	n	347,946	1,478	569,181	66	56	1,698	365
1913	n	265,735	1,129	604,979	68	66	1,660	344
1914	n	249,468	1,060	253,964	27	12	1,119	176
1915	166	249,711	1,061	239,748	24	11	1,429	183
1916	154	215,162	914	243,084	31	19	2,265	181
1917	173	179,305	762	241,639	41	14	2,208	161
1918	231	133,571	567	152,499	30	7	2,088	252
1919	313	121,030	618	92,048	24	5	953	143
1920	204	115,230	648	274,235	70	65	1,552	252
1921	203	40,376	214	195,328	30	24	169	98
1922	329	80,584	378	273,036	43	66	322	100
1923	292	88,726	393	469,302	69	147	481	115
1924	425a	98,841	460	276,651	42	125	380	176
1925	424	46,406	197	385,489	53	188	254	162
1926	407	10,339	44	252,540	32	116	74	174
1927	431	37,979	161	84,118	10	22	219	194
1928	426	13,277	56	22,034	3	1	177	135
1929	467	9,476	40	52,663	6	9	204	115
1930	345	7,821	33	69,808	6	4	174	50
1931	303	13,147	80	1,088,478	76	231	126	36
1932	290	23,263	173	2,301,782	183	574	109	66
1933	295	91,997	710	2,248,804	181	523	105	124
1934	320	115,471	983	2,259,574	208	463	96	179
1935	346	102,990	905	2,409,165	285	471	101	187
1936	370	121,174	1,049	3,084,008	270	629	162	158
1937	343	127,281	1,105	3,264,994	284	883	309	203
1938	330	151,432	1,335	3,533,490	299	623	204	142
1939	335	147,248	1,429	3,885,963	325	686	290	201
1940	392	126,331	1,352	4,365,838	437	906	428	224
1941	225	109,064	1,165	3,865,514	510	815	621	204
1942	302	95,117	994	3,055,435	404	631	625	150
1943	342	62,838	657	775,072	102	129	1,111	167
1944	352	51,223	538	112,254	15	..	1,645	275
1945	557	63,223	677	112,710	18	..	1,501	208
1946	693	62,733	675	980,538	209	623	648	221
1947	721	72,281	778	2,100,966	380	2,487	339	391
1948	914	69,646	750	2,306,869	422	3,002	476	225
1949	990	76,282	930	2,872,577	584	4,137	758	396
1950	1,063	88,249	1,367	2,940,641	982	5,033	962	383
1951	1,096	78,580	1,237	2,764,755	1,096	6,521	1,206	307
1952	1,104	84,642	1,375	3,435,261	1,323	6,565	1,902	337

a For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following.

## TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

					Timber Production. <i>a</i>					
Zinc.	Coal.		All Other.	Total.	Sawn Timber. <i>b</i>				Ply- wood and Veneer.	Year.
					Pine.		Other.			
£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
..	12	9	..	21	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	1860
..	33	19	1	152	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	1865
..	23	12	..	484	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	1870
..	32	15	..	1,572	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	1875
..	58	25	..	1,135	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	1880
..	210	87	..	1,385	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	1885
..	338	157	9	2,642	31,330	211	20,097	146	..	1890
..	323	133	37	2,436	19,643	103	17,238	107	..	1895
..	497	174	21	3,180	60,191	284	39,653	227	..	1900
..	529	155	151	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	..	1905
..	871	323	214	3,710	71,879	504	44,559	355	..	1910
..	892	324	159	3,661	84,640	660	54,256	438	..	1911
..	902	338	174	4,175	107,781	830	56,047	498	..	1912
..	1,038	404	187	3,858	98,620	778	58,013	527	..	1913
..	1,054	416	166	2,976	101,112	839	67,343	629	..	1914
..	1,024	409	207	3,324	89,726	769	55,224	543	..	1915
..	908	389	222	4,021	75,231	657	46,619	498	..	1916
..	1,048	597	230	4,013	70,465	641	41,197	439	..	1917
..	983	572	225	3,741	75,007	816	43,429	520	..	1918
..	932	614	218	2,575	100,690	1,265	43,699	620	..	1919
..	1,110	842	189	3,618	85,313	1,472	50,691	863	..	1920
..	955	831	130	1,496	73,554	1,277	39,433	728	..	1921
..	959	840	110	1,859	76,598	1,305	49,490	879	..	1922
..	1,061	925	135	2,215	78,958	1,376	62,714	1,097	..	1923
4	1,123	986	133	2,306	83,674	1,509	59,949	1,230	..	1924
2	1,177	1,038	118	2,012	70,623	1,283	61,040	1,248	..	1925
7	1,221	1,099	63	1,609	66,451	1,208	55,860	1,053	106	1926
..	1,099	987	52	1,645	52,790	935	49,402	922	164	1927
..	1,076	972	42	1,386	59,384	1,023	47,478	942	208	1928
..	1,369	1,200	43	1,707	48,055	832	44,193	807	148	1929
..	1,095	953	21	1,241	28,892	481	29,923	512	88	1930
..	841	700	26	1,275	26,502	403	25,903	414	116	1931
..	842	685	29	1,819	37,539	545	29,520	477	228	1932
..	876	693	32	2,373	42,765	624	32,278	501	287	1933
..	957	752	32	2,713	65,116	939	51,702	831	431	1934
69	1,052	843	27	2,888	70,660	1,031	54,609	842	533	1935
453	1,047	859	34	3,614	88,444	1,268	71,372	1,074	612	1936
606	1,120	934	63	4,392	95,854	1,389	92,194	1,358	830	1937
329	1,113	959	70	3,966	93,728	1,391	83,230	1,252	717	1938
416	1,317	1,168	42	4,557	105,270	1,581	83,452	1,291	833	1939
555	1,285	1,152	51	5,105	105,563	1,577	84,623	1,312	934	1940
514	1,454	1,405	66	5,300	96,405	1,452	102,121	1,591	877	1941
394	1,637	1,698	127	5,023	79,937	1,306	102,124	1,674	683	1942
76	1,700	1,825	148	4,215	78,708	1,303	103,249	1,825	754	1943
..	1,660	1,786	218	4,477	78,897	1,360	94,016	1,745	730	1944
..	1,635	1,759	192	4,355	72,819	1,383	90,959	1,752	863	1945
519	1,568	1,692	169	4,761	72,096	1,276	123,449	2,512	1,110	1946
1,739	1,883	2,238	197	8,549	68,334	1,410	134,956	3,151	1,617	1947
1,687	1,742	2,347	295	9,204	62,577	1,370	161,709	4,227	1,816	1948
1,954	1,970	2,874	225	11,858	59,910	1,483	164,974	4,726	2,022	1949
3,757	2,321	3,563	302	16,349	59,465	1,977	168,066	5,918	2,407	1950
4,551	2,474	4,490	792	20,200	70,072	2,881	213,132	8,504	3,043	1951
4,472	2,742	5,905	1,261	23,140	71,410	3,093	222,942	9,585	2,680	1952

<sup>b</sup> Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills (for 1952-53, in thousand super. feet, pine, 976; other, 4,055).  
n Not available.

## SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year.	Manufacturing. <i>a</i>						
	Establishments.	Workers. <i>b</i>			Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. <i>d</i>	
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1865	47	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1870	471	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1875	575	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880	565	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1885	1,069	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1890	1,308	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1895	1,384	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	18,584	<i>n</i>	5,428 <sup>e</sup>	<i>e</i>
1900	2,053	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	25,606	<i>n</i>	4,031	3,205
1905	1,890	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	21,389	<i>n</i>	3,529	2,597
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	2,770	4,137	2,896
1911	1,636	29,337	7,317	36,654	3,045	4,424	3,117
1912	1,768	32,639	7,688	40,327	3,614	4,896	3,364
1913	1,816	33,990	7,641	41,631	3,971	5,263	3,746
1914	1,772	34,965	7,554	42,519	4,111	5,977	4,248
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	4,120	6,068	4,244
1916	1,755	31,533	7,723	39,266	4,068	6,488	4,783
1917	1,763	31,920	7,659	39,579	4,737	6,720	5,022
1918	1,743	32,708	7,365	40,073	4,958	7,200	5,287
1919	1,724	32,880	7,007	39,887	5,169	7,571	5,629
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	6,489	8,214	6,009
1921	1,780	34,023	7,162	41,185	6,961	8,693	6,103
1922	1,846	34,481	7,837	42,318	7,185	9,314	6,320
1923	1,880	35,619	8,125	43,744	7,485	9,833	6,977
1924-25	1,848	39,595	7,990	47,585	8,900	11,031	7,421
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	9,267	12,102	7,700
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	8,685	12,563	8,175
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	8,759	12,667	8,602
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	8,717	13,125	9,126
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	8,384	12,930	9,245
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	6,829	13,114	8,840
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	5,940	12,743	8,480
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	6,073	12,990	8,589
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	6,717	13,241	8,936
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	7,595	13,609	9,274
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	8,114	14,769	9,868
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	8,893	15,178	10,809
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	9,959	15,474	11,301
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	10,661	15,753	11,596
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	11,189	15,905	11,759
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	11,919	16,155	11,894
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	14,206	16,441	12,343
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	16,449	16,336	12,377
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	17,740	15,380	12,478
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	17,626	15,565	12,873
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	17,616	15,884	13,466
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	19,877	16,853	14,462
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	23,657	18,288	15,580
1948-49	4,020	67,653	14,656	82,339	28,832	21,401	17,278
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	34,032	23,878	19,441
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	41,991	27,585	22,357
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	50,833	33,034	26,393
1952-53	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	56,220	38,871	31,147

*a* Not including "Heat, Light, and Power".*b* Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating, including working proprietors.*c* Excluding drawings of working proprietors.*d* Book values, less any depreciation reserve, as stated by factory proprietors.

## PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

		Heat, Light, and Power. <i>f</i>						
Output.	Pro- duction. <i>g</i>	Establish- ments.	Workers. <i>b</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. <i>d</i>		Output. <i>h</i>	Year.
					Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1865
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1870
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	6	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1875
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	10	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1880
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1885
4,583	<i>n</i>	13	144	<i>n</i>	276 <i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	66	1890
7,801	<i>n</i>	25	347	<i>n</i>	474	80	115	1895
7,962	<i>n</i>	21	316	<i>n</i>	459	113	169	1900
15,577	<i>n</i>	21	450	61	494	150	215	1905
15,430	6,456	21	502	68	523	160	246	1910
18,515	7,222	22	621	85	547	161	284	1911
23,367	8,913	22	732	104	615	178	322	1912
25,121	9,134	24	763	101	922	186	371	1913
24,884	8,732	26	663	107	984	203	560	1914
24,955	8,615	27	717	114	1,056	232	586	1915
31,357	10,136	30	867	142	1,127	229	613	1916
29,875	9,907	30	917	163	1,191	232	634	1917
31,737	11,999	30	1,004	196	1,297	257	716	1918
38,932	14,288	29	1,036	230	1,402	252	852	1919
39,343	14,087	30	1,063	256	1,560	271	992	1920
36,961	15,081	32	1,085	263	1,785	295	863	1921
37,780	15,185	32	1,204	280	2,489	308	1,088	1922
47,901	16,675	42	1,337	329	2,971	453	1,241	1923
44,572	15,880	43	1,493	360	3,125	455	1,329	1924-25
39,859	11,179	46	1,603	414	3,481	471	1,469	1925-26
45,093	15,844	46	1,511	381	3,925	522	1,370	1926-27
46,420	15,895	47	1,509	380	3,594	540	1,221	1927-28
43,571	14,992	47	1,147	307	2,794	446	1,515	1928-29
38,887	12,361	57	1,091	269	2,986	516	1,536	1929-30
35,465	11,014	58	1,047	249	3,001	501	1,450	1930-31
36,944	11,604	64	991	248	2,865	452	1,491	1931-32
40,974	12,644	69	1,080	278	3,140	488	1,469	1932-33
44,522	13,522	69	1,127	295	2,910	628	1,499	1933-34
46,357	14,813	65	1,073	281	2,968	646	1,580	1934-35
51,858	16,500	67	713	196	2,282	674	1,935	1935-36
58,426	17,984	68	780	211	2,261	682	2,111	1936-37
61,989	18,563	70	768	226	2,343	703	2,266	1937-38
67,345	20,211	69	824	252	2,313	697	2,439	1938-39
68,710	20,823	64	814	245	2,347	701	2,536	1939-40
74,456	23,950	64	870	270	2,331	739	2,704	1940-41
84,359	28,112	64	867	288	2,458	782	2,979	1941-42
88,066	28,978	64	933	332	2,507	784	3,474	1942-43
90,241	29,612	63	1,004	354	2,569	816	3,681	1943-44
88,739	29,105	63	1,148	397	2,806	865	3,737	1944-45
97,534	34,239	62	1,190	434	3,142	929	3,966	1945-46
122,324	41,797	62	1,196	507	3,542	1,029	4,551	1946-47
150,904	52,272	63	1,294	615	4,356	1,230	5,559	1947-48
170,709	60,092	61	1,393	716	5,025	1,365	6,443	1948-49
210,620	73,770	61	1,444	845	6,650	1,601	8,392	1949-50
242,608	89,305	60	1,495	1,073	8,256	2,217	10,698	1950-51
286,180	95,023	68	1,617	1,371	12,799	3,573	13,223	1951-52

<sup>e</sup> Value of Land and Buildings included with Machinery and Plant.<sup>f</sup> Electricity and Gas Works.<sup>g</sup> Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.<sup>h</sup> Valued at prices paid by consumers.

n Not available.



## SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year.	Shipping Entered All Ports from Other States and Journeys. <i>a</i>	Railways.					
		Lines Open.	Passenger Journeys. <i>b</i>	Goods and Live Stock Carried. <i>c</i>	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>d</i>
	1,000 Tons.	Miles.	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	173	21	17	3	6	4	268
1870	133	207	36	25	72	69	2,193
1875	395	266	138	51	161	92	2,930
1880	634	637	194	138	308	166	4,995
1885	496	1,433	1,369	543	733	444	9,266
1890-91	469	2,205	2,731	891	909	646	15,102
1895-96	470	2,400	2,274	1,149 <sup>c</sup>	1,085	644	16,759
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,712	1,817	1,058	19,739
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	1,546	863	21,741
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	3,295	2,730	1,563	25,899
1911-12	2,011	4,266	9,790	3,494	3,033	1,917	28,208
1912-13	2,024	4,524	10,704	3,798	3,322	2,151	32,278
1913-14	2,247	4,570	12,235	4,301	3,660	2,371	33,846
1914-15	2,110	4,838	13,132	4,545	3,832	2,402	35,465
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,012	3,745	2,745	36,838
1916-17	1,541	5,214	13,580	4,035	3,832	2,994	38,581
1917-18	1,189	5,295	13,896	4,154	4,024	3,410	39,472
1918-19	1,158	5,469	14,173	3,783	3,985	3,690	40,435
1919-20	1,365	5,685	14,905	3,791	4,960	4,323	42,187
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,868	5,279	5,048	43,557
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,822	3,732	5,155	4,810	44,753
1922-23	2,713	5,905	28,358 <sup>b</sup>	4,209	5,420	4,714	47,139
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	4,274	5,714	4,991	49,711
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,084	7,109	5,425	51,912
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	7,437	6,460	54,112
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	7,326	6,495	57,097
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,670	7,382	6,106	58,998
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,558	7,569	6,203	61,038
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,528	7,302	5,946	61,525
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,858	6,477	5,080	62,936
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	5,995	4,435	36,176 <sup>d</sup>
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	5,992	4,329	36,398
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	6,230	4,500	36,693
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,879	7,167	5,092	37,316
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,217	38,053
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,470	38,611
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,061	7,383	5,893	39,187
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	7,798	6,198	39,597
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,638	5,472	8,090	6,373	40,022
1940-41	2,435	6,567	26,194	5,600	8,415	6,714	40,403
1941-42	1,821	6,567	29,099	5,761	11,654	8,494	40,333
1942-43	1,471	6,567	33,263	6,706	18,027	11,409	40,408
1943-44	2,018	6,567	38,154	6,567	16,430	13,184	40,824
1944-45	1,830	6,567	38,962	6,240	13,809	11,699	41,301
1945-46	1,837	6,567	38,200	5,758	11,917	10,444	41,546
1946-47	1,838	6,567	34,188	5,750	11,033	10,204	41,979
1947-48	1,975	6,560	29,325	5,523	11,532	10,651	42,236
1948-49	2,964	6,560	32,687	6,888	15,392	14,174	42,682
1949-50	3,077	6,560	32,366	6,943	15,988	15,868	44,027
1950-51	3,201	6,560	34,145	7,182	19,772	19,439	49,260
1951-52	2,919	6,560	35,029	6,823	23,358	24,659	53,306
1952-53	3,521	6,560	35,844	7,437	25,985	27,997	58,485

*a* Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1913 the figures are for years ended December; otherwise for the years as shown. During the 1939-1945 War, Public Vessels excluded.

*b* Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included.

*c* Until 1895-96, tonnage of live stock was not included.

*d* Capital on opened lines only. From 1st July, 1931, the capital account was reduced by £28,000(000) under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931.*

## COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8).

Street Tramways. <i>e</i>			Con- structed Roads at End of Year.	Motor Vehicles.		Post Office Revenue.	Wireless Listeners' Licenses. <i>h</i>	Year.
Passengers Carried.	Revenue Earned.	Capital Account.		On Register at End of Year	Revenue.			
1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Miles.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	
..	..	..	n	..	..	5	..	1860
..	..	..	n	..	..	28	..	1865
..	..	..	n	..	..	32	..	1870
..	..	..	n	..	..	62	..	1875
..	..	..	n	..	..	81	..	1880
n	1	40	n	..	..	179	..	1885
3,399	41	n	n	..	..	223 <i>f</i>	..	1890-91
n	27	n	n	..	..	232 <i>f</i>	..	1895-96
13,362	n	n	n	..	..	315 <i>f</i>	..	1900-01
20,050	128	n	n	n	n	360	..	1905-06
32,419	214	n	n	n	n	571	..	1910-11
36,443	254	1,211	n	n	n	564	..	1911-12
36,376	255	1,286	n	n	n	596	..	1912-13
44,691	316	1,289	n	n	n	644	..	1913-14
49,497	358	1,479	n	n	n	677	..	1914-15
51,045	382	1,520	n	n	n	718	..	1915-16
52,399	376	1,515	n	n	n	799	..	1916-17
53,293	383	1,477	n	n	n	852	..	1917-18
59,107	425	1,477	n	5,000 <i>g</i>	n	882	..	1918-19
63,070	458	1,477	n	n	n	965	..	1919-20
70,855	543	1,477	n	n	n	1,230	..	1920-21
69,728	561	1,683	n	13,807	49	1,353	..	1921-22
73,292	590	1,693	n	19,185	68	1,431	..	1922-23
76,478	645	1,485	n	28,215	111	1,404	..	1923-24
80,124	680	1,668	n	38,524	151	1,447	1,076	1924-25
84,332	725	1,899	n	53,293	204	1,574	8,129	1925-26
83,601	785	2,106	31,100 <i>f</i>	68,818	275	1,674	22,290	1926-27
79,845	831	2,103	31,153 <i>f</i>	75,989	404	1,774	25,172	1927-28
79,456	827	2,248	29,653 <i>f</i>	84,089	477	1,861	24,636	1928-29
77,791	810	2,268	30,412 <i>f</i>	91,515	521	1,940	23,247	1929-30
75,128	781	2,295	29,851 <i>f</i>	90,831	517	1,925	24,062	1930-31
69,990	693	2,233	32,498 <i>f</i>	88,960	522	1,871	28,938	1931-32
69,686	695	2,163	34,915 <i>f</i>	89,216	526	1,870	36,146	1932-33
71,152	700	2,115	35,617 <i>f</i>	92,836	589	1,954	51,998	1933-34
78,262	746	2,161	32,333 <i>f</i>	100,020	633	2,094	67,351	1934-35
83,794	785	2,259	33,274 <i>f</i>	107,592	715	2,201	83,025	1935-36
87,294	811	2,344	34,011 <i>f</i>	111,765	762	2,294	101,324	1936-37
90,679	829	2,395	37,955	118,808	820	2,407	117,487	1937-38
92,607	843	2,444	41,111	128,163	941	2,537	133,217	1938-39
93,431	869	2,443	42,665	129,757	1,029	2,601	151,110	1939-40
97,982	916	2,391	n	128,439	1,032	2,697	168,216	1940-41
112,448	1,056	2,379	n	109,524	881	3,148	172,527	1941-42
135,480	1,249	2,356	n	115,840	743	4,067	174,783	1942-43
157,432	1,455	2,309	n	125,138	813	4,737	176,358	1943-44
159,679	1,462	2,279	46,769	129,192	839	5,019	180,089	1944-45
147,007	1,355	2,306	49,337	143,324	968	4,796	186,396	1945-46
135,757	1,276	2,452	50,616	158,247	1,076	4,345	221,345	1946-47
132,107	1,355	2,509	54,651	171,109	1,248	4,618	230,028	1947-48
125,587	1,531	2,699	56,813	187,063	1,498	4,653	249,402	1948-49
115,239	1,528	2,692	57,065	212,919	1,714	5,598	260,033	1949-50
108,359	1,693	2,822	58,097 <i>r</i>	240,784	2,600	6,585	270,587	1950-51
108,213	2,055	2,923	60,656 <i>r</i>	255,025	3,413	8,391	279,852	1951-52
107,891	2,134	2,901	60,141	266,221	4,423	8,888	282,338	1952-53

*e* Brisbane, and, from 1914 to 1938, Rockhampton, tramways. Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

*f* Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

*g* Estimated.

*h* Excluding licenses for receivers in excess of one, issued from July, 1942, to January, 1952.

*n* Not available.

*r* Revised since last issue.

## SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year.	Imports. <i>a</i>			Exports. <i>a</i>			Favourable Visible Balance. <i>a</i>
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate. <i>b</i>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	57	654	711	..	500	500	-211
1865	722	1,706	2,428	246	875	1,121	-1,307
1870	437	1,093	1,530	668	1,825	2,493	963
1875	1,390	1,754	3,144	1,020	2,719	3,739	595
1880	1,026	1,851	2,877	918	2,322	3,240	363
1885	3,076	2,757	5,833	1,735	3,257	4,992	-841
1890	2,595	1,916	4,511	2,465	5,532	8,297	3,786
1895	2,826	1,839	4,665	3,960	4,927	8,887	4,222
1900	4,100	2,615	6,715	4,132	5,305	9,437	2,722
1905	3,157	2,806	5,963	3,348	8,212	11,560	5,597
1910	5,428	n	n	8,129	n	n	n
1911	6,213	n	n	8,354	n	n	n
1912	7,457	n	n	9,133	n	n	n
1913	6,715	n	n	12,293	n	n	n
1914-15	6,429	n	n	12,975	n	n	n
1915-16	7,001	n	n	8,105	n	n	n
1916-17	6,263	n	n	14,541	n	n	n
1917-18	4,493	n	n	10,957	n	n	n
1918-19	6,076	n	n	12,447	n	n	n
1919-20	7,219	n	n	14,399	n	n	n
1920-21	11,840	n	n	15,171	n	n	n
1921-22	8,639	n	n	17,573	n	n	n
1922-23	10,783	n	n	15,782	n	n	n
1923-24	11,606	n	n	14,628	n	n	n
1924-25	12,833	n	n	23,313	n	n	n
1925-26	13,773	n	n	23,585	n	n	n
1926-27	13,498	n	n	14,019	n	n	n
1927-28	11,760	n	n	19,715	n	n	n
1928-29	11,594	n	n	20,125	n	n	n
1929-30	11,540	n	n	16,591	n	n	n
1930-31	5,671	n	n	16,239	n	n	n
1931-32	4,841	15,379	19,720	16,852	11,992b	28,844	9,124
1932-33	5,152	15,461	20,613	14,693	11,722	26,415	5,802
1933-34	5,299	16,145	21,444	20,132	13,220	33,352	11,908
1934-35	7,179	17,924	25,103	18,824	13,030	31,854	6,751
1935-36	7,863	19,461	27,324	19,552	13,524	33,076	5,752
1936-37	7,871	21,267	29,138	23,881	14,761	38,642	9,504
1937-38	9,391	22,623	32,014	26,556	15,039	41,595	9,581
1938-39	9,070	22,839	31,909	23,651	16,169	44,820	12,911
1939-40	9,952	25,097	35,079	32,195	18,980	51,175	16,096
1940-41	7,226	26,051	33,277	25,245	21,215	46,460	13,183
1941-42	8,049	25,228	33,277	21,296	22,870	44,166	10,889
1942-43	8,605	26,913	35,518	18,624	23,671	42,295	6,777
1943-44	14,541	28,904	43,445	17,889	19,472	37,361	-6,084
1944-45	14,770	30,517	45,287	18,283	19,637	37,920	-7,367
1945-46	12,246	32,155	44,401	27,084	23,041	50,125	5,724
1946-47	13,657	40,863	54,520	43,184	24,911	68,095	13,575
1947-48	22,561	46,422	68,983	48,312	28,464	76,776	7,793
1948-49	32,484	53,870	86,354	90,097	30,483	129,580	43,226
1949-50	48,900	64,047	112,947	98,690	31,469	130,159	17,212
1950-51	67,399	81,333	148,732	160,282	39,903	200,185	51,453
1951-52	86,427	94,583	181,010	95,949	48,284	144,233	-36,777
1952-53	43,222	92,891	136,113	145,095	50,763	195,858	59,745

*a* Excluding specie.*b* Including the net export of live stock and wool overland. From 1931-32 the figures in this column include the value of gold produced in Queensland, as gold is exported through southern States and there are no export statistics for these years.

## STATISTICS (Chapter 9).

## Overseas Exports.

Wool. <i>c</i>		Butter.		Meat.	Sugar.		Year.
1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	Cwt.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Tons.	£1,000.	
2,508	198	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	510	..	..	12	..	..	1865
17,567	784	..	..	3	309 <i>d</i>	9	1870
17,244	681	8	..	23	158 <i>d</i>	4	1875
41,252	1,370	7	..	42	1,509 <i>d</i>	23	1880
47,850	1,822	43	..	139	2,016 <i>d</i>	37	1885
57,226	1,559	320	1	961	7,589 <i>d</i>	114	1890
37,749	1,286	9,237	39	1,349	4,976 <i>d</i>	63	1895
35,323	1,328	63,125	290	660	218	3	1900
102,405	4,178	153,689	752	1,644	27	..	1905
119,579	4,519	135,456	643	1,456	723	10	1910
107,402	4,276	123,952	675	2,090	84	1	1911
130,359	5,234	165,123	855	3,233	3	..	1912
113,336	4,393	126,198	697	5,545	81	2	1913
85,158	3,922	21,018	136	2,766	5	..	1914-15
85,710	5,402	160,223	1,285	5,828	3	..	1915-16
53,218	3,541	174,963	1,321	4,468	7	..	1916-17
102,229	6,765	69,994	609	3,373	11	..	1917-18
132,875	9,166	51,727	469	2,956	23	1	1918-19
101,175	6,217	232,745	2,964	3,723	1	..	1919-20
191,157	10,861	363,606	2,382	2,048	1	..	1920-21
134,649	10,429	188,041	1,588	1,877	3	..	1921-22
104,252	10,159	148,778	1,132	1,345	5,993	150	1922-23
111,538	11,993	393,995	2,809	4,184	80,228	963	1923-24
175,862	12,944	326,855	2,405	3,457	195,476	2,206	1924-25
111,177	8,493	203,799	1,503	1,527	62,986	941	1925-26
119,862	9,820	404,798	3,021	2,376	152,417	1,848	1926-27
140,907	9,801	401,862	3,180	2,921	199,160	2,063	1927-28
145,666	6,915	417,697	2,867	2,646	178,801	2,067	1928-29
169,726	6,675	603,419	3,531	2,644	207,214	1,934	1929-30
180,304	6,163	645,600	3,536	2,252	288,190	3,128	1930-31
179,970	6,415	683,436	2,783	1,934	186,195	1,793	1931-32
169,101	9,974	875,754	3,260	2,222	307,406	2,838	1932-33
175,591	7,370	911,909	3,676	2,836	310,657	2,716	1933-34
140,899	7,871	680,628	3,812	2,684	299,786	2,740	1934-35
153,068	10,170	481,116	3,092	3,270	405,587	3,693	1935-36
167,656	9,392	670,192	4,535	4,559	426,165	4,008	1936-37
187,113	8,522	1,138,804	7,523	4,886	441,788	4,156	1937-38
180,193	10,104	953,094	6,527	5,899	522,343	6,146	1938-39
122,056	7,680	671,190	4,582	5,540	372,525	4,834	1939-40
136,446	8,458	383,968	2,687	4,324	195,866	2,575	1940-41
161,507	11,251	401,196	2,797	1,518	60,332	875	1941-42
120,218	9,102	358,705	2,622	1,469	82,967	1,245	1942-43
132,622	9,612	287,830	2,869	1,707	104,843	1,571	1943-44
162,879	12,131	549,575	5,472	4,244	137,684	2,650	1944-45
291,883	24,443	329,360	3,404	6,995	109,081	2,442	1945-46
156,340	20,360	657,471	8,207	8,487	94,647	2,853	1946-47
235,656	47,153	753,009	10,863	11,625	405,046	12,967	1947-48
193,456	46,638	649,047	10,234	12,462	426,911	13,901	1948-49
185,000	103,062	595,879	8,492	13,280	381,819	14,483	1949-50
148,318	53,753	39,486	884	11,953	160,526	6,522	1950-51
150,341	56,140	526,722	10,740	25,251	453,412	21,264	1951-52
							1952-53

*c* Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or carbonising, but excluding noils and wool waste.

*d* Chiefly refined sugar.

*n* Not available.

## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year.	State Government Receipts.					State Government Expenditure.		
	Taxation (All Funds).	From Common- wealth. a	Total Consoli- dated Revenue.	Total Trust Funds.	All Receipts.	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	All Expendi- ture.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	63	..	179	..	179	180	..	180
1865	221	..	472	43	515	449	11	460
1870	364	..	743	23	771	766	17	783
1875-76	604	..	1,263	58	1,321	1,315	42	1,357
1880-81	658	..	2,024	53	2,077	1,758	47	1,805
1885-86	1,229	..	2,368	117	2,985	3,090	151	3,241
1890-91	1,529	..	3,350	121	3,471	3,685	130	3,815
1895-96	1,567	..	3,642	283	3,925	3,568	264	3,832
1900-01	1,125	583	4,096	261	4,357	4,624	237	4,861
1905-06	506	857	3,854	424	4,278	3,726	515	4,241
1910-11	696	688	5,320	621	5,941	5,315	859	6,174
1911-12	812	757	5,989	623	6,612	5,966	1,006	6,972
1912-13	830	776	6,378	580	6,958	6,372	1,092	7,464
1913-14	913	807	6,973	823	7,801	6,963	1,354	8,317
1914-15	982	828	7,203	918	8,121	7,199	1,523	8,722
1915-16	1,461	833	7,706	1,315	9,021	7,672	1,962	9,634
1916-17	1,595	821	7,881	1,758	9,639	8,134	2,495	10,629
1917-18	1,813	843	8,491	2,521	11,012	8,901	2,352	11,253
1918-19	2,804	853	9,416	2,403	11,819	9,588	2,447	12,035
1919-20	3,356	893	11,294	2,933	14,227	11,267	3,077	14,344
1920-21	3,720	911	12,601	4,110	16,711	12,591	4,644	17,235
1921-22	3,522	951	12,311	4,057	16,368	12,500	4,238	16,738
1922-23	3,441	1,001	12,599	4,998	17,597	12,784	5,468	18,252
1923-24	3,765	1,029	13,428	6,319	19,747	13,415	6,042	20,057
1924-25	4,108	1,140	14,897	6,320	21,217	14,880	6,413	21,293
1925-26	4,347	1,218	15,600	6,759	22,359	16,154	7,291	23,445
1926-27	4,790	1,318	16,148	6,908	23,056	16,491	7,492	23,983
1927-28	5,393	1,459	16,718	5,994	22,712	16,902	5,476	22,378
1928-29	5,175	1,427	16,736	6,157	22,893	16,902	5,855	22,787
1929-30	4,846	1,587	15,998	5,701	21,699	16,721	5,277	21,998
1930-31	5,543	1,523	15,073	5,619	20,692	15,915	5,207	21,122
1931-32	4,762	1,451	12,994	4,885	17,879	15,069	4,330	19,399
1932-33	5,661	1,437	13,397	5,579	18,976	14,951	5,650	20,601
1933-34	5,846	1,508	13,859	6,823	20,682	14,988	5,970	20,958
1934-35	6,546	1,826	15,280	7,642	22,922	15,845	6,764	22,609
1935-36	7,323	1,687	16,489	7,509	23,988	16,231	7,429	23,660
1936-37	7,731	1,810	16,535	8,310	24,845	16,815	8,118	24,933
1937-38	8,539	2,063	17,340	9,526	26,866	17,568	8,891	26,459
1938-39	8,646	2,242	19,330	9,789	29,119	19,316	9,728	29,044
1939-40	8,816	2,363	20,756	9,283	30,039	20,740	9,026	29,766
1940-41	9,180	2,250	21,540	8,762	30,302	21,511	7,566	29,077
1941-42	8,942	4,086	23,663	10,833	34,496	23,599	9,914	33,513
1942-43	8,454	14,093	29,284	27,797	57,081	29,132	18,974	48,156
1943-44	8,783	14,077	28,968	25,453	54,421	28,854	19,863	48,717
1944-45	8,928	4,188	26,447	12,623	39,070	26,878	10,558	36,436
1945-46	9,484	2,783	24,774	11,681	36,455	24,760	10,720	35,480
1946-47	10,667	3,155	25,033	13,727	38,760	25,017	15,730	40,747
1947-48	12,051	3,423	26,820	15,304	42,124	26,915	16,447	43,362
1948-49	14,220	3,796	32,979	18,029	51,008	32,929	18,936	51,865
1949-50	16,357	5,572	37,119	20,559	57,678	37,090	21,711	58,801
1950-51	19,991	7,031	44,723	27,275	71,998	44,625	25,453	70,078
1951-52	23,592	10,599	55,753	35,388	91,141	55,708	35,425	91,133
1952-53	29,090	10,046	63,171	39,137	102,308	62,980	37,771	100,751

a Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. The figures are inflated in 1942-43 and 1943-44 by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission. Taxation reimbursements are included with Taxation.

## FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 13).

Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	State Gross Public Debt at 30th June.					Local Government Revenue. c	Year.
	Where Payable.		Total.	Average Rate of Interest per £100.	Accum- ulated Sinking Fund.		
	Australia.	Overseas.					
£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
19						6	1860
685	124	1,008	1,132	2 5 10	..	54	1865
155	695	2,676	3,371	6 10 0	..	28	1870
600	1,956	4,493	6,449	4 14 11	..	87	1875-76
991	2,078	11,167	13,245	4 4 1	..	161	1880-81
1,923	2,209	18,612	20,821	3 17 11	..	556	1885-86
1,556	2,229	25,877	28,106	4 1 1	..	863	1890-91
592	3,080	29,932	33,012	3 18 0	..	512	1895-96
1,212	5,704	32,832	38,536	3 13 8	..	761	1900-01
298	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	706	1905-06
1,995	8,029	39,056	47,085	3 12 4	5	904	1910-11
3,324	9,484	39,056	48,540	3 11 9	15	1,187	1911-12
2,448	10,666	42,939	53,605	3 9 5	51	1,168	1912-13
2,190	9,156	46,339	55,495	3 11 8	100	1,267	1913-14
2,638	10,658	46,683	57,341	3 9 6	170	1,589	1914-15
3,062	10,850	47,883	58,733	3 15 5	259	1,729	1915-16
2,268	12,073	49,702	61,775	3 14 4	354	1,711	1916-17
1,828	12,602	50,980	63,582	3 17 9	370	1,835	1917-18
3,271	13,907	52,146	66,053	3 17 11	386	1,857	1918-19
4,798	15,532	54,620	70,152	3 16 7	402	2,243	1919-20
4,251	25,197	55,548	80,745	3 13 1	441	2,887	1920-21
3,291	26,787	58,904	85,691	3 19 11	3 4	2,222	1921-22
3,730	30,379	57,626	88,005	4 6 1	689	2,496	1922-23
4,669	32,175	58,954	91,129	4 5 7	940	3,236	1923-24
5,456	34,049	62,953	97,002	4 14 10	1,108	2,754	1924-25
4,972	36,301	66,149	102,450	4 15 7	1,408	3,118	1925-26
4,186	39,330	67,150	106,480	4 15 10	1,721	4,525	1926-27
10,034b	39,403	72,261	111,664	4 16 0	1,982	4,689	1927-28
4,667	40,404	72,822	112,862	4 16 0	837	6,270	1928-29
3,881	40,875	71,274	112,149	4 15 3	815	6,393	1929-30
3,342	41,076	71,155	112,231	4 15 9	777	6,391	1930-31
1,265	41,044	70,868	111,912	4 7 8	488	5,752	1931-32
3,850	43,851	70,680	114,531	4 7 1	463	6,307	1932-33
4,402	47,372	70,445	117,817	4 4 1	484	6,308	1933-34
5,462	48,476	70,371	118,847	4 3 7	688	7,413	1934-35
5,070	52,298	70,338	122,636	4 2 2	790	7,899	1935-36
4,140	54,588	70,310	124,898	4 2 2	1,083	7,889	1936-37
3,850	55,652	70,130	125,782	4 2 0	720	7,811	1937-38
3,493	57,611	69,892	127,503	4 2 0	818	7,552	1938-39
3,962	59,342	69,691	129,033	4 1 8	793	8,069	1939-40
3,357	60,612	69,483	130,095	4 1 6	1,297	n	1940-41
3,032	63,113	68,059	131,172	3 15 11	1,123	n	1941-42
1,964	60,509	68,059	128,568	3 16 6	850	n	1942-43
1,773	61,130	68,049	129,179	3 16 4	1,845	n	1943-44
1,561	67,343	64,090	131,433	3 14 11	1,134	9,443	1944-45
2,409	76,442	56,853	133,295	3 9 7	1,544	9,600	1945-46
4,682	83,144	52,212	135,356	3 7 7	378	9,791	1946-47
5,972	86,503	52,191	138,694	3 6 11	272	11,094	1947-48
7,269	93,842	50,283	144,125	3 5 7	77	12,693	1948-49
9,185	101,106	49,556	150,662	3 5 1	66	14,901	1949-50
17,848	117,047	49,110	166,157	3 3 7	51	18,106	1950-51
23,812	138,312	48,998	187,310	3 1 10	494	22,908	1951-52
22,004	155,452	48,803	204,255	3 3 9	834	n	1952-53

b Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund.

c Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown and up to 1923 include loan receipts.

n Not available.

## SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14).

Year.	Cheque-paying Banks (Queensland Business). <i>a</i>				Cheque-paying Bank Transactions <i>b</i>	Savings Banks Deposits at 30th June.	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid.
	Advances.	Total Assets.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1859-60	420	491	182	221			
1865-66	2,213	2,503	776	1,003	<i>n</i>	8 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1870-71	1,198	1,599	1,109	1,298	<i>n</i>	89 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1875-76	3,147	4,089	2,897	3,283	<i>n</i>	407 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1880-81	4,421	6,031	3,594	4,292	<i>n</i>	642 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1885-86	11,949	14,278	7,203	9,259	<i>n</i>	944 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1890-91	17,275	20,629	9,838	10,595	<i>n</i>	1,338 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1895-96	15,643	19,432	10,813	11,230	<i>n</i>	1,661 <i>c</i>	33
1900-01	12,785	16,647	13,137	13,683	<i>n</i>	2,329	44
1905-06	13,015	16,710	13,276	13,828	620	3,896	66
1910-11	15,636	22,114	19,633	19,952	1,174	4,143	78
						6,377	91
1911-12	17,762	23,435	20,312	20,651	1,295	7,343	99
1912-13	16,719	23,009	20,832	21,595	1,408	8,213	102
1913-14	17,136	23,768	23,494	23,990	1,544	10,167	110
1914-15	17,299	25,825	26,161	27,102	1,633	11,973	112
1915-16	18,474	26,009	24,153	25,142	1,852	12,939	122
1916-17	17,780	25,081	27,214	28,244	1,924	14,726	118
1917-18	18,704	27,842	31,306	32,596	2,298	16,501	123
1918-19	21,792	30,632	32,408	33,756	2,578	17,511	140
1919-20	21,503	28,594	29,428	30,911	2,462	17,910	158
1920-21	23,297	30,981	28,917	30,196	3,087	18,588	143
1921-22	23,718	29,461	32,001	33,162	3,030	19,394	150
1922-23	27,567	33,751	35,799	36,953	3,324	20,484	163
1923-24	29,964	37,710	35,662	38,251	3,748	20,410	170
1924-25	31,394	41,726	41,169	42,897	4,081	21,340	168
1925-26	33,666	41,967	43,162	44,922	3,711	22,837	185
1926-27	38,297	48,326	42,931	44,844	3,764	22,453	189
1927-28	35,275	45,518	44,205	46,570	3,628	23,325	195
1928-29	36,734	46,226	46,718	48,777	3,777 <i>b</i>	24,076	206
1929-30	36,630	50,811	44,278	46,932	3,566	23,901	221
1930-31	32,601	49,151	43,768	46,471	2,966	22,354	221
1931-32	30,005	48,246	43,143	45,629	2,686	22,952	222
1932-33	31,532	48,512	43,099	46,917	2,747	23,453	211
1933-34	32,546	50,260	42,480	47,128	2,992	24,834	218
1934-35	35,579	52,713	43,019	47,332	3,385	26,197	220
1935-36	38,085	54,611	43,498	47,259	3,528	27,132	229
1936-37	39,337	57,043	45,861	49,705	3,753	27,304	226
1937-38	41,710	57,163	50,094	53,513	4,038	28,206	231
1938-39	42,791	58,339	49,427	52,971	4,212	29,045	236
1939-40	42,169	57,782	51,074	55,663	4,670	28,252	242
1940-41	41,512	57,188	53,926	57,982	4,726	29,089	234
1941-42	40,734	62,800	59,158	63,706	4,815	31,214	231
1942-43	33,360	69,584	98,722	103,892	5,904	45,197	222
1943-44	28,321	77,716	117,184	130,809	6,816	65,479	229
1944-45	31,520	91,770	125,433	141,394	6,895	80,094	234
1945-46	31,941	<i>n</i>	107,919	<i>n</i>	7,154 <i>b</i>	90,063	247
1946-47	42,564	<i>n</i>	105,843	<i>n</i>	16,324 <i>b</i>	85,602	257
1947-48	51,090	<i>n</i>	113,913	<i>n</i>	19,864	84,836	256
1948-49	58,250	<i>n</i>	128,874	<i>n</i>	24,365	87,442	263
1949-50	72,966	<i>n</i>	145,933	<i>n</i>	29,482	92,201	262
1950-51	90,787	<i>n</i>	175,493	<i>n</i>	39,011	98,840	268
1951-52	110,187	<i>n</i>	158,762	<i>n</i>	41,516	102,661	236
1952-53	107,100	<i>n</i>	183,699	<i>n</i>	43,796	109,360	252

*a* To 1944-45, average during quarter ended 30th June; in 1945-46, average of Mondays in June; from 1946-47, average of Wednesdays in June, for the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (General Banking Division) and the private trading banks.

*b* Up to 1945-46, average weekly Brisbane clearings, and, prior to 1928-29, for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown; from 1946-47, average weekly Queensland debits to customers' accounts.

*c* Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown.

*n* Not available.

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